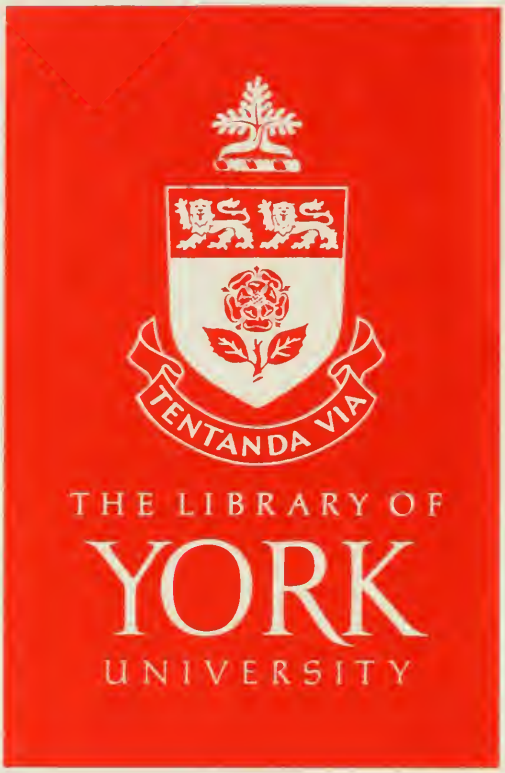
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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XXIX.—PART X.

THIRD SESSION EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1897.

TORONTO:
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1897.

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ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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No. 2.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 3.. Estimates for the Service of the Province until after the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 12th February, 1897. *Not printed.* Estimates for the year 1897. Presented to the Legislature, 17th February, 1897. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary) for the year 1897. Presented to the Legislature, 9th April, 1897. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary) for the year 1897. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 4.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 5.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 6.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 7.. Report upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 8.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 9.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 10.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 11.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 12.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge, Orphan and Magdalen Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 9th April, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 13.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 30th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 14.. Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 15.. Report upon the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 16.. Report under the Children's Protection Act, Ontario, for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 17.. Report of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 18.. Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 19.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 21.. Report of the Poultry and Pet Stock Associations of Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 22.. Report of the Dairymen and Creameries' Associations of Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 23.. Report of the Superintendent of Farmer's Institutes of Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 24.. Report of the Provincial Instructor in Road making in Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 25.. Regulations governing payments out of the Iron Mining Fund. Presented to the Legislature, 17th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 26.. Report of the Live Stock Associations of the Province for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 27.. Report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 28.. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 29.. Report of the Registrar-General relating to the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province for the year 1895. Presented to the Legislature, 8th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 30.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 31.. Report of the Game and Fish Commission for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 32.. Report of the Commissioners for Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 33.. Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 34.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 35.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

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No. 36.. Report of the Clerk of Forestry for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 37.. Return from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly in the Electoral Districts of the South Riding of the County of Essex, the North Riding of the County of Oxford, the North Riding of the County of York, and the South Riding of the County of Essex, since the General Election of 1894, shewing: (1) the number of votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The total number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The number of Ballot Papers sent out, and how disposed of in each Polling Sub-division. (7) The number of Tendered Ballots sent out. (8) The population of each District as shown by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature, 15th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 38.. Report on Capital and Income Accounts of the Toronto University for the year ending 30th June, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 39.. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance Toronto University, 1896-7. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 40.. Report of the Commissioners on Toll Roads. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 41.. Copy of an Order in Council directing that certain money be paid to His Honour Judge Jamieson out of the surplus Surrogate fees for the year 1895. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 42.. Report on the distribution of the Statutes for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature 11th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 43.. Copy of an Order in Council directing that certain money be paid to His Honour Judge Mosgrove out of the surplus Surrogate fees for the year 1895. Presented to the Legislature 15th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 44.. Return to an Order of the House, of the 18th day of March, 1896, for a Return shewing the amount the Government obtained for timber limits sold in the Township of Oakley. The amount obtained for timber dues on the timber cut in the said Township and the amount which has been expended by the Government on the roads and bridges of the Township, and all other expenditures by the Government in or for the Township. Also, the same information as to the entire District of Muskoka. Also, the number of patents issued in the Township of Oakley and the number of present locatees who have not received patents and the number of acres thereof still the property of the Crown. Presented to the Legislature 22nd February, 1897. Mr. *Langford.* *Not printed.*

No. 45.. Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's office since the last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly, made in accordance with the provisions of the Statute, 32 Vic., cap. 29. Presented to the Legislature 26th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 46.. Regulations respecting Public and High Schools in Ontario in 1896. Presented to the Legislature 26th February, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 47.. Copy of an Order in Council appointing certain persons Members of the Educational Council. Presented to the Legislature 26th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 48.. Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature 26th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 49.. Statement shewing Railways in the Province which have received Provincial aid up to 31st December, 1896. Presented to the Legislature 2nd March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 50.. Copy of an Order in Council, approved by Colonel Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, K.C.M.G., Administrator of the Government of the Province, on the 19th day of February, 1897, relating to a license of occupation granted to Colonel Engledue of Byfleet, Surrey, England, and his associates, covering certain locations in the District of Rainy River. Presented to the Legislature 15th and 16th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 51.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature 15th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 52.. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th day of February, 1897, for a Return giving a summarized statement of the amounts paid by the Government of Ontario in connection with the Dominion-Provincial Arbitration and to whom, year by year. Presented to the Legislature 15th March, 1897. Mr. *Whitney. Not printed.*

No. 53.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of February, 1896, for a Return, shewing the names of all persons, firms or companies indebted to the Province, since the date of the last Return made to this House, on account of timber dues, ground rent or bonuses for timber limits; the amount of indebtedness in each case; the balance, if any, due by such persons, firms or companies at the date of last Return, and the total amount of such indebtedness on the first day of January, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. Mr. *Marter. Not printed.*

No. 54.. Analysis of Reports of Electoral District, Township Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 55.. Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of March, 1897, for a Return shewing what was the amount of stock on hand in the Central Prison Industries on the 30th September in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Also, what was the amount of the outstanding account in connection with the Central Prison Industries on the 30th September in each of the above years. Shewing also, what was the amount of the net revenue from the Central Prison Industries on the 30th September in each of the above years. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. Mr. *Marter*. *Not printed.*

No. 56.. Report on the House of Refuge for the County of Huron for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1897. *Not printed.*

No 57.. Report on the House of Refuge for the County of Waterloo for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 58... Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of March, 1897, for a Return of copies of the Minutes of meetings of the new Educational Council since its establishment, together with copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education and the Council. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1897. Mr. *Whitney*. *Not printed.*

No. 59.. Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of March, 1897, for a Return shewing the names, occupations and dates of appointment of the issuers of Marriage Licenses made during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896. Also, the number of Marriage Licenses issued in the years 1894, 1595 and 1896, and the amounts received by the Province from this source of income. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1897. Mr. *Ryerson*. *Not printed.*

No. 60.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of February, 1897, for a Return shewing the number of Pupils at each High School and Collegiate Institute, who passed, for the first time, the Primary Examination in July last. And shewing in the case of each High School and Collegiate Institute, the average length of time these candidates had attended, prior to so passing. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1897. Mr. *Whitney*. *Printed.*

No. 61.. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 30th March, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 62.. Copies of Orders in Council respecting the administration of the Game Laws. Presented to the Legislature, 30th March, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 63.. Return to an Order of the House of the second day of April, 1896, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and any person respecting the opening of a certain letter addressed to F. R. Davidson, Burlington, by E.

Richardson, at the request of one Welsh, Emigrant Agent at the G. T. R. Station, Toronto, in the year 1895. Presented to the Legislature 30th March, 1897. Mr. *Kerns*. *Not printed.*

No. 64.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of March, 1897, for a Return giving copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government and any officer of the Northern Exhibition held at Walkerton, relating to the withholding of money payable to prize winners. Presented to the Legislature 30th March, 1897. Mr. *Carnegie* *Not printed.*

No. 65.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifteenth day of March, 1897, for a Return of copies of any report of the Inspector of Division Courts, and all other documents in connection with the dismissal of John Dickinson, Bailiff. Also, giving the names of all applicants for the position, and copies of all correspondence regarding the same. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1897. Mr. *Ryerson*. *Not printed.*

No. 66.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifteenth day of March, 1897, for a Return of all correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, or the Chief Game Warden, and any member of the Government of the Province of Quebec, with reference to the provision of the Game Laws of the two Provinces requiring residents of each Province to take out licenses in order to enjoy the privilege of shooting in the other Province. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1897. Mr. *Barr*. *Not printed.*

No. 67.. Copy of an Order in-Council respecting regulations made and established under the Algonquin National Park Act. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 68.. Return to an order of the House of the thirty-first day of March, 1897, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Chief Game Warden and Alexander Dixon, touching the conduct of Deputy Game Warden Smith. Presented to the Legislature 5th April, 1897. Mr. *Ryerson*. *Not printed.*

No. 69.. Papers *re* application of Estate of Alexander McArthur *re* Timber Berth, Township of Lumsden. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 70.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth of March, 1897, for a Return of the names of all persons or municipalities, who during the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, made application to the Government, under the Municipal Act, for an investigation into the financial condition of the municipality, and shewing how many were granted and how many refused, with the cause for refusal in each case. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1897. Mr. *Kerns*. *Not printed.*

No. 71.. Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of March, 1897, for a Return from the Clerks of the Police Courts at Toronto, Hamil-

ton, London, Kingston and Ottawa, shewing 1st. The number of times the Children's Court sat from the first day of January, 1896, to the first day of January, 1897. 2nd. The number of children brought before the Court. 3rd. The ages of such children. 4th. The ages of children sent to Penetanguishene Reformatory. 5th. The ages of children sent to Industrial Schools. 6th. Nationality. 7th. Religion. 8th. The nature of the offences or reasons why brought before the Court. 9th. How disposed of. 10th. Number of children who were before the Court twice, and under four times. 11th. The number before the Court four times and upwards. 12th. The highest number of times any one child was before the Court. 13th. The number of parents summoned to answer for their children. 14th. The number who appeared. 15th. The Courts in which a separate calendar for juvenile offenders is kept. And shewing as well the number of children under thirteen received into the Penetanguishene Reformatory and Mercer Refuge during the last two years, and the special reasons for their receptions. Presented to the Legislature 8th April, 1897. Mr. *Howland.* *Not printed.*

No. 72.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature 9th April, 1897. *Printed.*

No. 73.. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of March, 1897, for a Return of copies of all Orders-in-Council during the past year, referring to the sale of timber berths by tender rather than by public auction, and giving a statement showing the dates and the reasons for such sales: the number of square miles sold to each purchaser and the price at which the same were sold in each case. The names of each person so tendering for berths and the amount of each tender. Presented to the Legislature 10th April, 1897. Mr. *Whitney.* *Not printed.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CLERK OF FORESTRY

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1897.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
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1897.

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, July 1, 1897.

The Honorable J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my report on Forestry in Ontario for the year 1897. Acting on your recommendation a Royal Commission has been constituted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the purpose of investigating the condition of the cut and burned over lands of the Crown, and to report to the Legislature upon the best method of converting such of these lands as are not suitable for agriculture into profitable timber producing areas. In view of the extended report expected next year from the Commission I have thought it best to but briefly refer to this important question in the present report.

Some aspects of the forestry problem affecting farmers are briefly treated, and the desirability of inculcating a knowledge and love of nature in our public schools pointed out.

The report also includes papers on entomology by Dr. Brodie, and on the manufacture of charcoal by Mr. A. Kirkwood.

I am pleased to be able to report an increasing interest in the subject of forestry throughout the Province. Not only is the effect of forests on the climate and water supply of the Province becoming more generally understood, but the utility of a constantly growing crop of timber on each farm is better appreciated than was formerly the case, especially in those sections where clearing has been the most thorough.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SOUTHWORTH,
Clerk of Forestry.

THE CROWN LANDS FORESTRY PROBLEM.

As the general conditions of our cut over and fire swept timber lands and the nature and habits of the young tree growth thereon become better known the problem of forest perpetuation and continuous timber crops on the Crown Lands of Ontario becomes easier of solution. Until recently it was generally accepted as certain that the wonderful crop of pine and spruce now being harvested was the only one we could hope for; such a thing as the natural reproduction of white pine was considered quite out of the question, and leading newspaper articles have been devoted to devising other means for securing revenues to take the place of the million or so of dollars annually derived from our timber lands when the present crop of pine shall have been removed. Even yet the opinion among many lumbermen and the great majority of the general public is that as soon as our lumbermen have exploited the whole of our vast white pine area there will be no white pine of any consequence to cut, and the great lumber industry, with its millions of invested capital and tens of thousands of workmen, will be a memory only, except for the smaller custom mills which during a short time in the spring cut up a few logs taken from the farmers' wood lots.

The Lumber Industry.

Because of this belief lumber manufacturing in Ontario has never taken the place among the solid industries of the Province that its magnitude would indicate. In most instances the sawmills are frame structures not intended for a long life. In the woods, too, the camps are, for the most part, quickly erected log shanties, inconvenient, unsanitary and cheerless. The wood roads, which so materially affect the cost of logging, are mostly of the crudest character, and in a general way the whole industry is conducted as if it was expected to be an ephemeral affair in which it was wise to make the initial expense for manufacturing as light as possible without regard to the saving effected in the long run by a more judicious if more extensive investment of capital. True, there are exceptions to this. Some men with more optimistic views as to the permanence of timber crops have erected substantial mills, built good roads in the bush, and provided better quarters for the men employed in logging. These men had faith in the future of their business.

Forest Fires.

When the reason for this general disbelief in the future of the timber industry in Ontario is sought it will be found to be the prevalence of forest fires following in the wake of the loggers, and the resultant crop of poplar, jack pine and other trees of little value.

Forest fires have almost invariably followed the lumberman, and trees of little value have just as surely followed the forest fire. Because of the danger of fire the lumberman has cut closer than he knew was profitable, but it paid better to take out very small trees, notwithstanding the greater waste in the logs of small diameter and the rapid increment in this class of timber if left standing, than to have them burned up. Few lumbermen have acted on the plan of preserving their limits from fire and prolonging the period of working them, yet in a few instances they have taken chances on the probability of protecting their limits from fire with, in some cases, gratifying success. While much valuable timber, more in fact than has been cut, has been destroyed by fire, some limits are still being worked profitably that have been under license and operated over for fifty or sixty years.

Economical Forestry.

In the county of Hastings there is a block of pine timber estimated at 150 to 200 million feet, Board Measure, that was under license in 1854. The limits around it present a picture of desolation caused by repeated fires, but this block, through the efforts of the limit owners, assisted by the neighboring settlers, has been preserved. Ten million feet of timber was taken from it the past season without any apparent decrease in the supply. So great would be the annual growth on this tract of eighty square miles, under even a modified form of forestry practice, exempt from fires, that three times this amount of timber could be cut from it annually in perpetuity without impairing the limit. Just what this means to the people of the Province is not generally understood. The land on which this timber stands is not considered valuable, or is not suited for agriculture. Most of the land in the vicinity suitable for general farming has been taken up by settlers for whom the lumber operations in this forest provide a market for much of their produce and work for themselves and teams through the winter, when they would otherwise be idle. In addition to the indirect benefits, this forest has already paid into the provincial treasury a good deal more than would have been obtained from the sale of the lands. As this tract was placed under license as far back as 1854, little was received from it in the way of bonus, but from ground rent and timber dues the Province has received fully $5.00 an acre for the whole area of the township, while if the water-covered and other useless areas were deducted the amount would reach nearly $10.00 an acre, and the Province still owns the land.

Our Waste Lands.

The area of land in Ontario that has been cut over and is now unproductive is very large. Much of it, otherwise useless, being unsuitable for tillage, forms a vast reservoir for the large streams flowing both north and south, and should for climatic reasons be kept tree covered. Aside from these factors of water supply and climate the constant revenue that could be derived by the Province in perpetuity from these great forests if properly worked would be so great as to preclude any necessity of a substitute for the revenue from this source; not only so, but there is reason to believe that under a system of rational forestry the million dollars or thereabouts we now receive yearly in revenue from this source would be materially increased.

Our Competitors.

Competent judges of forest conditions in the United States estimate that the supply of white pine in that country will not be adequate for their home consumption for many years to come at the present rate of cutting, while the fact that all or nearly all their white pine lands are held by private parties renders any attempt at reforestation by the state on any large scale out of the question. When this period arrives, when the United States has no more pine to export, the price of this wood will be considerably enhanced, rendering scientific forestry practice in Ontario not only possible but profitable. In countries where the price of lumber is much higher than here, a very expensively managed forestry system returns a handsome profit over all expenses. The net revenue to the state from the forests of Prussia is about $6,000,000 yearly, and this in spite of their limited area as compared with ours, and the expense of their forest administration, which reaches about $8,000,000 per annum.

Other Woods and Markets.

The white pine is our great timber tree of commerce and has no successful rival in its particular field. At the same time it should not be lost sight of that we have in large quantities other woods of great and increasing value. Aside from the white and black spruces, to which reference is made elsewhere in this report, there is a growing demand for many of our hardwoods and in any plan of future forestry operations these must also be considered. Until recently most of our export in hardwoods has been to the United States, through whose merchants, doubtless, much of it ultimately reached Great Britain and Europe. It is a matter of congratulation that our direct trade with Britain is steadily increasing in hard woods and manufactures of wood generally. Because of its nearness our timber exporters have heretofore been at greater efforts to cultivate the United States market, making little effort to ship to Britain anything except square or waney timber and deals, to be manufactured by the British saw millers. Were our mill men better acquainted with the needs of the British market there

is no doubt a very profitable trade could be done there in lines we have not been exporting to that market at all. Already a trade in furniture and a few other lines is developing between Canada and Britain, and the Bureau of Forestry is in receipt of frequent inquiries from Britain regarding ash, maple, birch and manufactures of wood of various kinds. There is no doubt the United States market has been at times a profitable one for our lumbermen, but in view of the great uncertainty attending it in consequence of the fluctuations of their customs tariff it would seem to be a wise policy to devote more attention to securing an extension of trade with Britain which, when secured, may be relied upon.

Considerable quantities of some of our hardwoods are now going to Britain from Ontario. The latest inquiry received by the Bureau in this respect was through the Imperial Institute, London, from the carriage makers of Great Britain for ash used in carriages. The wood they have so far used is the European ash, not grown here, but our white ash of second growth provides a good substitute and the price offered for it will make it a very profitable wood to grow. A mixed growth of deciduous and evergreen trees is much less liable to danger from fires than a pure evergreen forest and in a scheme of reforestation this needs to be kept in view, more particularly since, as above pointed out, our deciduous trees are likely soon to have a value considerably in excess of the present one.

Other Advantages.

Aside from the advantages of the protection of climate and water supply and the revenue to the Province there are other factors in this question of reforestation of the waste lands of the Crown that are frequently overlooked. At our present rate of cutting unless something is done in the way of restoring to a tree covered condition the non-tillable portion of the Crown Lands now lying waste, the lumber business and allied trades will become extinct for want of raw material. Just what this would mean to the people of the Province is not generally understood. Besides the large mills cutting timber from Crown Lands there are over 1,500 other mills, large and small, in the Province, employing a large number of men, furnishing the farmers with a local supply of lumber and affording a market for their mature and, sometimes it is to be feared, immature timber.

The Forest Industries.

The volume of trade dependent on the products of the forest in this country is very large. Most of the industries are to some extent dependent upon the forest and its products while many of them derive nearly the whole of their raw material from this source. According to the last Dominion census industries dependent directly upon the forest, exclusive of logging and the wood pulp industry, besides some minor industries such as picture-frame making, had a

capital invested in land, machinery and buildings of $18,073,000, employed 39,500 people directly with a wage roll of $11,810,000, and a yearly output of the value of $45,643,471. Besides the people directly employed in these industries a very large number are engaged in the woods, hauling freight and in other ways derive their living wholly or in part from forest industries.

It is true many of these mills subsist upon the supplies drawn from the farmers' wood lots and are not dependent upon the Crown Lands, but the unwise policy of farmers in clearing their farms of all or nearly all the timber upon them is likely to close many of them. Many saw mill men in correspondence with the Bureau of Forestry complain of their inability to procure a sufficient quantity of logs from farmers to keep their mills running and desire new locations where an adequate supply can be obtained. If the farmers worked their wood lots properly, and planted up some of their waste and poor pasture lands to trees the present supply of timber from this source would be constant. The decadence of this industry because of the want of timber would be a calamity to this country and it is the duty of government so far as possible to prevent it. The investigation of forest conditions in Ontario, and also by the forestry departments in various states of the Union, has established the fact that it is quite possible here, as in Europe, to secure successive crops of our most valuable timber trees. It is satisfactory to note that when this fact was brought to the attention of the government measures were taken to ascertain how these crops could best be provided for.

Forestry Commission.

Early in the year the following memorandum was addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands by the Clerk of Forestry:

Hon. J. M. Gibson,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir,—In accordance with the instructions received on my appointment, I have devoted a good deal of time and study to the question of the feasibility of restoring and preserving the growth of white pine upon lands not adapted for settlement and which have been wholly or partially cleared either by lumbering operations or by fire. Until latterly such a measure has not been considered possible except at an outlay which, under existing conditions, would preclude its adoption. Recent investigations, however, have thrown new light on the matter by dispelling the erroneous views, formerly generally current and still held by some, as to the natural process of forest reproduction. It was popularly believed that when the original pine forest was destroyed and the soil remained uncultivated the succeeding crop of spontaneous vegetation consisted in all cases of trees of a less valuable character, such as poplar, birch, bird cherry and jack pine, and that some natural law precluded a second growth of white pine. The circumstance which gave color and plausibility to this theory was that in the majority of cases lumbered over lands were subjected to the ravages

of fire, frequently more than once, which swept away not merely the undergrowth but the seeds deposited in the forest soil, so that when after the lapse of years vegetation again appeared, the lighter seeds, carried long distances by the wind, were the first to occupy the soil.

Careful examination of many cut-over tracts and information derived from various sources affords abundant evidence that while the result of repeated fires may be to utterly destroy the white pine so as to prevent its spontaneous reproduction, the first crop will naturally and as a rule be succeeded by a speedy growth of its own kind, and that where protection from fire is afforded these seedlings supply the vacancy left by the removal of the original forest and furnish a merchantable crop within a reasonable time. Already there are large areas of cut and burned over land on which young white pines are found intermixed with less valuable trees which only require to be guarded against forest fires to yield a profitable crop long before the present virgin timber resources of Ontario are exhausted. Even after a district has been burned over white pine or spruce will spring up where the seeds latent in the soil have not been burned or where enough of the original trees remain to furnish seed. Near the village of Plevna, in the county of Addington, a tract of land of considerable extent has been, as you are aware, withdrawn from settlement on account of the valuable crop of young pine timber which has grown up during the past twelve or fourteen years' immunity from fire. There are many such tracts scattered throughout the Province unsuited for general agriculture which will in due course contribute to the timber supply unless, as was the case with a fine crop of young pines in the township of Methuen last year, the ravages of fire prevent this desirable result.

The problem of reforestation is greatly simplified when it is understood that all that is really required to be done in most cases to secure a certain if somewhat tardy restoration of the original forest growth is to allow the reproductive energy of nature to have full play, with immunity from fire. So long as it was supposed that when the first pine crop was removed the second growth was invariably of an inferior and comparatively valueless character, and that nothing short of artificial planting at enormous cost would restore the pine growth, it is not surprising that a policy of mere exploitation was pursued, by which it was sought to harvest the original crop of virgin timber as fast as the demands of the market warranted and in a manner that would provide the greatest revenue to the Province.

Since it has been established that it is possible to profitably grow successive crops of our most valuable trees on our non cultivable lands, the question of the cheapest and most expeditious plan to pursue in this regard becomes very important. The greatest factor is of course the prevention or lessening of forest fires, and in the effort to do this many things must be considered. The withdrawal of certain lands from settlement, the degree of restriction found necessary upon the liberty now enjoyed by hunters, tourists, prospectors, trappers and others in the Crown domain, the means of checking fires once started, and many other things must be carefully considered in enacting legislation with this aim in view.

While the adoption of a system of scientific forestry as practiced in Europe might be advantageous and would certainly increase considerably the future yield of any area so managed, it is not within the scope of the present communication to urge so extensive and radical a change in our methods of Crown Lands administration. With the limited information at present available as to the extent, location and surrounding conditions of such areas as it might be desirable

to withdraw from settlement and keep as permanent timber reserves, it is impossible to undertake the presentation of any comprehensive scheme for the selection, care and management of such reserves.

I beg leave therefore to earnestly urge upon the Government the desirability of appointing a competent commission to go thoroughly into the whole question of forest management for the Province. Such commission should be under the general direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. It should be instructed to personally inspect as large an area of the cut over Crown Lands of the Province as possible and report as to the most suitable areas for permanent forest reserves, the lots suitable for general agriculture, and having regard, in the location of the reserves, to their probable influence on climate and water supply. The Commission should also, in the case of such lands now under license, ascertain on what terms it can be released if found advisable: by interviews with lumbermen and otherwise investigate thoroughly the problem of forest fires and the means for their prevention and suppression, and, in general, submit plans for the guidance of the Legislature in adopting a system of forestry that will be applicable to the conditions existing in Ontario. As for this object it is important to secure the advice of a trained forestry expert, the Commission should be empowered to engage a specialist having an acquaintance with the best European forestry systems, as well as some knowledge of conditions existing upon this continent.

If I may be allowed to make suggestions as to the personnel of the Commission, I would submit the names of A. Kirkwood, Chief Clerk of Sales Branch: J. B. McWilliams, Superintendent of Forest Rangers, and myself, all officers of the Department of Crown Lands.

In any reconstruction of forestry methods it is highly important that the timber industry, which, next to agriculture, is the largest in the Province, be carefully considered, and I would therefore suggest that there be added to the commission two prominent and representative lumbermen.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

THOMAS SOUTHWORTH,
Clerk of Forestry for Ontario.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands signified his approval of the proposition and in a memorandum to Council remarked that he had "for some time past had under consideration the important question of what steps might, without at present incurring any large expenditure, be adopted that would be of practical utility in restoring and preserving the growth of white pine upon lands in the Province which have been cleared or partially cleared by lumbering operations or by fire and which are not adapted for agricultural purposes. The time seems to have arrived when a beginning should be made in the selection of portions of the public lands by way of reservations of growing white pine which, if adequately protected from fire, may in the future become valuable portions of the timber assets of the Province. The expense of making selections from time to time need be but slight: as a rule the advice of the officers of the Department will be sufficiently reliable to act upon. It is, however, in the practical initiation of this policy, desirous that the Department should have the fullest information and the best advice obtainable, and the undersigned (the Commissioner of Crown Lands) entirely concurs in the suggestion of Mr. Southworth that a commission should be constituted for the purpose of reporting on this subject in its various phases and relations."

On June 4th, accordingly, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council issued a Royal Commission composed of E. W. Rathbun, of the Rathbun Company, Deseronto; John Bertram, of Toronto, Manager of the Collins Inlet Lumber Company; Alex. Kirkwood, Chief Clerk of Lands Branch, Crown Lands Department; J. B. McWilliams, of Peterborough, Provincial Superintendent of Forest Rangers, and Thomas Southworth, Clerk of Forestry, to investigate and report upon the subject "of restoring and preserving the growth of white pine and other timber upon lands in the Province which are not adapted for agricultural purposes or for settlement."

It is unnecessary to refer to the importance and magnitude of the work set forth for this Commission. Nothing more important has engaged the attention of the Government for a long time, and this first step in a policy of providing supplies of timber, with the resultant revenue, for future generations is a fitting memorial for this Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign.

Forestry Elsewhere.

The interest in systematic forestry has been much advanced throughout this continent during the past year and considerable practical legislation has been enacted in various states. Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Minnesota have all taken up the subject vigorously and a steady advance has been made.

The national Government of the United States just before the close of the last presidential term set aside 27,000,000 acres of public land for permanent forest preserves, and plans are now being submitted by a commission for an administrative system for their protection and use.

Possible Permanent Forest Area.

The total area of the Province of Ontario is some 147 million acres and only about 23 million of this is sufficiently settled to be under municipal government, as shown by the assessment returns. Of the remaining 120 odd millions of acres there is a vast stretch of good agricultural soil north of the height of land sloping to Hudson's Bay, but there is a very large area between the north and south agricultural sections that is not generally suited for agriculture and will under proper management provide a large yearly cut of timber for all time. It is a fortunate thing for us that this extensive table land is not all suited for agriculture. The tendency of our farmers is to clear all their land that is cultivable of its trees and if the whole Province were as closely denuded of timber as are some of our southern counties

the effect could not fail to be disastrous. What this means is graphically set forth by Mr. Carl Schurz in *Harper's Weekly* of April 17th last in an article on the forestry problem in the United States. Mr. Schurz remarks:—

"But only very slowly does it seem to dawn upon the public mind that the loss of our forests without adequate restoration will be the deadliest imaginable blow to our future progress and prosperity. And yet there is no more invariable lesson taught by the history of the countries and nations. What has become of those lands of Asia which once were said to 'flow with milk and honey:' which among their then forest clad mountains, and on their hills covered with vineyards and fig groves, and on their plains waving with grain fields, nourished teeming and prosperous populations; which reared great cities and astonishing monuments of the civilization of their time? Wherever their forests disappeared their mountain sides were denuded of soil, their springs dried up, their watercourses disappeared at one season, and became raging torrents at another, inundating the valleys, and covering them with the gravel and loose rock swept down from the mountains; their vineyards and orchards wilted and died of want of moisture: their plains became parched and barren: and for many centuries they have been desolate deserts, roamed over by wild beasts, and nomadic tribes little better than robbers, poor, miserable, degraded and relapsed into barbarism. What is the lesson taught by the history of Spain, in ancient times one of the most luxuriant garden-spots of the world, the granary of the Roman Empire? The noble forests which still existed in the time of the Moors were ruthlessly swept away, and it is not without good reason that learned historians ascribe the economic as well as the political decadence of Spain in a great measure to the evils which the destruction of her forests brought with it. Examples of minor consequence may profitably be studied in some parts of Italy and of southern France."

The broad strip of elevated table land running across the Province, millions of acres in extent, which forms the great natural reservoir of our large streams, is not desirable agricultural land, and is therefore unlikely to pass from the ownership of the Crown. In consequence of this Ontario is not likely ever to suffer the evils of deforestation to so great an extent as have other once timbered but now treeless countries.

FORESTRY ON THE FARM.

The attention of farmers and land owners has frequently been directed by the Bureau of Forestry to the desirability of preserving the wood-lots on their land or replanting with trees such wholly or partially cleared land as is not adapted for profitable cultivation. While steps are being taken by the Provincial Government for the preservation of the forests in portions of the Crown domain which it is hoped may not only perpetuate the supply of timber, but avert some of the worst consequences of forest destruction in the way of unfavorable climatic changes, these measures will affect mainly the unsettled parts of the Province and the cultivated lands in the immediate vicinity. In the older settled districts—which are some distance from the heavily timbered area—where the work of ndiscriminate clearing has been carried in many cases to such an extent as seriously to injure the productiveness of the soil, local and individual enterprise on the part of the land owners must be depended upon for the restoration and maintenance of a due proportion of woodland. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written upon the subject of late years and the decided advance of public opinion in favor of tree planting and conservation the people hardly yet realize the extent to which forest destruction has been pursued. The figures for the Province as a whole, or even of the municipally organized portion, are absolutely no guide as to the forestry conditions of the peopled and cultivated sections. Those who read in the returns of the Bureau of Industries that according to the municipal returns for 1895, of the 23,113,315 acres assessed there were 7,857,419 acres of forest to 15,255,896 acres of cleared land and swamp and fail to note the geographical distribution of these respective areas, may very reasonably conclude that the proportion of woodland is abundantly adequate for the protection of the climate and water supply. It is only when these returns are considered in detail as regards particular localities that they indicate how far below the proper proportion required to maintain the fertility of the soil the woodland has been reduced in the agricultural districts.

What is a Forest?

The returns of the township assessors, upon which the figures given by the Bureau of Industries are based, are in some instances defective, owing to laxity in classification, waste land containing but few trees having been entered as woodland. The assessors might plead good author-

ity for this classification as, according to English law, a "forest" does not necessarily contain trees, which are merely incidental. Blackstone defines forests as "waste grounds belonging to the King, replenished with all manner of chase or venery, which are under the King's protection, for the sake of his recreation and delight." Three hundred years ago Manwood wrote "a forest is a certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures privileged for wild beasts and fowles of forest, chase and warren, to rest and abide in the safe protection of the King and for his princely delight and pleasure." In these democratic days a forest is not necessarily a royal game preserve and the term implies a wooded tract, but the old legal significance seems to retain some hold on the minds of many of the municipal assessors, until recently at all events, as the description of land as forest in their returns did not necessarily imply that it was wood-covered. A circular issued by the Bureau to these officials calling their attention to the desirability of a more accurate classification has resulted in greater correctness in the later returns, though there is reason to think that there is still room for improvement in this particular. The matter is mentioned in this place simply to show that any inaccuracy in the figures is in the direction of giving a greater rather than a less extent of woodland than actually exists.

Proportion of Woodland.

Taking the latest returns as they stand we find that thirty of the counties of Ontario have less than twenty-five per cent. of their total area under timber. The proportion of woodland in sixteen of these counties is less than twenty and over ten per cent., while still more conspicuous examples of the extent to which over-clearance has been carried are afforded by the following:—In Dufferin, Wentworth and Huron counties the proportion of woodland to total area is ten per cent.; Prince Edward and Lambton, nine per cent.; Wellington and Brant, eight per cent.; Peel and York, seven per cent., and Victoria only five per cent. In several other counties which extend from the front some distance back into the unsettled district, the front groups of townships show a considerably less proportion than twenty-five per cent., the average only being brought above that figure by the inclusion within their boundaries of large sparsely settled areas. The conclusion to which these figures when analyzed point is that throughout the greater extent of the really good and fertile agricultural region of Southern Ontario, where the land has been longest settled and the greatest inducements offered by natural advantages to its permanent occupation the percentage of forest has been reduced far below that which should have been retained to ensure the perpetuation of these favourable conditions. The fact that in the more broken and sterile tracts northward, towards the Height of Land, ill suited for remunerative husbandry, a large proportion of the country can still, notwithstanding the ravages of axe and flame,

be fairly classed as woodland, while it may mitigate to some slight degree the evils wrought by deforestation in the agricultural region proper, can never compensate for the absence of forest vegetation in the immediate locality.

The Consequences.

The consequences of too extensive clearing have long been experienced in increasing degree, though it is only of late years that their cause has been generally recognized. The knowledge as to the effect of reckless forest destruction formerly confined to a few scientific men has now become common. Every intelligent man, as the result of reading and observation, is now aware that the disappearance of the woods has caused the destructive floods and droughts which formerly exceptional, are now of constant recurrence. The forest floor, with its spongy masses of decomposed leaves and wood, absorbed great quantities of water as the snow melted in the springtime or after a heavy rainfall. It trickled away slowly in rivulets or was given out by the more gradual process of evaporation during succeeding weeks as the season advanced, and kept up the supply of moisture in the atmosphere so necessary to ensure the fertility of the surrounding region. A due proportion of vapor in the air is just as requisite to vegetable life as the moisture of the soil. It preserves the heat absorbed by the earth from the sun's rays during the daytime, which in an arid, rainless region is quickly lost by radiation during the night. Absence of humidity exposes a country to the extremes of heat and cold, in addition to depriving vegetation of nutriment. Upon this point Prof. Tyndall, the celebrated English scientist, says: "Watery vapor is more necessary to the vegetable life of England than clothing is to a man. Remove for a single summer night this watery vapor from our atmosphere, and every plant capable of being destroyed by a freezing temperature would perish. The sun would rise in the morning on an island held fast in the iron grip of frost." The immense amount of vapor evaporated by forests when the surrounding country is dry keeps the atmosphere moist. Dr. Rothrock, of Pennsylvania, has made an estimate of the volume of evaporation given out by the Adirondack forests of New York, comprising the State reservation, and places the aggregate amount at five thousand million tons, which hanging as a cloud over the earth during the summer prevents its heat being radiated back into space.

Natural Reservoirs.

To hold and distribute the rainfall is the natural function of the forest. When it disappears the water rushes in torrents off the higher lands, bearing with it many of the elements of richness and fertility of the soil, and the streams, swollen to a turbid and uncontrollable flood, frequently bring devastation and ruin in their course. The water which should have furnished the supply during a long rainless interval is thus exhausted in a few days, and a protracted period

of fine and warm weather such as frequently follows the spring rains parches the vegetation of the unprotected fields. The drying up during the summer months of many springs and streams which, when the country was well-wooded never failed the year round, has been a source of much inconvenience and loss to farmers. Whenever a few weeks pass without rain residents in many neighborhoods find themselves obliged to go long distances to obtain water for their stock.

Protection from Winds.

Another unfavorable result of the thinning out of the forest cover is that large tracts of country once well protected by surrounding woods are exposed to the full sweep of the winds. In the winter time the snow drifts for long distances especially if the land is high, and the soil is left exposed to the action of the frosts in early spring. On this account fall wheat, rye and other crops are liable to be winter-killed by the alternate freezings and thawings at the change of the seasons. In many localities where these crops were once grown successfully it has been found impossible to raise them since the land has been deprived of the shelter afforded by surrounding forests. Nor is the injury to agriculture from this cause confined to the winter season. The winds of summer, once tempered with the moisture caused by the evaporation from large tracts of woodland over which they passed, are now dry and parching. Even after heavy rains the exposed surface of the country where the wind is unchecked for a long distance is very quickly dried by the evaporation promoted by warm air currents. Where the soil is light and sandy still more injurious effects are sometimes experienced by the drifting of the loose soil leaving the roots of the young crops exposed. In a paper read before the American Forestry Association during the annual meeting of 1894-1895, Prof. F. H. King, of Madison, Wisconsin, gave an account of the destructive effects of a windstorm in Plainfield in that State in drifting the soil in exposed fields as follows:

"The 7th (of May) was clear and cold with a strong northwest wind, and during this and the following day in spite of the recent rain, the fields of Plainfield and vicinity had drifted so badly that on the morning of the 8th the loose soil with which grain had been covered, whether with harrow, seeder or drill, had been so completely driven from many fields as to leave the kernels entirely naked, the plants lying flat upon the ground, hanging by their roots and whipping in the wind. In many other fields where the drifting had not been so bad, the oats, which at the time stood about three inches high, were curled like hay close to the ground, and even the leaves of dock sorrel which in places stood among the grain were blackened and so dry as to crumble in the hand. . . The point to which I wish to call special attention here is the fact that wherever a field lay to the windward of any sort of windbreak the destructive effects of the winds were either wholly avoided or they were greatly reduced. On making a careful study of the district it was found that even grass fields and fences lying to the west and north of grain fields had, without exception, exerted an appreciable and sometimes very marked protective influence."

Forests and Evaporation.

The injury caused in various ways by the exposure of crops to the full force of the winds is only second in extent to that inflicted by the disturbance of the natural water supply. This phase of the question has latterly occupied a good deal of the attention of scientific foresters, and some highly important and interesting experiments have been made in different localities by which the extent to which the shelter afforded by a windbreak preserves the moisture of the soil for the neighboring crops has been ascertained with precision, and the utility of such a means of protection demonstrated beyond question. The paper of Prof. King, already referred to, contains a lengthy and elaborate statement of the results of such experiments in Wisconsin. The instrument used was a modification of the Piche evaporometer, with disks large enough to carry sheets of filter paper 5.9 inches in diameter, the water receptacles being ordinary chemical burettes graduated to tenths C.C., and having diameters of about .4 of an inch. Six of these instruments were used which were hung in the open air exposed to sun and wind at a height of one foot from the ground. The first set of observations were made on a piece of ground planted to corn, lying to the south of a grove of black oak, having a mean height of twelve to fifteen feet. The corn was not yet up, and during the time of the observation there was a gentle breeze from a little west of north and the sun was shining. The six instruments were hung at distances graded from twenty to 120 feet from the woods, with the following results during a period of fifty-six minutes:—

20	feet	from	woods	..... 11.0	C.C.	evaporation.
40	"	"		..... 11.1	"	"
60	"	"		..... 11.3	"	"
80	"	"		..... 11.2	"	"
100	"	"		..... 11.9	"	"
120	"	"		..... 12.9	"	"

The results showed but a slight difference in the rate of evaporation until 100 or 120 feet distance was reached, but at 120 feet the rate of evaporation was 17.2 per cent. greater than at twenty feet. Three of the instruments were then set at longer distances from the grove, the others remaining as before and in one hour the following results were obtained:

20	feet	from	woods	..... 11.5	C.C.	evaporation.
40	"	"		..... 11.6	"	"
60	"	"		..... 11.9	"	"
				35.0	"	"
280	"	"		..... 14.5	"	"
300	"	"		..... 14.2	"	"
320	"	"		..... 14.7	"	"
				48.4	"	

From this it will be seen that while there was little variation in the amount of evaporation at the three outer stations, the mean evaporation at these is 24 per cent. greater than the average for the three nearer the windbreak.

Another observation was made to the south of a black oak grove eighty rods square, the trees of which averaged fifteen to twenty feet in height, during a fair breeze from the north with a clear sky. The instruments were ranged at longer distances apart and the differences in the amount of evaporation according to distance from the woods were recorded as follows:

	Evaporation.
20 feet	11.1
100 "	14.3
200 "	15.7
300 "	18.5
400 "	18.5
500 "	18.3

The conclusion to which this points is that while evaporation increased proportionately to the distance from shelter until a limit of 300 feet was reached, the field beyond that point was not affected in the matter of evaporation. It is, however, only a reasonable supposition that in the case of a windbreak consisting of trees which had attained their full height their influence in checking evaporation would extend to a considerably greater distance.

The action of objects of a very slight elevation which would hardly be supposed to exert any appreciable effect of this character, was strikingly manifested by an experiment made as to the evaporation from a field where the only protection from wind were a scattered and broken hedgerow and a clover field adjoining it to the north. The following were the results observed in the portions adjoining the hedgerow and the clover field respectively:

	Hedgerow.	Clover.
20 feet from margin	10.3	9.3
150 feet from margin	12.5	12.1
300 feet from margin	13.4	13.0

Here again was displayed a very evident influence upon the rate of evaporation, that at 300 feet away being 30.1 per cent. in the case of the hedgerow and 39.8 per cent. in the portion sheltered by the clover, greater than at the distance of 20 feet.

Observations of a similar character were carried on during the summer of 1896 at the United States Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska in connection with an exhaustive enquiry into the general value of wind-breaks, the results of which are given in a recently published bulletin by Fred W. Card. The experiments made were equally conclusive as those of Prof. King and fully corroborate the deductions from his observations. It is superfluous to multiply

instances, where the results all point to the same conclusion; but the outcome of one of the Nebraska observations may be given in detail as of special value owing to the long period of time embraced. The experiment was conducted to test the efficacy of a wind-break consisting of 22 rows of forest trees forming a belt of about eight rods wide extending some 60 rods east and west, the trees being from 25 to 40 feet high. The observations were continued for about two months from the middle of July to the middle of September. One of the evaporometers was placed 20 rods south of the wind-break in a somewhat exposed position though not as completely so as would have been desirable to furnish a standard for comparison. The others were placed in positions of 12 and 3 rods respectively north of the wind-break. During the period of the experiment the water evaporated from the instrument 20 rods south of the wind-break was 210 cubic inches, from the one 12 rods north 191 cubic inches and from that 3 rods north 149 cubic inches. Reducing these figures to a uniform scale, and representing the evaporation from the exposed instrument as 100, the relative evaporation was as follows:

20 rods south of wind-break (exposed)	100
12 rods north of wind-break	91
3 rods north of wind-break	71

"The experiment as a whole," says Mr. Card," is made to appear less favorable to wind-breaks by the fact that wind from opposite directions tends of course to equalize the evaporation on opposite sides of the wind-break. When the wind was in the north the evaporation from the instrument used as a standard for comparison was less than from those on the north side of the wind-break." The most marked effect observable at any time was during the night of August 3rd when there was a brisk south wind with high temperature and low humidity On this occasion the rate of evaporation for twelve hours, reduced to the scale of one hundred, was—

20 rods south of wind-break	100
12 rods north of wind-break	67
3 rods north of wind-break	29

In other words the wind-break prevented two-thirds of the evaporation during that time at a distance of three rods and one-third of the evaporation at a distance of twelve rods from it.

The result of these and other carefully conducted observations of a similar character is to establish beyond doubt or controversy by the methods of exact science the soundness of the hypothesis long held by foresters on the ground of ordinary every-day experience, that a belt of timber acting as an obstacle to the force of the wind preserves the moisture of the adjacent soil, in addition to averting or lessening the other injurious results of wind-storms.

Our Wood Supply.

A result of deforestation of almost equal importance to the climatic changes effected is the diminution in the supply of wood for all purposes which is becoming a matter of continually increasing urgency. While so far as pine timber is concerned the yet extensive forests of our northern timber region will prevent the consequences of a decrease being seriously felt in the immediate future, this is by no means the case as regards the local supply of some kinds of hardwood required in manufacturing industries. In the matter of fuel and the wood required for various purposes in connection with the farm, many farmers in the older counties have for long experienced the disadvantages of being unable to supply their own requirements in consequence of the thoughtless destruction of the timber on their farms. The use of coal in the place of wood for fuel has become common in many neighborhoods, at an expense which has materially increased the cost of living, while in other cases farmers whose wood lots have been depleted without provision for future needs, are under the necessity of hauling wood for many miles. Those who formerly were able to add materially to their incomes and turn their labor to account during the winter season, by cutting and selling the pine or valuable hardwoods on their lots, find that while the price is increasing the diminished supply consequent upon improvident cutting reduces their opportunities of profit from this source.

In view of all these considerations, it is highly desirable that the farmers of Ontario, in their individual interests as well as for the general benefit, should be brought to see the desirability of preserving the wood-lots on their farms and replanting with valuable trees such land as is not adapted for cultivation By this means only can the conditions of climate most favorable to agriculture be restored and the evils arising from the stripping of the soil of woodland vegetation gradually overcome. It is apparent that however forcibly action for the public good may be urged, farmers and landowners cannot, with a few exceptions, be expected to undertake operations of this sort on their own account with a view simply to the advantage of the community, especially as each man's share of the beneficial effect caused by any single plantation is imperceptible and modifications of climate are only effected by causes embracing both long periods of time and wide areas of country. Before undertaking the production of any crop, farmers, as a rule, require to be convinced that it will pay, and wood is no exception. There are few agriculturists possessed either of the means or the disposition to make experiments or to work for remote and dubious returns. Unless the farming community can be assured that wood-growing will be a personally profitable undertaking, not many are likely to engage in it from other considerations.

Will it Pay?

In estimating the probable financial returns from tree-planting and preservation, a factor which ought to have weight with those farmers who look further ahead than the marketing of the next crop, is that while the selling price of agricultural produce of all sorts has for years been steadily diminishing and may probably further decrease, the value of wood of all kinds is continually increasing as the supply becomes more limited. In order to forecast the probabilities of the future we have but to compare the world's sources of supply for these staple products. The opening up of extensive new regions for wheat-raising on every continent ensures the continuance of the present depressed condition of the market with possible future reductions in prices. The area of timber production, on the other hand, is being rapidly contracted and the value consequently certain to advance greatly in the near future. The forests, in all the newer countries at least, are being devastated without any provision being made for replacing the timber removed in such quantities by a new growth, and large tracts which have been cut or burned over are lapsing into the condition of barren wildernesses. The growth of population and the development of manufacturing industries, immensely stimulate the demand for wood for every purpose and with the exhaustion of the best and most useful kinds a very considerable increase in prices may certainly be looked for.

On a great many farms there are portions of the land which are good for little or nothing except to be kept in timber, steep hillsides or rocky, sandy, sterile patches which are at present unproductive. There are frequently partially-cleared tracts where only a few scrubby trees remain to furnish a diminishing supply of fuel and timber. The only other use made of them is probably to pasture cattle there, a practice which effectually prevents any young seedlings from growing up and taking the place of the older forest growth. The farmer who desires to turn his wood lot to the best account should carefully fence out the cattle. This of itself will in most cases—unless the breaks in the leaf canopy have resulted in a thick growth of sod—permit a plentiful growth of young trees. The preservation of an existing wood lot by a judicious selection of the mature and decaying trees for fuel, etc., and giving the young saplings an opportunity to fill up the gaps is not open to the objections which seem to stand in the way of replanting. It needs merely the exercise of a little care and forethought to maintain the conditions under which the forest will reproduce itself and provide for the owner a perpetual supply of wood.

Maple.

Although the planting and care of forest trees as a means of direct profit has been so seldom and so recently undertaken in Canada there is ample evidence to show that such operations if wisely conducted will prove a remunerative

investment, in addition to the indirect benefits to the farmer. Not only can waste and poor land be planted to advantage, but if valuable varieties of trees be selected, a few acres of good cultivable soil in hardwood will soon be found more profitable than almost any other part of the property. A good maple sugar bush is a certain and steady source of revenue. A letter received from Mr. G. C. Caston, of Craighurst, Simcoe county, in response to enquiries made by the Bureau of Forestry gives a great deal of practical information as to the receipts actually obtained from maple syrup and sugar making. Mr. Caston has upwards of 600 maple trees, of which probably 570 are tapped each year. One year they yielded 175 gallons of syrup, the output last spring being 135 gallons. The syrup brings $1 per gallon, or if made into sugar ten cents per pound, which practically comes to the same thing, as a gallon of the syrup makes ten pounds of sugar.* The season usually lasts a little over a week and the labor employed consisted of a man to attend the evaporator and a man and boy with a team for a portion of the time to gather the sap. The fuel used was principally wood picked up in the bush, worthless for any other purpose and some sawmill slabs, the estimated value including labor of cutting and piling being $6.10. The cost of the outfit included buckets with spiles which can be bought from ten to twelve cents each, an evaporator about $12, furnace probably $6 to $8, and storage tanks and barrels about $20. These once obtained can of course be used year after year, the expense for wear and tear being very small. Mr. Caston's letter states that one farmer in the neighborhood taps 1,000 trees, another 1,200, and within a radius of two miles there are fourteen sugar camps from 300 trees up to the figures mentioned—the average number being 500 or 600. He strongly advocates the planting of waste land with sugar maple. "They should be planted," he says, "in rows twenty feet apart each way, or twenty by twenty-five. This would give about 100 per acre. I know of maples planted here twenty years ago that are large enough now to tap, and these trees would give more sap than the ordinary forest tree." The yield of ten acres of maple trees in sugar or syrup should net about $10 per acre per year in addition to furnishing a considerable quantity of fuel and small timber for various farm uses. The annual growth on such a lot even without culture would be at least five cords of cordwood per year.

American farmers have found maple sugar making a highly profitable adjunct to the ordinary products of the farm. Mr. A. B. Cook, of Michigan, said at a recent convention: "Twenty-three years ago my father set out a grove of sugar-maple trees on our farm. It has produced good crops of sugar now for several years, and rents for $5 an acre, which is as much net profit as most of the other acres of the farm have produced."

* This price is in excess of that usually obtained; eighty cents per gallon would be nearer the mark in some sections.

Dr. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, speaking on the same subject, said: "Prof. Davenport, of Woodland, Michigan, told me that they had a sugar-bush which paid them twelve per cent. net profit, valuing the land at $50 an acre."

In those sections of Ontario where a portion of the maple bush has been preserved the farmers have been sufficiently alive to their interests to discover very quickly the value of maple wood lots and to turn them to account as an annual source of income. In the united counties of Leeds and Grenville maple sugar making is an important subsidiary industry, sugar and syrup taking a prominent place among the agricultural products of the district. According to the census of 1891 the production of maple sugar in Ontario amounts yearly to 5,665,796 pounds, of which the united counties of Leeds and Grenville produced 971,145 pounds, amounting to nearly one fifth of the aggregate. At eight cents per pound this represents a sum of $453,263 realized annually by the farmers of these counties, from a source which, with the expenditure of a little labor in transplanting and caring for trees, is within the reach of nearly every farmer in the country. The hard maple is one of the most widely distributed of our trees and its seedlings can be obtained in almost any neighborhood without other cost than the time involved in their removal. So fully aware are the Leeds and Grenville sugar-makers of the value of these trees, that they carefully preserve them from destruction and refuse to sell them for timber. A manufacturer of shoe lasts at Lyn who uses in this industry large quantities of maple is unable to procure sufficient wood in the neighborhood at the ruling price, as the farmers will not destroy their sugar-bush, and he is obliged to purchase outside the county where less prudent and conservative views prevail.

Ash.

Another tree which is becoming valuable is the white ash, which has the advantage of being one of our most rapidly growing trees. In addition to other uses in domestic industries there is a steadily increasing demand for white ash timber in Britain for carriage making. It is so much in requisition for this use that the Bureau is advised that as high a price as three shillings per cubic foot will be paid for good wood of this variety, which would be equivalent to about $90 per cord. As the second growth timber is preferable it could be cut when small and a rotation of twenty-five years would be possible and profitable.

Hickory.

Hickory is also extensively used by carriage manufacturers and fetches a high price. Owing to the supply of Canadian hickory being limited and scattered large quantities are imported from the United States. The stock in that country, however, is now very limited, owing to the great American demand

for it. Dr. Rothrock, Forestry Commissioner of Pennsylvania, in an address entitled "A Century of American Lumbering," published in 1894, thus speaks of the rapid exhaustion of this valuable wood: "In my own town of West Chester there is a large wheel factory. It was started with the idea that all the timber needed for the manufacture of wheels could be procured from the surrounding hillsides, but very soon the supply was entirely exhausted. The hickory seekers then went to West Virginia, and from West Virginia to Kentucky and Tennessee. A short time ago one of the representatives of that firm came to me and enquired whether or not it would be possible to obtain hickory in sufficient quantities and of good quality on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico because the prices in Kentucky and Tennessee were so high." The Canadian demand ought to be supplied by our own farmers even from the present growth, but no effort has ever been made by jobbers to effect arrangements by which those who have hickory timber to dispose of could be put into communication with the home market. The price of this wood is likely to increase considerably in the future, as it stands unrivalled for the combined qualities of toughness and flexibility desirable in many lines of manufacture. Its sparseness of distribution is doubtless the only reason why our carriage and other manufacturers do not supply their requirements at home; and were there any quantity available in one locality there would be no difficulty in disposing of it to advantage. It is one of the varieties which farmers who intend planting for profit ought not to overlook.

Chestnut.

The chestnut possesses the advantage of rapid growth, and if planted close and thinned out, the cullings can be utilized as posts, railroad ties, etc. The timber grows large enough to make good fence posts in a few years. In addition to the value of the timber the trees at an early stage produce nuts for which a ready sale can be obtained. In the United States, where some attention has been paid to the cultivation of improved varieties of chestnuts, farmers find their growth very profitable, especially if the native seedling is grafted with some improved variety such as the Paragon, Japan Giant or American Sweet, which does not injure its timber qualities but produces a better quality of nuts. These are in active demand at good prices, the earliest in market bringing as high as $12 per bushel, from which the price gradually declines to about $4; so that a well-managed chestnut grove yields an income almost equalling that from a fruit orchard. When a chestnut tree is cut down others usually sprout up from the stump, which renders it particularly easy to keep a chestnut grove always timbered in case the mature trees are removed. Many of these saplings can be detached with a small piece of root for transplanting, which obtains a quicker growth than starting from seed.

Pine.

Where the land is of decidedly poor quality the white pine is the tree which can be cultivated to the best advantage with an eye to its ultimate commercial value. The extent to which the enormous demand for pine lumber is already supplied from the wood still remaining on agricultural lands is hardly realized, the general impression being that our annual lumber output comes almost entirely from the timber limits still included in the Crown domain. This is far from being the case. Enquiries conducted by the Bureau of Forestry set on foot with a view of ascertaining as nearly as possible the total annual production of lumber in Ontario, show that the enormous consumption of timber by the mills includes a large amount cut in the settled parts of the Province, where the local demand is supplied by custom mills, portable and otherwise, which look for their raw material to the farmers in the neighborhood. Though the returns secured by the Bureau are not complete, as only a partial list of the sawmills was obtained, statistics as to the cut were secured from the greater part of the 1,500 mills applied to, from which it appears that the total cut for one year on lands owned by farmers amounted to over 365,000,000 feet, board measure. This is in addition to wood taken from these private woodlands for fuel and charcoal, and does not include a considerable quantity of railroad ties, telegraph poles, pulp wood, etc., sold by farmers to those other than sawmill men. It will be seen therefore that in urging upon the farmers of Ontario to devote attention to timber cultivation the Bureau of Forestry is not advocating the introduction of some new and untried branch of industry, but simply indicating how that which most farmers have regarded as a merely temporary and incidental gain can with a little forethought and labor be developed into a continuous source of income. White pine will, under favorable circumstances, attain a marketable size in thirty to forty years, though it would be more profitable to allow them to attain a larger growth. Erroneous opinions concerning the rate at which forest trees mature are widely prevalent, largely owing to the conditions under which in the unbroken forest most of them struggle to maintain their existence. Where there is a thick undergrowth of young saplings it becomes a question of the "survival of the fittest," and the contest occupies many years, during which the young trees are dwarfed and retarded by the pressure of their neighbors. Finally the weaker or less advantageously situated are crowded out, and the survivors fight their way up to sunlight and space for expansion above, the adage that "there is plenty of room at the top" holding just as good in the struggle for life among trees as among men. Trees set out in an open space or growing in a partially cleared area which gives them plenty of room grow much more rapidly than under natural forest conditions. In setting out and preserving a plantation judicious thinning resorted to at intervals will prevent overcrowding and secure for the best trees the space needed for their full development.

Hon. J. D. Lyman, of New Hampshire, an ardent advocate of forestry, who possesses a thorough practical knowledge of the subject, is a strong believer in the utilization of waste land for timber raising. In a recent letter to the *Mirror and Farmer* he gives some instructive details showing the rate of growth of pine trees, and the desirability of raising this timber as an investment. He gives his own experience in dealing with a pine plantation sprung from the seed, as follows:

"My very imperfectly cared for experimental 108 square rods of pines are from thirty-seven to fifty-seven years from the seed. They have been thinned at various times, but were not thinned early enough. I think they were at the rate of five or six thousand to the acre. The land is very poor. The trees now stand 217 to the acre. They average thirteen inches and two one-hundredths of an inch in diameter four feet from the ground, and about seventy-three feet in height, the tallest full eighty feet. Their average age is almost exactly fifty years, and by cutting and sawing certain trees I am sure that there is at least at the rate of 50,000 feet of inch boards to the acre. The butts for twenty feet are pretty clear of knots. The stakes, fencing, shingle stuff and timber cut out in thinning has much more than paid for the labor. The cleared land would not sell I think for one dollar an acre."

Taking his own experience with this lot as a basis for calculation, and assuming that an equally poor piece of land were devoted to pine-raising and seeded he estimates the financial result as follows: "Call the land one dollar an acre, the seed another dollar, and the labor three dollars, the rate of compound interest four per cent. and the time fifty years. The amount per acre is $35.53, saying nothing of the pleasure it has given, not mentioning the enrichment of the land nor the immense amount of fencing and timber cut out in thinning, and you have from 40,000 to 55,000 feet of excellent inch boards to the acre, worth at present low prices from $100 to $200 per acre. Many think prices of lumber will double or treble in that time."

Windbreaks.

When timber trees are planted mainly with a view to the future value of the wood, they should be grown in masses sufficiently close together to ensure the trunks becoming tall straight columns, instead of branching out at a short distance from the ground as trees grow when isolated. To get the best results they should be thinned out at intervals as they begin to crowd each other. Trees planted in lines as windbreaks, though they will more than pay for any labor or cost indirectly in the protection afforded to the fields, cannot be expected to produce merchantable timber, while from the standpoint of the general effect upon climate it is far more desirable that plantations in blocks should be made.

Nevertheless, those who are not disposed to undertake operations on as extensive a scale, should at least secure the protection afforded by windbreaks for their homesteads, fields and orchards. Evergreens are naturally preferable for this purpose, the best perhaps being the Norway spruce, which is a tree of rapid growth. White pine also makes an excellent windbreak. Cedar, except in low wet ground, is difficult to transplant successfully, and is not to be recommended. Among hardwood trees the hard maple should have the preference on account of its value for sugar-making purposes as well as for fuel. The soft maple, though a tree of quick growth, is apt to be comparatively short-lived. A good plan in setting out a windbreak is to plant a double row of trees zig-zag fashion, that is, the trees in one row in the middle distance between the trees in the other, like the angles of a snake fence.

Shade Trees.

Nothing will improve the appearance of the farm-house and outbuildings more than a shelter belt, or even a few isolated trees planted near them, care being taken to put them not so close as to exclude the sunlight. They will not only serve as protection from the wind, but their shade will keep the house cool during the heated term. A well-planted, attractive looking farm, with the buildings half hidden in verdure and the lanes and field corners green and shady, will, should it come into the market, bring a considerably higher price than one where all looks bare and bleak from the absence of trees.

The length of time that must elapse before a tree becomes commercially valuable or useful for its wood to the owner, is the usual objection raised when farmers are advised to become timber-growers. There is no doubt that this feeling has done much to deter them from utilizing in this way their waste land—which at present contributes nothing, except perhaps pasturage, to the returns of the farm. Yet this is a mistaken, short-sighted view. There are many things requiring to be undertaken in every branch of productive industry which involve a large outlay that will not be repaid short of many years. Farmers will build large barns and undertake subsoil drainage on an extensive scale without foolishly expecting to be recouped during the next two or three years for the cost and labor involved. They realize that these are investments which add permanently to their capital. It is exactly the same with tree-planting. A plantation of thriving young pines, maples or chestnuts of merely a few years growth, is not, it is true, bringing in any money, but nevertheless it is an appreciable addition to the value of the farm which increases year by year. Should the owner wish to sell or raise money upon his property, the growing wood—like the new barn or the sub-soil drains—will be an asset to be considered in fixing its value. Even should the man who plants trees die before the wood is matured, he will leave so

much more to his family. Men do not, to the credit of human nature, cease all active exertion as soon as they have secured merely enough to maintain themselves in selfish indolence and comfort during the remainder of their lives. They wish to leave an ample provision behind them for those dependent on them.

The labor bestowed upon tree-planting is a very trifling contribution towards the welfare of future generations compared with the sacrifices which many men in every line of industry make with an eye to the distant future and without stopping to consider whether they personally will reap any of the benefit, or whether it will merely increase the inheritance they leave to their children. But for the short-sightedness which took no note of probable future needs and met all remonstrance with the answer that posterity must look out for itself, the farmers of Ontario would be in a much better position There is many a farmer who twenty or thirty years ago has shaken his head forebodingly over his diminishing wood-lot and reflected how advantageous it would be to have a few more acres in timber, who if he had occupied an off-day occasionally in transplanting saplings instead of consoling himself with the reflection, "Well, it'll last my time anyway"—would now have a plentiful supply of fuel instead of having to buy coal or travel half a dozen miles to cut cordwood. It is time that this slipshod hand-to-mouth management which looks only at immediate results was abandoned and that the lessons of experience produced more extensive and decided results in inducing farmers as a class to take an active, practical interest in tree culture as a means of maintaining and restoring the fertility of their lands as well as a source of ultimate profit.

NATURE STUDY IN THE SCHOOL.

The great obstacle in the way of tree culture and forest preservation is the traditional carelessness and indifference as to trees, which is a survival of the conditions of the early settlement of the country. Old ideas and habits of thought arising from the peculiar circumstances of one generation are apt to perpetuate themselves and give color to the social life and public opinion of later periods long after the causes from which they originated have disappeared. Men are as a rule very slow in apprehending the significance of altered conditions and modifying the views and habits formed under the old order of things, in accordance with more modern requirements. In our churches, for instance, it is the custom for the women to take the inside places in the pews, while the men sit nearest the aisle—a practice derived from the Puritan settlers of New England when every able-bodied man was liable to be called on at a moment's notice to repel an attack of the Indians and the worshippers were ready to make a rush

for their guns in case of need. The perpetuation by mere force of habit of this custom is interesting to the sociologist and fortunately harmless in its results. It is otherwise, however, with many traditional observances and opinions which have no more relation to the actual needs and conditions of modern life, and are directly injurious in their effects. The warfare of the pioneers of settlement with the forest in the necessary course of clearing and civilization has, naturally enough, resulted in a widespread feeling among their successors that a tree is valueless until cut down, and forest preservation a mere sentimental fad. It is a feeling which can only be slowly eradicated by argument and education, and it is more especially to the younger generation, less under the influence of the traditions of the days when, in the words of the Psalm, "a man was famous according as he had lifted up axes upon the thick trees," that we must look for a truer appreciation of the beauty and utility of the woodlands. Moral and social reformers universally recognize the need of beginning with the young and inculcating their principles while the mind is still impressionable and receptive, and unwarped by the prejudices of wrong training or the selfishness and indifference resulting from the struggle with the world.

The Kindergarten.

Modern educationalists fully realize the desirability of imparting to children at an early age a love for nature and encouraging habits of observation and study of natural life and processes. Apart from forestry altogether there is a strong tendency on the part of the most advanced and thoughtful leaders of the teaching profession to give prominence to nature study purely as the means of giving to the pupil a fuller and more symmetrical intellectual development and a firmer grasp on the realities of life than can be gained by mere book scholarship. There has been no more important step in the intellectual progress of the race during the past century than the movement inaugurated by the great German educator Froebel in the direction of broader and more comprehensive educational methods, which instead of merely training the memory by a mechanical system of instruction seeks to cultivate the perceptive faculties and fully develop the whole intellectual nature in accordance with the evolutionary principle. The kindergarten, which now plays such an important part in primary education, and the influence of which is modifying for the better our whole educational system, is based upon the idea of cultivating from the very outset the spirit of observation and inquiry in the child. "Man, particularly in boyhood," wrote Froebel, "should become intimate with Nature, not so much with reference to the details and the outer forms of her phenomena, as with reference to the Spirit of God that lives in her and rules over her. Indeed the boy feels this and demands it: for this reason, where love of nature is still unimpaired nothing perhaps unites teachers and pupils so inti-

mately as the thoughtful study of nature and of the objects of nature. Parents and teachers should remember this, and the latter should at least once a week take a walk with each class—not driving them out like a flock of sheep, nor leading them out like a company of soldiers, but going with them as a father with his sons, or a brother with his brothers, and acquainting them more fully with whatever the season or nature offers them."

Arbor Day.

The institution of late years of Arbor Day as a school festival has done something to promote the study of nature and is at least valuable as an official recognition of the need and desirability of introducing this feature into school life, but it falls very far short of such an ideal training as is here outlined. To be really effective such education should be continuous, not confined to a single day in the year and then too often undertaken in a merely formal and perfunctory manner by teachers qualified neither by sympathies nor by knowledge for the work. The trees planted in the school grounds on Arbor Day are frequently neglected and left to die for want of attention or destroyed by rough and careless play. Little is done in the ordinary school to inculcate a love of nature or encourage in the scholars a genuine and lasting interest in trees and plants and promote a spirit of observation and investigation. Lack of opportunity can perhaps be pleaded in some cases as where the school grounds are small and already well planted. But making every allowance on this score there are many directions in which nature-study could be pursued to advantage of which teachers in general are slow to avail themselves. In some of the public schools in Toronto, and probably in other places, an excellent plan is pursued for interesting the pupils in trees. They are asked to bring in as many different specimens of foliage or buds as they can obtain properly classified or at least named, and the spirit of healthy emulation soon prompts them to make extensive collections and familiarize themselves with the differences between the similar varieties. It is surprising how limited the knowledge of most Canadians, even those brought up in the country, is in this particular. Most people know the broad distinctions between the commoner kinds of trees, can tell a maple from a beech for instance, or a pine from a cedar, but would be puzzled to distinguish between a black and a white birch or identify any of the numerous varieties of oak, while as to the rarer species of forest trees they would be altogether at fault. We can hardly be considered a well-educated people while such ignorance prevails among all classes. The outfit of every school should include botanical charts showing the characteristics of the native trees and plants, and without infringing on the regular tasks, pupils should be encouraged by prizes for the most proficient to make collections of properly identified leaves and flowers. Children have an innate love of nature and most of them

will regard it as a pleasure rather than a task, especially if the instructions of the teacher are divested of anything like formality or routine methods. They could also be asked to procure small sections of trees showing the bark and the texture of the wood. A collection of such specimens might be gathered, each being properly labelled, which would be a valuable object lesson in instructing the pupils as to the properties and uses of the different kinds of timber.

School Gardens.

But a far preferable system where the school grounds are sufficiently large to permit a portion to be set aside for the purpose, would be to introduce school-gardening and induce the pupils to take a pride in keeping the grounds as neat and well-planted as possible. The actual planting and caring for flowers, shrubs and trees will do more than anything else that can be devised to instil a love of nature and a practical active interest in botany and horticulture that will exercise a refining and elevating influence upon the character and the future life. Froebel, in his notable work on "The Education of Man," writes as follows on gardening as an adjunct to education:

"Particularly helpful at this period of life is the cultivation of gardens owned by the boys, and their cultivation for the sake of the produce. For here man for the first time sees his work bearing fruit in an organic way, determined by logical necessity and law—fruit which, although subject to the inner laws of natural development, depends in many ways upon his work and upon the character of his work. This work fully completes in many ways the boys' life with nature and satisfies his curiosity concerning her workings, his desire to know her—a desire that urges him again and again to give thoughtful and continuous attention and observation to plants and flowers. Nature too seems to favor these promptings and occupations, and to reward them with abundant success; for a glance upon these gardens of children reveals at once the fact that if a boy has given his plants only moderate care and attention they thrive remarkably well; and that the plants and flowers of the boys who attend to them with special care live in sympathy with those boys as it were and are particularly healthy and luxuriant."

The influence of Froebel's teachings has been more strongly marked on the European continent than in America, for the school garden idea which is just being taken up by the educators of the United States has been extensively adopted in some European countries with the best results. The Austrian public school law contains this provision. "In every school a gymnastic ground, a garden for the teacher, according to the circumstances of the community, and a place for the purposes of agricultural experiment are to be created." The school gardens in Austria, not including Hungary, number nearly 8,000. Gardening is taught

in the primary and elementary schools of France to the number of 30,000, and by a recent regulation these are to be increased and no one appointed to the post of master of an elementary school who cannot prove himself capable of giving practical instruction in horticulture. As far back as 1871 Sweden was giving education in horticulture and tree-planting in her schools to 22,000 pupils and out of the school grounds devoted to this purpose over 2,000 had an extent of from one to twelve acres. If we contrast these liberal provisions for the instruction of the European youth in the rudimentary principles of the oldest and most essential of industries with the general neglect and indifference to the subject which has hitherto prevailed on this continent the comparison will hardly redound to our credit.

There are indications that the Arbor Day movement, which has now obtained general recognition, will assume a broader and more comprehensive character, and that in addition to a single day's celebration largely of a formal and ceremonial nature, something of a more regular and systematic inculcation in the principles of arboriculture and gardening will be introduced into the schools. In the United States there is a growing interest in the matter, as the shortcomings of Arbor Day as at present conducted become apparent. Forestry and educational publications and organizations are pointing out what might be done, even with the limited facilities now existing, in the direction of nature study and more especially in improving the immediate surroundings of the schoolhouse by keeping the grounds well planted and adorned with flowers. In New York State a vigorous propaganda has been carried on for years as an expansion so to speak of the Arbor Day principle. Mr. Charles R. Skinner, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a letter to school officers and teachers published in the Arbor Day Annual for 1897, gives the following very appropriate and frequently much needed admonition to those upon whom rests the principal responsibility for making this institution what it should be in all respects.

"The proper observance of Arbor Day does not consist merely in the occupation of a few hours once in the year with a certain round of exercises connected with the planting of trees or shrubs. These should be but an outcome of an interest in trees, shrubs and flowering plants, fostered by an appropriate reading on the part of the pupils in the schoolroom and familiar talks by the teacher, both in the schoolroom and by the wayside, reaching through the year. So the day should connect itself more or less with the whole course of school life and be, so to speak, but the blossoming out of the studies and observations of many months."

Obviously, however, the success of this or any other method for interesting the children in the study of nature almost entirely depends on the sympathetic and intelligent co-operation of the teacher. If this be wanting it is useless to

expect that any scheme however well devised or feasible can prove effective. From this point of view the matter would need to be considered in connection with the granting of school teachers' certificates, and competency to give instruction of a simple and rudimentary character in tree planting and garden management would have to be insisted on. The limited area of school grounds is admittedly a difficulty in the way in many cases, but it is no excuse for failure to utilize such opportunities as do exist to the best advantage either by planting and keeping in good condition such spaces as are available or by the other means which have been indicated of giving object lessons in the natural growths of the soil. Were the importance of this training properly appreciated means would be found in many places, especially in the rural districts and smaller urban communities to provide enlarged school grounds which would afford the required facilities. Canadians are not apt to be niggardly in providing for the education of their children.

A generation reared in sympathy with nature and her works would be healthier, more refined and broader-minded men and women than if their course of school instruction had been limited to the text-books. They might be safely trusted not to repeat the mistakes of their fathers in recklessly destroying the woodlands in the spirit of short-sighted utilitarian greed. Taught to love trees for their own sake and conversant with the part taken by the forests in the economy of nature, their sense of beauty and cultivated tastes no less than their public spirit and intelligent self-interest would prompt them to exert an influence in favor of forest preservation. In the domain of forestry, as in other lines of effort of a social and economic character, looking to the general advancement by the slow process of influencing public opinion and combatting ingrained and inherited prejudice, it is in the work of the educator that the hope of progress lies.

If the teachers were impressed with the duty of cultivating to a greater extent the minds of the children by the development of their perceptive faculties and sense of observation by means of the natural object lessons furnished by the woods and fields the saving of our national heritage would speedily be accomplished.

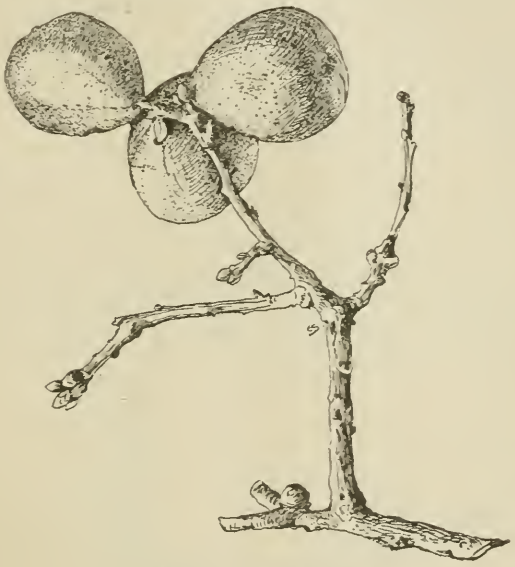
ENTOMOLOGY.

W. Brodie.

Galls on Black Oak. Quercus coccinea ambigua.

Amphibolips confluens, Harr.

These galls are at the base of leaf petioles of the Black Oak. Many of them are partially attached to the twig and so remain on the trees after the leaves have fallen and often during the winter. The Black Oak growing in northern Ontario differs considerably from the southern form common near Toronto, and does not appear to be liable to the attacks of this gall insect.



Amphibolips confluens.

Some of these galls are spherical but they are mostly from ovate to egg-shaped; they are quite large, an average to twenty-one full grown galls gave long diameter 34 M. M., transverse 30 M. M. When young they are greenish, nearly the color of the leaves, but when mature they are greyish white. The external shell is thin but smooth, hard and durable, within which there is a dense spongy layer of considerable thickness, within which there is a very hard nut-like kernal at the centre of which is a cell containing the producer or parasites.

About the middle of July the galls are mature, they have lost the green color and have assumed the adult tint; towards the end of July and during August many species of inquilines emerge belonging to three families, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera and Coleoptera. All these seem to feed on the spongy substance of the gall, a mild sort of parasitism. Towards the end of September and during October

the producers *Amphibolips confluens* emerge. They at once proceed to ovaposit and do not survive the winter. The primary parasites, of which I have bred four species, remain in the galls during the winter and emerge the following season during the early part of June.

If these galls fell to the ground before the emergence of the producers they could very easily be kept in check by destroying the producers and allowing the other occupants to escape, but as most of them remain on the trees hand picking is not so easy, as of course they must be picked from the trees: but a school boy who is an expert climber may very soon gather a bushel of them from a small tree badly infested.

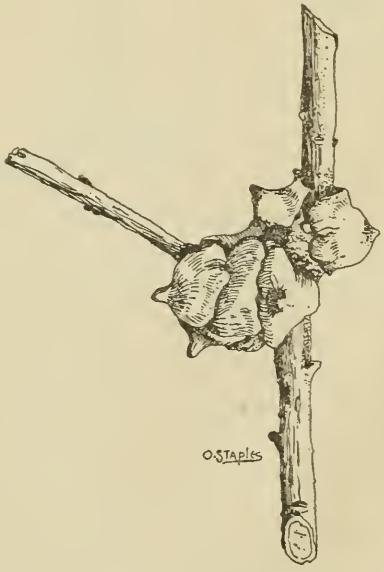
If only one-half of the producers were destroyed in the autumn and the other occupants, inquilines and parasites allowed to escape for two seasons, this gall pest would be brought to zero and in all probability might remain so for a decade.

Before the galls are mature, during the last two weeks of June they contain a considerable quantity of gallic acid, perhaps sufficient to be of some commercial value, enough to pay for the gathering.

Galls on Burr Oak. Quercus macrocarpa.

Holcaspis ventricosus.

These galls are on the smaller twigs of burr oak, of the previous year's growth, but occasionally on branches ½ inch in diameter; they are found occa-



Holcaspis ventricosus.

sionally, singly, but usually in dense whorl-like masses from 3-12, quite surrounding the twig. When young they are ochre yellow, becoming pale brown and

when mature are of a dark brown color. They vary greatly in shape and size but when isolated are fairly symmetrical, somewhat helmet shaped, having a broad base, closely clasping the twig, to which they are very firmly attached by a central umbilical attachment which penetrates the bark and is connected directly to the wood. All the more symmetrical galls and usually also those growing in masses, have a central, conical, papillose-like tuberacle which is usually turned slightly to one side. Fifty of the most symmetrical averaged, diameter of base 15 M.M., depth from colical point to attachment 10 M.M., and in weight 17½ grains. The galls are dense and hard, and centrally in each there is a spherical cell about 4 M.M. in diameter which contains the producer or parasites as the case may be.

These galls are common through Ontario wherever burr oaks are found. I have specimens from Napanee and from points south of London and along the lake Erie shore. As yet the northern range of the burr oak has not been determined in Ontario with any degree of accuracy, but no doubt this gall insect will reach the utmost limit of the tree. The burr oak supplies the strongest and most durable timber of all our native oaks.

In the original forests which formerly covered the southwestern counties of Ontario the burr oak was not uncommon, and in many localities it has sprung up as a second growth tree, thriving better and growing more vigorously than the white oak. Wherever planted in open situations, it grows to be a fine hardy and graceful tree, very dense in foliage, giving a deep cool shade, and it is remarkable that it has not been more extensively selected and planted as an ornamental tree.

Wherever the second growth burr oak has grown up it would not be easy to find a tree which was not more or less infested with this gall, but so far I have not found it on the hybrid between the burr and white oak which is also a very fine, graceful tree, and may be preferable as an ornamental tree, to either of the other species.

These galls are found on all parts of the tree, from shoots of one year's growth to the tops of trees eighty feet high. The producers—*Holcaspis ventricosus (Andricus ventricosus)*, emerge late in the fall, towards the end of November usually after the first fall frost. Though provided with ample wings they are rather sluggish in their movements and do not readily leave the tree on which they were reared and usually ovaposit on it, and do not survive the winter. The inquilines and parasites remain in the galls during the winter and emerge the following spring during the month of May. I have repeatedly reared the following species: *Synergus lignicola, O. S., Synergus albipes Walsh*; these two are "inquilines," they do not prey on the producers but feed on the substance of the gall without doing anything to produce it. *Eurytoma prunicola, Walsh*

Ormyrus ventricosi, Ashm and *Torymus ventricosi, Ashm*; these three are primary parasites on the producers, and no doubt serve to keep them largely in check. I have not yet detected secondary parasites, but no doubt they exist and play an important part in the continuance of the gall.

The weight of a gall does not represent the injury done to the tree, the sustenance of the animal life has to be taken into account, and the destruction of the twig above the gall, and also the waste of energy on account of the pathological condition, so that at least five times the weight of the gall may represent the quantity of normal plant tissue destroyed by one gall, and so eighty galls would be equal to a pound of wood, and as well as this waste there is always the sickly, unsightly appearance of the trees when badly infested.

By way of remedy, in the case of small to medium sized ornamental trees, I would recommend hand picking of the galls early in December, destroying the producers when they emerge and in the following spring placing the galls around the roots of infested trees. I have tried this plan for several seasons on several trees with very satisfactory results.

Holcaspis mamma, Walsh.

This gall was unknown at Toronto until 1875, when it was first seen on a small second growth tree east of the Humber. It has gradually increased until now very few trees around Toronto and through the adjoining counties are free from it, and many considerably injured. It would be easy to collect more than a bushel of galls from trees from eight to ten inches in diameter. These galls are on twigs of the previous year's growth, usually singly, often in pairs on opposite sides of the twig and occasionally in whorl-like masses of three to eight; they are sessile, firmly attached to the twig, with a clasping base. They are roughly spherical, a little flattened in the direction of the axis of the twig, varying very considerably in size; the average measurements of 25 selected medium specimens was 13 MM., 11 MM., 10 MM. The surface is covered with irregular acute corrugations, and they are crowned centrally with a small, blunt tubercle. Walsh's specific name is somewhat suggestive of the general form. When mature these galls are solid and hard, and towards the centre there is an interior cell which contains the larva of the producer.

H. mamma, is among the largest of our gall producing insects; like all species of the genus *Holcaspis,* they emerge late in the fall season, ovaposit on buds and do not survive the winter. For the last twenty years I have annually reared producers from this gall, but failed to find parasites until last season, when a few emerged. No doubt the absence of parasites accounts for the steady increase of the gall, and it is to be expected that the parasites may yet increase so as to some extent to check the progress of the pest.

It is well known to ornithologists who have given attention to the food of birds, that many of our insectivorous species feed on small hymnoptora, parasitic species often, as well as phytophagus species. This habit is not always a benefit, but a complication somewhat similar to secondary parasitism. But most of our insect-eating birds have gone south in their fall migration before the emergence of *H. mamma* (Oct. 10—Nov. 11, ,96) and of those which remain, the Downey woodpecker, *Dryobates pubescens*, is perhaps the most serviceable. This pretty

Holcaspis Mamma.

little bird is of a very social disposition, and when the breeding season is over and the young mature many of them come southward to the older settled townships, where they delight in second growth groves and do not hesitate to frequent shrubberies around residences: they are also noted for frequenting orchards where they do good service in devouring the purpæ of leaf-eating species. I have found from the examination of stomach contents that this bird feeds on *Holcaspis globulus*, and no doubt it feeds indiscriminately on all species of this genus as

well as all species of the genus *Amphibolips*. For this as well as for other good services *D. pubescens* is deserving of special protection. Mr. H. F. Bassett of Waterbury, Connecticut, in his valuable contributions to North American Hymenoptera, tells of finding "English sparrows" preying on a species of *Holcaspis*, and also of a "creeper"—probably *Certhia familiaris*—feeding on them. The fact of sparrows feeding on gall producers may account for the comparative absence of galls on oaks growing in cities and towns where these birds are numerous.

The Maple Borer.

Glycobius speciosus.

This very handsome beetle is generally distributed through Ontario, from Ottawa to Essex and well up into the Muskoka district. I have specimens from Port Sidney, in Muskoka, and from near Lion's Head, in the Bruce peninsula, and most probably it extends to the northern limit of our native maples.

The sugar maple *A. sacharinum*, is most commonly planted as an ornamental tree now and the ravages of this borer are largely confined to it, but before the original forests were cleared away the soft maple, *A. rubrum*, was more or less common, especially on low ground and in hardwood swales, and the borer seemed to have a preference for it. It has been found in the stems of the spiked maple, *A. spicatum*, and it is pretty certain that in Muskoka it bores in the stems of the moose wood, *A. pennsylvanicum*. It has also been found in trunks of the silver maple, *A. dasycarpum*, one of the three introduced species, but as yet it has not been reported as injuring the box elder, *N. aceroides*.

Unlike many of our destructive wood boring insects, it is seldom found in the interior of forests, but seems to prefer trees growing along margins or in openings, or along river banks.

It is not at all certain that this borer ever attacks perfectly sound trees, but from some injury such as the splitting of the trunk, the breaking or sawing off a limb, or a wound made by a rifle bullet, trees are made liable to its attacks, and when a tree is once attacked they do not readily leave it for another, but remain, brood after brood, year after year until the tree is very much injured or killed unless they are held in check by artificial means or by parasites.

When maple sugar making was an important industry in the front and central counties of Ontario, the wounds made in the maple trees in "tapping"—sometimes by a two-inch auger and sometimes a large slash with an axe—afforded access to this borer and it was very much more abundant then than it is now, and when these trees were afterwards cut into cordwood exposing the larval tunnels, the injury to the tree became quite obvious.

It would appear from numerous accounts which have been received at the Bureau of Forestry during the last year, from many widely separated localities, that this beetle is on the increase and doing much injury to shade and ornamental maple trees.

The mature beetles emerge usually during the first two weeks of June, they are large insects, about nine-eighths of an inch in length, black, with conspicuous yellow markings and of rather sluggish habits. They are easily seen and should be picked by hand from the trunks of infested trees before they have a chance to ovaposit. There can be little doubt that hand picking from the trunk of trees is the best method yet suggested for the extermination of this pest. An hour's work of a school boy, repeated twice or thrice a week, while the beetles are emerging, will clean them out of a large number of maple trees. There is some reason for believing that one of our native parasites, an *Arotes*, preys upon the larvæ of this beetle, but this like many other particulars relating to other wood boring beetles, requires fuller investigation. From the collecting of a few entomologists it is now a very rare insect about Toronto, and young collectors have some difficulty in securing a series of cabinet specimens.

The Spruce Gall-Louse.

Chermes abietis.

This pernicious spruce tree pest has made its appearance in several of the southern counties of Ontario. Numerous specimens have been collected from spruce trees growing in Toronto and in several of the townships in the county of York, and there can be but little doubt it is already generally distributed and on the increase. The spruce gall-louse is a very small insect and causes burr-like galls on twigs of several species of evergreens: the galls are rough and scaly, often two inches long, and in diameter about twice the diameter of the twig on which they are found. They are greenish in summer, becoming brownish towards the fall season, gradually assuming the color of dead spruce foliage. Each gall has from thirty to over one hundred cells and each cell contains from ten to thirty lice, which feed and mature within the cells, and when full grown, about the end of July, the cells open allowing them to emerge. They then assume wings and can fly a considerable distance. Each one lays from 25 to 50 eggs and dies before winter. They pass the winter in the egg form, emerge in the following spring and commence the season's crop of galls.

Spruce Gall-Louse.

The small twig on which the gall is formed is quite destroyed, thus retarding the growth of the tree, at the same time giving it a very sickly and unsightly appearance. It would appear so far as reported, that most injury is done to

young trees, such as nursery stock and young growing hedges, and as far as observed in Ontario, the galls were on young trees and on the middle branches of medium sized trees. But there can be little doubt that if once established in a spruce forest it would do immense injury. This is something to be apprehended and guarded against. A few insect enemies have been noted and no doubt many of our smaller insectivorous birds, such as chickadees, nuthatchers and warblers prey on this gall-louse. But it would seem the main reliance must be on artificial methods of destruction. Spraying has been tried with fair results, but of all methods recommended, hand picking of the galls toward the end of June, before the producers have emerged, is the surest and best, they are readily seen and should be snipped off with a sissors or knife and at once burned,

This destructive insect was first mentioned in American entomological literature in 1869, and since then it has been spreading and now has a very wide geographical range. Unfortunately it is now in Ontario and no doubt gradually moving northward towards our spruce forests. Our native trees liable to its attacks are the double spruce, *Picea nigra*; the white spruce, *Picea alba*; the hemlock, *Tsuga Canadensis*; and it is altogether likely it will be found on the balsam fir, *Abies balsamea*; but so far as yet observed in Ontario it is most common on the imported European spruce, *Picea excelsa*. As yet there is no positive evidence that this insect will attack the upper branches of full grown forest trees, but it is most likely it will do so, anyway there is no negative evidence.

Chermes abietes is a European insect and has been imported into America on the European spruce; it is common in northern Europe and so is very likely to take readily to our northern forests.

It must be very obvious to every one that the most sensible and efficient way to combat any recently introduced injurious species is to attack it on its first recognition before it spreads over a wide area. And it would be well for everyone having spruce shade trees and spruce hedges to see that they are thoroughly cleaned of the galls of *Chermes abietis* in early summer before the scales open and the producers emerge, and if this cannot be done, the trees should be dug up and burned.

A valuable contribution to entomoligical literature and to our knowledge of this gall insect has recently been prepared and published by Prof. C. H. Fernald of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, assisted by Mr. A. R. Cooley. The illustrations are original, ample and excellent. The report embodies all we as yet know of this insect in America, most of which is original.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD CHARCOAL.

A. Kirkwood.

Charcoal is a black, brittle, inodorous, tasteless substance. It is a good conductor of electricity, but a bad conductor of heat. It burns with great ease in oxygen gas, but does not change by the action of air and moisture at common temperatures. When pure, it is infusible at all known temperatures. One of its most valuable properties is that of destroying the smell and taste of a variety of vegetable and animal substances, and of extracting certain substances dissolved in fluids. Piles are charred at the end before driving, and the coat of charcoal protects them from decay; water casks are charred on the inside to preserve the water sweet, and charcoal thrown into putrid water will take away its offensive character. Water contaminated with sulphuretted hydrogen is entirely deprived of that offensive gas if shaken up with well burned charcoal. Animal charcoal is superior to vegetable in the formation of paints, and also in discoloring power.

Newly-made charcoal possesses the remarkable property of absorbing certain quantities of the different gases. Aqueous vapor is also greedily absorbed by newly made charcoal; and the absorption both of this and of the gases depends in some way upon the mechanical texture of the charcoal, and varies in different woods. Wood charcoal contains about one-thirtieth its weight of alkaline and earthy salts, which remain in the form of an ash, after its combustion, but the quantity and quality of this ash vary in different trees and plants.

Charcoal dust has been used as a polishing powder, and it gives a fine polish when rubbed on metals. This property does not belong to every kind of charcoal; but it having been stated some years ago that the Dutch rush used in polishing wood owes its power to silex, Mr. J. Thompson, of Glasgow, supposed that wood growing on sandy soils might have the required property, and such was found to be the case. It often happens that turners meet with wood which rapidly destroys the edge of their tools. On converting some of this wood into charcoal, it was found to be well suited to copper-plate workers, &c., as a polishing charcoal powder, According to its characteristic distinctions, wood-charcoal is in request for different purposes. Thus for the making of gunpowder, &c., the coals of alder, willow, dogwood, hazel, lime, are considered the most suitable; for the reduction of metallic calces, those of the heavier woods, as the oak and the beech are preferred.

For making crayons of charcoal the willow is the best wood that can be employed, as the softness is uniform in all its parts. The durability of charcoal may be seen in very old churchyards, where the letters made with lampblack are still perfect, though the white lead with which the body of the stones was painted is entirely destroyed. This property of carbon is shown, however, in a

more striking manner by the writings that were found in the ruins of Herculaneum, which have retained their original blackness for two thousand years. The ancients wrote with ink made from ground charcoal.

The incorruptibility of charcoal was well known to the ancients, and they availed themselves of this property upon all important occasions.

Some years ago a quantity of oak stakes were found in the bed of the Thames, in that very spot where Tacitus says that the Britons fixed a vast number of such stakes to prevent the passage of Julius Cæsar and his army. These stakes were charred to a considerable depth, had retained their form completely, and were firm at the heart. Most of the houses in Venice stand upon piles of wood, which have all been previously charred for their preservation.

It has been found in the manufacture of charcoal that a much greater quantity is produced when time is allowed for the oxygen and hydrogen of the wood to combine and form water. It appears from the results of Karsten's experiments that the slow process of charring is decidedly preferable to the quick. Charcoal obtained by the action of a rapid fire in close vessels is not so solid and so good a fuel as that which is made in the ancient way by the slow calcination of pyramidal piles *covered with earth.*

Methods of Manufacture.

The earliest plan of *coaling wood,* as the manufacture of charcoal was termed and is still called, is carried on as follows. A piece of ground is levelled at some convenient spot in the forest, which is termed the "hearth" or "earth." In the centre of this a thick pole or bundle of brushwood is placed, around which the wood is arranged, some of the pieces being laid horizontally and others set up at an inclination, or the wood may be placed altogether at any steep angle, sloping outwards from the centre to form a flattened cone, which when complete is usually called a heap; the object, whichever way the wood is placed, is to obtain a free circulation of air under the heap to communicate with the chimney in the centre, which is formed by then withdrawing the central pole or bundle heap. As soon as the smoke and white flame cease to escape at the vents, the whole heap must be closed from the air as carefully as possible until the charcoal is quite cooled, and is ready to draw. The fire must never burn too fast; the slower the process, if the fire is steady and regular, the better the yield of charcoal. Hard close-grained woods take a longer time to coal than soft open-grained woods, and should be placed in the heap accordingly. These technical instructions, handed down in the forest for ages as secrets from father to son amongst the 'coalliers' in every country in Europe, are the results of long practical experience, and strictly accord with the true principles on which the process is based

Several methods are adopted in Europe for the preparation of ch arcoal. To carbonize wood under a movable covering, whereby the burner is able to regulate the supply of air, the wood is arranged either in horizontal layers (Fig. 1), or in nearly vertical ones, with a slight slope, so as to form conical rounded heaps of different sizes (Fig. 2).

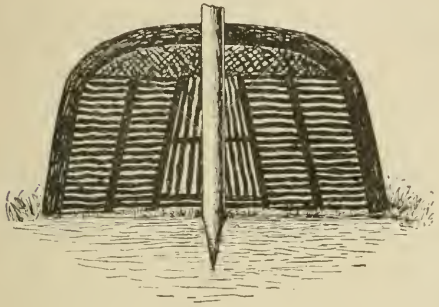


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

A dry spot is cleared during the summer months, sheltered from the wind by a declivity or a wood, and not far from the place where the wood is felled. The ground is usually covered first with a litter of shingles, planks or billets, and then with several inches of charcoal powder. The construction of the mound is begun at the centre, by erecting a stake as an axis, from which the mound is afterwards filled. The stake is a strong post, around which the logs are arranged concentrically ; a free channel being left at the bottom, from the stake to the edge of the mound, in order that burning coals may be introduced ; or three perpendicular logs are connected together with twigs, so as to leave a kind of open chimney. In either case, the ignition is always commenced from the lower part of the stakes. Partially charred wood from a former process is placed round the stake, and round this the logs, which must be nearly of the same length and arranged one above another in the form of a ring, leaving as little space between them as possible. All the hewn logs have their sharp edges towards the stake, and the bark side outermost ; all spaces occasioned by crooked wood are carefully filled up with small wood. The more slanting the logs are placed, the more loosely will they lie together, and *vice versa* ; on which account the external surface of the mound is made as steep as is consistent with the durability of the outer covering. When the logs are laid horizontally, and made to radiate round the stake in one or more concentric rings, many spaces must be left, which require to be filled up, or the combustion and loss would be too great.

The best mode of arrangement is to form round the stake a steep narrow mound, as a nucleus, and then to range the logs round this, in the form of a ring, pressing tight the nucleus so that its inclination determines that of the whole

heap. As the logs or billets are required to be of the same length, the upper logs approach nearer to each other, in the proportion to the lessening diameter of the nucleus; thus the external surface forms a series of steps which are useful in supporting the covering. The upper part of the heap is covered with fragments of wood until it assumes a rounded appearance. A mound may vary from 10 feet in diameter and even less, up to 60 feet.

When the heap has been *levelled*, that is all the interstices filled up with small wood, a covering is prepared with moist charcoal powder, which packs more easily and closely together than sand and earth. The first covering is a layer of sod or turf, with the earthy side outermost; or leaves of moss may be used. The turf does not extend quite to the bottom on the edge or *foot* of the mound, but is supported a few inches above the foot by twigs which are held by forks in the form of a ring against the heap, and are called its *armour*. The open part at the foot is left for the escape of vapor or water, which is formed at the beginning of the process. An opening in the upper part or *cap* of the mound, in the direction of the draught, would promote combustion too much. The second covering of charcoal powder or sand is put over the first and well pressed down. The mound is then fired by inserting red hot coals in the channel at the foot of the mound, or at the top, so that the charred wood about the stake may be ignited as quickly as possible. The opening is then closed up, and the first period begins, namely, that in which moisture is expelled from the wood; this is called the *sweating process*. Great care is required to prevent the too rapid evolution of vapor, which would destroy the heap. During the sweating process, the smoke passes up in a yellowish grey cloud, and a portion of the vapor condenses in the covering causing it to *sweat* or to become quite moist. When the smoke becomes grey and lighter the open part of the armor is covered and the second process commences.

By this time the wood of the stake has been consumed, cavities have been formed, and the covering, by sinking in, has opened apertures for the air. The covering is quickly removed, and the wood near the stake broken up and forced together by a long pole; the empty space is filled up with fresh logs and the covering quickly replaced and stamped down. The combustion of a small portion promotes the dry distillation of the remainder, and the charring properly so called begins. The mound is now left for several days, openings being made at the foot to allow the vapor of tar to escape, and to supply the necessary amount of air. The circumference of the heap now diminishes, and the mound must be watched, to see whether the diminution be uniform. If not, the charring has been greater in one place than in another, and a change of direction must be given to the process, by increasing the thickness of covering in those parts, or by making holes exactly opposite to them, which conduct the draught from them to other parts. Before the process is completed, the combustion must be carried to

the outside logs, by increasing the access of air, for which purpose a second series of holes is made in the middle part or *breast* of the mound, parallel with those in the foot, but fewer in number. In a short time the thick black smoke from these middle holes changes into a thin blue cloud: the holes are then closed and fresh ones made about two feet lower down, when the same phenomena occur. In very large heaps, a third series of holes is made close to the lowest openings. If fire issues at the same time all round, the process is known to be successful. Flames are immediately extinguished by moist charcoal powder, and in those places where they do not appear fresh holes are made until at length the whole heap is covered up and the process at an end.

As it would require a very long time for the heap to cool, and to break it up at once would cause the charcoal to ignite, a portion of the heap is laid bare at the foot and the logs are drawn out separately by means of a hook and immediately quenched by being imbedded in sand or charcoal powder or by means of water. The hole at the foot of the mound is closed up before the air has had time to produce much effect. This operation is usually performed at night, the darkness enabling the workmen to quench the charcoal more effectually than by day The time required for charring varies from six to fourteen days, according to the size of the mound: but with mounds of thirty feet or upwards in diameter as much as four weeks are required.

The process of charring wood, says Dr. Knapp, which has been known for 2,000 years, belongs to that numerous class of inventions, in which the correct practical discernment of former times has left little to modern theory to supply beyond the rational explanation. Simple and ingenious as the process is, it has not been modified by any essential improvement. It is impossible to imagine a spot where wood is felled, or to which it is brought by flooling or by wooden sledges, which does not offer the simple requisites for the erection of a mound, and this circumstance is of importance as the cost of carriage upon wood so far exceeds that upon charcoal. Moreover, wood diminishes in bulk during charring as much as from twenty to twenty-five per cent., so that a heap comprising 3,000 cubic feet on being charred becomes 2,250 cubic feet, and a space or hollow of 750 cubic feet would be left, into which the air having access would destroy and waste a portion of the wood. But this cavity is not actually produced, because the flexible covering yields with the wood and prevents any injury from such a cause. No arrangement could so surely and easily regulate the access of air, upon which so much depends, as the moveable covering. Each thrust of the pole is like opening a stop-cock; each shovelful of earth like closing another. Lastly, the fire can be brought to act upon all parts of the mass of wood, however extensive it may be, from the peculiar nature of the process. The object of the charcoal-burner is to char by dry distillation the great portion of the wood at the expense of the smaller portion, which in being consumed affords the requisite heat. A certain

portion of the contents of the heap must be considered as necessary fuel. Whilst the admitted air partially consumes one log, the adjoining one is exposed to the heat which it evolves, undergoes dry distillation, and is itself afterwards for a short time exposed to the action of atmospheric oxygen. The skill of the workman consists in accurately observing the time when the air should be prevented having access to the wood, and the neighboring parts are undergoing decomposition. This part of the operation is greatly facilitated by forcing the vapors, contrary to their usual course, to take a downward direction, and this retards the process, while it enables the workman clearly to discern what changes are taking place and affords him leisure to take the necessary precautions. The fire, beginning at the middle of the heap, gradually proceeds to the circumference, and thus the nucleus of the heap, which is the first to be completely charred, is protected by an enclosure of burning wood, impermeable to air, from the destructive influence of oxygen. One drawback to these positive advantages is the loss of all available secondary products, namely, tar and pyroligneous acid. The sale of these very much depends on the nature of the country and is often exceedingly small, and yet various methods have been tried, though not always with success, for collecting them. To collect these products from the mound generally does more damage than they are worth. Some have proposed to form the covering of slaked lime in order to preserve the acetic acid as acetate of lime; others that it should consist of portable hurdles covered with clay which being supplied with tubes might carry off the vapors to condensing vessels. This, however, would be depriving the cover of its most useful quality, namely, flexibility.

Another method of preparing charcoal is shown in Fig. 3. The wood is arranged in the form of a narrow lengthened wedge twenty or thirty feet long, the breadth being occupied by the billets. The thick or hinder end is from seven to nine feet high, and the front or thin end only two feet. The heap is arranged

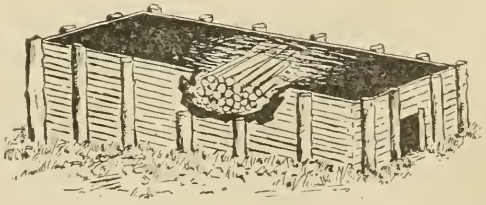


Fig. 3.

on a gentle slope in which the foot slopes towards the back. The heap is begun by driving posts all round the quadrangular space, and within this a floor is formed of long poles placed lengthwise. The logs eight feet in length are arranged crosswise on this floor, a space six inches wide for the covering being left between the posts and the sides and ends of the logs. This space is filled up with planks and wet charcoal powder stamped in until the whole side is covered.

A roof is then supplied by a triple covering of twigs, leaves, and lastly charcoal powder. On the two long sides a number of holes are made in the planks, but not in the covering, and a larger hole in front for introducing the small wood used in igniting. When all is ready red-hot coals are inserted between the poles and the pile. When the fire has caught, which is seen by the smoke, the hole is stopped up, and other holes three or four inches in diameter are made in front about fifteen inches from the ground. The portion of the pile between these now begins to draw whilst the upper and thicker part is sweating. When blue smoke escapes the process is drawing to a close; the openings are then stopped and fresh ones made higher up, and so on throughout the pile. When the process has advanced to about the length of the logs the first portions of charcoal are drawn out. It is sometimes the practice to split the logs and place them parallel with the sides of the pile, by which arrangement the carbonization is more readily diffused and fewer openings are required. These long masses or piles are better suited for condensing arrangements, and the best proposition is to place a tube in the coating at the thicker end which shall conduct the vapors to a vessel of water.

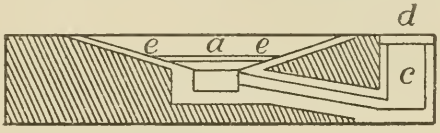


Fig. 4.

When it is not necessary to change the spot for the heap, the station may be walled round, a dry flat space pitched upon, having a slight declivity made in the ground toward the centre, Fig. 4, the lowest part of which is connected with a channel leading to a pit in which tar and pyroligneous acid may be collected. Into this space the tarry acid will partially fall and be conducted through a covered gutter beneath into a covered tank. The mouth of the tank must be shut during the cooking with an iron or stone slab luted with clay. A square iron plate is placed over the inner orifice of the gutter to prevent it being choked with coal ashes. Fig. 4 represents a walled station; *a*, the station; *b*, the gutter; *c*, the tank, which is covered with the slab *d*: *e*, *e*, a slab which serves to keep the gutter clear of coals. The cover of the heap on a walled station is formed of earth, sand, ashes, or such other matter as may be most readily found in the woods. They should be built as described in Figs. 1 and 2, and kindled in the center.

Charcoal furnaces have been invented with condensing arrangements in order to collect the secondary products. Charcoal is also made on a great scale in the following manner: A series of cast iron cylinders, about four feet in diameter and six feet in length, are built horizontally into brick work so that the flame of one furnace may play round about two cylinders. The ends are made

to project from the brick work, and both are closed with disks of iron. From the center of one of these an iron tube proceeds and enters at a right angle the main tube of refrigeration. The vapor which is condensed in this vessel is a strong vinegar called pyroligneous acid. The tubes of course are filled with wood cut up into billets. Fire is applied during the day; all night they are allowed to cool, and next morning the charge is drawn. Care is taken to prevent the access of air, both while the wood is charring and after it has begun to cool. When charcoal is wanted for the manufacture of gunpowder it is necessary that the whole of the vinegar and tar should be allowed to escape and that the re-absorption of the vapors should be prevented by cutting off the communication between the interior of the cylinder and the apparatus for condensing the pyroligneous acid after the fire has been withdrawn from the furnace. Unless this precaution be taken the gunpowder manufactured with the charcoal will be of inferior quality.

Charcoal obtained by the action of a rapid fire in close vessels is not so solid and so good a fuel as that which is made in the ancient way by the slow calcination of pyramidal piles covered with earth. One of the most economical ovens for making wood charcoal is that invented by M. Foucauld, which he calls *abri*, a shelter or cover. To construct one of these, thirty feet in diameter at the base,

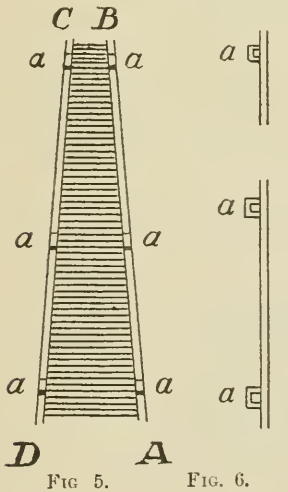


Fig 5.

Fig. 6.

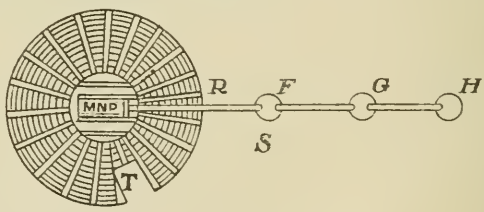


Fig. 7.

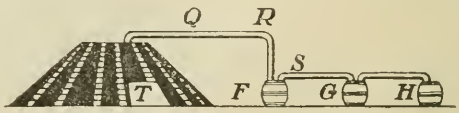


Fig 8.

ten feet at its summit, and from eight to nine feet high, he forms with wood two inches square a number of frames, each twelve feet long, three feet broad at one end and one foot at the other. The figures 5 and 6 will explain the construction. The uprights, *AB* and *CD*, of this frame are furnished with three pairs of wooden handles, *a a a*, by means of which they can be joined together by passing through two contiguous handles a wooden fork, the frame being previously provided with props, as shown in Fig. 5, and covered with loam mixed with grass. A flat cover

of ten feet diameter, made of planks well joined and secured by four cross bars, is mounted with two trap doors, *MN* (Fig. 7), for giving egress to the smoke at the commencement of the operation; a triangular hole, *P*, cut out in the cover receives the end of the conduit, *QRS* (Figs. 7 and 8), of wood formed of three deals destined to convey the gases and condensed liquids into the casks, *FGH*. Lastly, a door, *T*, which may be opened and shut at pleasure, permits the operator to inspect the state of the fire. The charcoal calcined by this *abri* has been found of superior quality.

When it is wished to change the place where the *abri* is erected and to transport it to a store of new-felled timber, the frame is taken down after beating off the clay which covers it; the joints are then cut by a saw, as well as the ends of the fork which fixed the frames to one another. This process is economical in use and simple and cheap in construction, since all the pieces of the apparatus are easily moved about and may be readily mounted in the forests. For obtaining a compact charcoal for the use of artisans, this mixed process of Foucauld is said to be preferable to either the close iron cylinder or the pile.

APPENDIX.

Reference is made in the section of the report which treats of "Forestry on the Farm," to the statistics of the Bureau of Industries showing the respective areas of cleared land, woodland and waste by municipalities. The tables given below contain these figures for the townships of most of the Ontario counties, the newer settlements, where the effects of over-clearance have not been seriously felt, not being included. These statistics are taken from the returns of the township assessors for the year 1896. Some discrepancies, occasionally of a glaring character, may be noticed in comparing the aggregate extent of the area classified as cleared, woodland and waste, with the official figures denoting the total acreage. In some cases this may be due to large surfaces covered by water, road allowances, etc., in others the difference is too great to be accounted for on any other ground than that of the carelessness or ignorance of the assessor furnishing the figures. Such instances, however, though they strikingly exhibit the need of greater accuracy in securing these returns, are not sufficiently numerous to invalidate the conclusions drawn from the general showing.

TABLE

Showing the total area of Township Municipalities, with the proportion of cleared, waste and wooded land to the whole for the year 1896, in that portion of the Province of Ontario which is now thickly settled:

MIDDLESEX.

Township.	Total acreage.	Cleared.	Woodland.	Waste.
Adelaide	44,176	34,705	10,397	
Biddulph	39,244	31,800	7,124	320
Caradoc	62,021	41,100	9,637	1,614
Delaware	23,460	18,404	5,032	24
North Dorchester	51,600	41,563	5,664	4,261
Ekfrid	53,439	36,580	15,600	1,238
Lobo	47,274	37,644	9,624	6
London	99,928	78,885	20,062	981
McGillivray	66,827	51,389	11,725	326
Metcalfe	36,188	24,225	5,387	
Mosa	47,093	32,319	14,774	
West Nissouri	49,500	37,357	12,140	
Westminster	63,076	54,637	7,018	1,420
Williams, East	38,576	23,919	14,656	265
Williams, West	35,120	23,883	4,985	6,252

SIMCOE.

Adjala	45,860	33,619	6,046	6,143
Essa	68,305	45,700	4,421	7,858
Flos	63,589	34,577	25,679	3,333
West Gwillimbury	46,872	36,105	2,700	4,000
Innisfil	68,830	54,583	3,748	6,534
Matchedash	18,547	2,342	11,375	160
Medonte	64,629	23,954	38,112	1,443
Nottawasaga	90,603	66,533	9,566	14,504
Orillia	72,968	23,552	34,490	6,379
Oro	73,245	49,480	17,415	6,350

SIMCOE.—*Continued.*

Township.	Total acreage.	Cleared.	Woodland.	Waste.
Sunnidale	55,261	28,986	24,275	2,000
Tay	44,494	14,465	19,782	2,003
Tiny	78,205	31,425	41,764	16
Tecumseth	66,033	50,574	4,680	9,961
Tosorontio	44,695	27,495	2,058	21,141
Vespra	62,060	27,831	26,360	9,200

OXFORD.

Blandford	29,675	21,008	3,126	3,976
Blenheim	66,662	54,028	5,953	6,382
Dereham	65,021	45,402	6,918	7,897
East Nissouri	46,472	35,526	5,327	1,078
North Norwich	33,864	28,537	5,265	62
South Norwich	36,211	23,978	5,510	4,597
North Oxford	21,134	17,911	2,032	1,190
East Oxford	34,746	28,418	4,175	2,198
West Oxford	25,784	20,334	2,340	1,073
East Zorra	57,534	47,951	6,996	2,587
West Zorra	55,103	40,825	11,484	3,225

PERTH.

Blanshard	45,906	41,308	4,598	.....
Downie	48,566	42,568	5,578	420
Easthope, North	43,105	32,593	5,248	5,262
Easthope, South	23,830	19,739	3,919	110
Ellice	54,471	36,564	2,411	388
Elma	67,397	46,076	3,117	17,904
Fullerton	40,243	31,079	9,164	.....
Hibbert	41,512	30,775	4,500	2,315
Logan	53,774	37,073	12,840	3,861
Mornington	50,061	40,956	6,066	3,040
Wallace	49,903	36,662	4,302	8,538

WELLINGTON.

Township.	Total acreage.	Cleared.	Woodland.	Waste.
Arthur	64,430	46,996	2,573	3,791
Eramosa	44,089	33,063	2,718	6,966
Erin	70,570	48,610	4,380	17,580
Garafraxa, West	47,500	38,328	1,134	8,038
Guelph	36,717	32,152	2,638	1,897
Luther, West	49,706	24,063	12,716	11,309
Maryborough	56,566	43,901	9,467	3,197
Minto	69,440	45,111	6,830	17,496
Nichol	26,682	22,205	1,284	2,644
Peel	74,460	60,760	11,691	2,009
Pilkington	29,125	23,993	2,019	2,857
Puslinch	58,504	43,256	8,385	6,753

WATERLOO.

Dumfries, North	44,264	34,547	5,752	3,643
Waterloo	81,836	66,034	8,485	7,316
Wellesley	66,147	52,747	11,168	2,043
Wilmot	60,613	52,211	7,280	1,422
Woolwich	53,513	40,198	8,065	4,429

DUFFERIN.

Amaranth	63,408	40,270	1,749	21,389
Garafraxa, East	40,914	30,941	2,455	6,050
Luther, East	38,982	20,771	2,497	13,161
Melanchton	74,508	35,030	5,415	34,063
Mono	69,038	51,558	9,184	8,176
Mulmur	69,755	50,216	15,925	3,614

LINCOLN.

Township.	Total acreage.	Cleared.	Woodland.	Waste.
Caistor	32,757	24,038	8,638	81
Clinton	24,747	19,552	3,521	502
Gainsborough	39,846	34,012	5,749	...
Grantham	19,040	18,886	213	.....
Grimsby, North	15,674	10,214	2,485	19
Grimsby, South	18,136	16,193	1,943	.....
Louth	18,714	16,995	1,719	492
Niagara	22,296	20.448	1,848	.....

WENTWORTH.

Ancaster	45,947	35,764	4,920	5,263
Barton	13,274	12,603	409	242
Beverly	69,955	48,293	9,532	5,200
Binbrook	26,437	22,229	4,111	342
West Flamborough	30,988	22,150	1,004	7,837
East Flamborough	33,736	25.147	4,320	3,597
Glanford	23,530	20,735	2,009	766
Saltfleet	28,170	23,369	1,677	1,293

HALTON.

Esquesing	66,781	45,881	7,718	11,349
Nassagaweya	44,808	25,300	14,415	5,023
Nelson	46,316	36,557	6,569	2,821
Trafalgar	67,005	62.000	4.950	779

PEEL.

Albion	55,688	47,441	4,483	2,464
Caledon	68,414	52,228	4,499	10,997
Chinguacousy	79,890	71,783	6,283	1,824
Toronto	65,043	59,734	5,115	194
Toronto Gore	19,001	18,357	644	.....

YORK.

Townships.	Total acreage.	Cleared.	Woodland.	Waste.
Etobicoke	29,326	26,981	458	532
Georgina	35,258	17,329	3,028	8,331
East Gwillimbury	58,648	36,098	4,433	14,745
North Gwillimbury	31,581	20,912	470	10,180
King	86,971	66,156	8,469	12,218
Markham	66,927	61,717	5,191	...
Scarborough	42,837	36,507	1,971	3,351
Vaughan	67,030	58,081	8,949	1,880
Whitchurch	60,043	45,753	3,710	8,537
York	58,000	53,000	1,349	2,876

ONTARIO.

Brock	65,718	44,851	4,385	15,225
Mara	60,665	30,700	28,039	2,370
Pickering	71,412	66,608	3,269	1,534
Rama	32,934	6,120	5,089	15,374
Reach	63,372	46,462	3,395	18,615
Scott	49,199	31,421	2,391	14,962
Scugog	9,265	7,330	513	1,422
Thorah	32,079	22,217	3,196	6,465
Uxbridge	51,616	40,763	4,345	5,630
East Whitby	31,175	30,361	763	51
Whitby	30,748	30,449	719	907

DURHAM.

Cartwright	37,839	28,512	3,143	6,184
Cavan	62,596	46,771	12,569	3,256
Clarke	68,396	55,091	5,279	7,589
Darlington	68,285	58,937	2,240	7,108
Hope	64,194	55,943	6,688	1,563
Manvers	69,681	44,874	13,708	11,099

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Townships.	Total acreage.	Cleared.	Woodland.	Waste.
Alnwick	16,796	12,370	3,967	459
Brighton	49,602	39,848	6,084	3,670
Crahame	46,584	38,321	8,263	962
Haldimand	76,462	59,237	8,853	8,372
Hamilton	62,050	57,600	4,450	268
Monaghan, South	18,420	14,268	3,225	927
Murray	48,295	32,348	9,585	2,517
Percy	51,419	35,435	7,793	8,192
Seymour	66,737	45,636	11,282	9,839

PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburg	40,722	35,747	3,044	2,969
Athol	23,205	20,111	3,094	158
Hallowell	43,742	35,737	1,893	6,112
Hillier	31,455	27,707	1,616	4,142
Marysburgh, North	23,502	18,240	2,915	2,487
Marysburgh, South	23,294	19,833	3,461	9
Sophiasburg	43,079	35,602	5,859	1,618

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Adolphustown	11,549	9,307	2,142	
Amherst Island	14,523	13,747	502	274
Kaladar, Anglesea, and Effingham	45,552	4,695	10,665	31,263
Camden, East	85,949	50,000	4,494	17,813
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashley	46,316	5,830	40,486	*
Ernesttown	61,517	44,839	9,137	7,490
Fredericksburgh, North	23,268	17,726	3,734	1,115
Fredericksburgh, South	20,321	18,100	2,002	219
Richmond	49,794	31,635	4,840	6,556
Sheffield	67,513	19,151	4,420	41,587

* Included in Woodland.

FRONTENAC.

Township.	Total acreage.	Cleared.	Woodland.	Waste.
Barrie	24,197	3,197	13,000	8,000
Bedford	61,505	14,700	4,278	7,795
Clarendon and Miller	44,931	4,893	9,695	5,115
Hinchinbrook	63,039	6,589	4,990	52,581
Howe Island	8,021	6,459	465	723
Kennebec	41,624	7,706	3,680	22,676
Kingston	52,818	42,000	585	2,500
Loughborough	51,302	11,103	3,281	7,119
Olden	51,628	5,196	3,195	8,929
Oso	42,291	26,718	2,841	9,575
Palmerston and Canonto	45,413	6,069	17,639	13,130
Pittsburgh	48,157	.....	2,868	679
Portland	52,590	33,145	14,393	3,461
Storrington	54,816	19,024	457	30,769
Wolfe Island	31,229	28,465	295	2,468

LEEDS.

Bastard and Burgess, S	56,120	31,141	19,318	6,661
Crosby, North	41,444	16,733	2,896	9,438
Crosby, South	36,295	14,786	10,901	6,037
Elizabethtown	76,375	51,071	11,185	15,119
Elmsley, South	22,062	16,651	4,117	1,294
Kitley	48,953	33,618	5,572	8,768
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front	59,789	40,489	7,520	7,099
Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear	45,520	18,982	18,251	8,292
Yonge and Escott, Front	56,890	30,304	6,533	10,868
Yonge and Escott, Rear	27,587	16,501	5,874	7,159

GRENVILLE.

Township.	Total acreage.	Cleared.	Woodland.	Waste.
Augusta	74,653	46,976	4,265	23,441
Edwardsburg	68,052	42,423	21,220	2,459
Gower, South	21,757	12,179	3,946	5,642
Oxford-on-Rideau	58,484	40,618	7,198	10,725
Wolford	46,008	24,014	1,743	20,251

STORMONT.

Cornwall	64,181	39,923	22,558	1,700
Finch	51,195	29,185	5,553	.....
Osnabruck	62,040	33,800	9,700	8,450
Roxborough	72,719	26,370	36,100	10,000

DUNDAS.

Matilda	62,602	43,423	8,219	10,428
Mountain	57,600	31,760	5,414	16,541
Williamsburg	59,670	32,484	18,225	8,961
Winchester	57,182	37,566	8,149	10,437

GLENGARRY.

Charlottenburg	78,241	58,773	19,668	341
Kenyon	77,878	32,909	28,294	16,517
Lancaster	57,096	35,782	21,314	.....
Lochiel	71,539	43,157	28,382	49

PRESCOTT.

Alfred	43,730	27,849	15,491	390
Caledonia	45,539	16,820	21,118	6,441
Hawkesbury, East	56,779	38,427	11,828	.....
Hawkesbury, West	25,076	14,502	7,206	2,205
Longueil	17,090	12,714	.....	.....
Plantagenet, North	50,148	24,534	275	178
Plantagenet, South	48,610	24,345	24,175	90

RUSSELL.

Township.	Total acreage.	Cleared.	Woodland.	Waste.
Cambridge	59,732	12,224	39,453	8,055
Clarence	69,165	24,622	42,115	128
Cumberland	74,236	25,981	46,963	1,292
Russell	47,329	23,818	23,471	380

CARLETON.

Fitzroy	59,816	29,383	16,197	14,087
Gloucester	85,629	49,508	2,912	2,387
Goulbourn	64,923	39,752	14,656	9,796
Gower, North	32,990	24,487	2,746	5,757
Huntley	61,598	23,814	130	37,654
March	27,779	12,784	874	14,182
Marlborough	57,016	24,225	4,297	27,671
Nepean	57,914	48,872	1,892	7,169
Osgoode	91,998	42,893	15,344	33,810
Torbolton	26,092	8,125	1,080	6,274

RENFREW.

Admaston	69,052	31,756	23,446	13,850
Algona, South	29,353	5,850	22,118	6,706
Alice and Fraser	53,618	14,404	17,178	22,674
Bagot and Blythefield	56,122	9,327	8,460	6,608
Brougham	19,338	5,160	.....	8,000
Bromley	49,870	23,783	16,882	5,000
Brudenell and Lynedoch	45,469	12,420	24,286	6,503
Grattan	58,859	15,402	.....	10,675
Griffith and Matawatchan	22,457	2,971	2,000	1,000
Hagarty, Jones, Sherwood, Richards and Burns	71,650	19,708	21,306	18,678
Head, Clara and Maria	17,623	5,420	12,173	1,000
Horton	36,945	17,523	8,969	10,453
McNab	62,499	26,710	26,478	6,224
Pembroke	8,247	5,040	1,738	.....
Petewawa	26,684	4,704	.....	1,087
Ratcliffe and Raglan	35,967	6,113	27,302	2,552

RENFREW.—*Continued.*

Township.	Total acreage.	Cleared.	Woodland.	Waste.
Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie	41,100	3,079	30,059	6,224
Ross	51,946	20,640	10,571	3,209
Sebastapol	28,176	7,262	10,000	9,740
Stafford	21,490	12,875	6,948	1,667
Westmeath	69,473	33,396	21,982	13,490
Wilberforce and North Algona	69,733	21,427	36,783	9,825
LANARK.				
Bathurst	60,884	44,580	12,834	3,470
Beckwith	56,736	29,957	8,404	18,375
Burgess, North	33,192	15,261	8,925	.....
Dalhousie and North Sherbrook	72,411	29,549	13,937	17,542
Darling	44,225	10,438	27,679	.....
Drummond	57,796	29,812	10,539	16,952
Elmsley, North	27,339	16,786	2,125	5,592
Lanark	57,746	25,474	10,733	21,182
avant	43,080	2,852	1,537	29,957
Montague	62,544	33,069	4,629	23,194
Pakenham	56,630	22,510	9,320	24,800
Ramsay	62,352	41,259	21,350	1,995
Sherbrooke, South	37,330	8,900	14,109	7,904
VICTORIA.				
Bexley	28,658	6,955	3,037	16,807
Carden	39,915	6,236	1,500	28,682
Dalton	27,096	3,114	1,508	10,261
Eldon	60,163	32,633	1,002	26,213
Emily	61,581	39,716	1,375	17,680
Fenelon	51,750	30,917	2,985	14,760
Laxton, Digby and Longford	71,672	7,589	4,196	17,224
Mariposa	75,130	53,303	2,771	19,056
Ops	56,303	39,078	1,466	15,788
Somerville	62,488	13,319	1,934	5,226
Verulam	55,650	30,179	8,657	13,117

PETERBOROUGH.

Township.	Total acreage.	Cleared.	Woodland.	Waste.
Asphodel	37,781	25,845	4,782	7,011
Burleigh and Anstruther	31,941	3,629	1,527	1,409
Belmont and Methuen	78,521	16,626	8,721	28,284
Chandos	41,999	5,982	20,863	15,154
Dummer	66,534	24,985	39,302	8,159
Douro	38,797	27,703	1,901	9,156
Ennismore	17,304	12,214	1,234	2,856
Galway and Cavendish	45,766	8,158	32,827	3,681
Harvey	66,674	10,304	23,732	22,321
North Monaghan	13,905	11,374	1,236	1,295
Otonabee	64,587	50,875	9,037	4,674
Smith	57,730	43,522	12,685	.....

HALIBURTON.

Cardiff	26,699	3,448	14,091	7,135
Dysart, etc	366,515	5,933	....	.....
Anson and Hindon	12,789	2,460	8,260	250
Glamorgan	20,135	2,014	6,784	4,382
Lutterworth	21,848	2,903	14,600	2,008
Minden	35,826	7,744	18,002	8,459
Monmouth	21,553	2,445	18,008	4,236
Snowdon	34,539	4,749	10,904	10,982
Stanhope	25,476	3,357	18,714	3,405

LAMBTON.

Bosanquet	70,982	39,214	2,407	15,500
Brooke	74,040	48,273	25,767	.....
Dawn	65,524	19,990	2,300	25,000
Enniskillen	81,787	36,431	21,010	.....
Euphemia	39,185	27,702	11,483	20
Moore	73,293	36,031	35,000	1,812
Plympton	75,015	52,276	15,216	.....

LAMBTON.—*Continued.*

Township.	Total acreage.	Cleared.	Woodland.	Waste.
Sarnia	38,555	21,343	4,696	678
Sombra	72,366	32,724	38,930	712
Warwick	69,974	56,425	13,423	147

HURON.

Ashfield	63,830	51,501	3,441	1,016
Colborne	34,015	28,154	5,295	839
Grey	04,785	42,844	4,930	16,520
Goderich	52,292	41,899	4,748	5,645
Hay	54,289	40,352	2,712	11,255
Howick	67,514	44,234	9,683	13,493
Hullett	53,473	41,826	4,752	6,894
McKillop	51,583	40,017	5,367	6,303
Morris	55,161	42,843	5,355	7,960
Stanley	43,319	35,933	7,388	945
Stephen	56,742	40,882	7,930	7,930
Tuckersmith	40,861	37,300	3,278	503
Turnberry	35,511	22,494	2,610	9,600
Usborne	42,687	37,338	4,822	784
Wawanosh, East	41,733	29,632	4,880	7,231
Wawanosh, West	41,685	27,686	4,517	8,408

BRUCE.

Albemarle	53,207	7,285	35,320	4,489
Amabel	64,000	21,000	15,500	15,500
Arran	54,061	41,026	5,973	7,061
Brant	69,026	53,096	11,430	5,538
Carrick	59,416	44,117	9,129	6,169
Bruce	67,041	45,923	5,722	125
Culross	56,595	37,682	4,120	14,782
Eastnor	50,835	8,577	17,513	8,032
Elderslie	54,739	41,772	7,301	5,357
reenock	64,465	34,820	4,418	22,126

BRUCE.—*Continued.*

Township.	Total acreage.	Cleared.	Woodland.	Waste.
Huron	57,816	53,056	764	3,560
Kincardine	59,040	49,245	760	648
Kinloss	46,353	33,775	3,359	8,542
Lindsay and St. Edmunds	76,541	3,636	57,086	25,000
Saugeen	36,042	24,337	3,662	7,582

GREY.

Artemesia	66,205	38,952	13,570	12,259
Bentinck	75,261	44,736	13,492	17,033
Collingwood	68,000	43,859	24,140	.....
Derby	40,175	23,100	9,409	10,165
Egremont	72,649	43,718	9,315	19,207
Euphrasia	71,970	46,718	16,062	9,190
Glenelg	67,572	39,340	16,933	10,906
Holland	67,910	40,239	13,147	14,523
Keppel	89,943	36,921	33,384	19,198
Normanby	68,117	44,873	7,789	15,445
Osprey	70,785	34,110	19,351	14,732
Proton	81,120	37,517	6,818	36,785
Sarawak	10,534	7,179	599	2,578
St. Vincent	63,266	44,457	18,417	185
Sullivan	72,280	46,855	14,130	11,285
Sydenham	73,206	49,958	12,270	10,978

RETURN

From the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral Districts of the South Riding of the County of Essex, the North Riding of the County of Oxford, the North Riding of the County of York, and the South Riding of the County of Essex, since the General Election of 1894, showing—(1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The total number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The number of Ballot Papers sent out, and how disposed of in each Polling Sub-division. (7) The number of Tendered Ballots sent out. (8) The population of each District as shown by the last Census.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
TORONTO, 1897.

RETURN from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly in the Electoral Districts of the South Riding of the County of Essex, the North Riding of the County of Oxford, the North Riding of the County of York, and the South Riding of the County of Essex, since the General Election of 1894, showing: (1) the number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The total number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The number of Ballot Papers, sent out, and how disposed of in each Polling Sub division. (7) The number of Tendered Ballots sent out. (8) The population of each District as shown by the last Census.

SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1896.				Votes in each sub-division.			Ballot papers sent out, and how disposed of in each sub-division.							Tendered ballot papers sent out and how disposed of in each sub-division.			Population in each constituency, as shown by last census.
Electoral district.	Names and numbers of polling sub-divisions.	Names of candidates and number of votes polled for each.		Total number of votes polled.	Number of votes remaining unpolled.	Number of names on the voters' list.	Number of ballot papers sent out to each sub-division.	Used ballot papers.	Unused ballot papers.	Rejected ballot papers.	Spoiled ballot papers.	Ballot papers given to voters who afterwards declined to vote.	Ballot papers taken from polling places.	Number of tendered ballots sent out to each sub-division.	Used.	Unused.	
		Adams.	Pattullo.														
North Oxford ..	Woodstock, St. A. No. 1	34	69	106	62	168	200	106	94	3	....	.....	....	19	.....	19	
	2	33	44	77	36	113	150	77	73	....	....	.....	....	19	.....	19	
	St. D. No. 1	44	53	97	94	191	200	97	103	....	....	.....	....	19	1	18	
	2	26	24	51	50	101	150	51	99	1	....	.....	....	20	.....	20	
	St. G. No. 1	23	66	90	54	144	200	90	110	1	....	....	....	19	.....	19	
	2	21	54	75	49	124	150	75	75	...	....	....	....	19	.....	19	
	3	12	32	44	28	72	100	44	56	....	....	.....	....	19	.....	19	8,612
	4	15	40	55	52	107	125	55	70	....	....	.....	....	20	.....	20	
	St. J. No. 1	45	67	112	86	198	225	112	113	....	....	.....	....	19	.....	19	
	2	39	45	84	68	152	200	84	116	....	....	.....	....	19	.....	19	
	St. P. No. 1	40	51	92	50	142	150	92	56	1	2	....	...	19	2	17	
	2	15	49	64	39	103	150	64	86	....	....	.....	....	19	....	19	
	3	32	61	93	62	155	200	93	104	....	3	.....	....	19	.....	19	
	Tp. Blandford.....No. 1	8	33	41	70	111	150	41	109	....	....	...	....	19	.....	19	
	2	2	33	35	44	79	100	35	64	....	1	.....	....	19	.....	19	
	3	4	21	25	61	86	100	25	75	....	....	.....	....	19	.....	19	1,911
	4	11	19	30	53	83	105	30	70	....	....	.....	....	19	.....	19	
	5	12	34	46	37	83	100	46	54	....	....	.....	....	19	.....	19	
	Tp. Blenheim .....No. 1	9	57	67	103	170	200	67	133	1	....	.....	....	19	.....	19	
	2	3	32	35	103	138	150	35	115	....	....	.....	....	20	.....	20	
	3	30	45	76	78	154	175	76	99	1	....	.....	....	19	1	18	

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RETURN from the records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly, after the General Elections in 1894.—*Concluded.*

OCTOBER 20th, 1896. Electoral District.	Names and numbers of polling sub-divisions.	Names of candidates and No. of votes polled for each.		Voters in each sub-division.			Ballot papers sent out and how disposed of in each sub-division.							Tendered ballot papers sent out and how disposed of in each sub-division.			Population in each constituency, as shown by last census.
		John A. Auld.	Egerton Scratch.	Total number of votes polled.	No. of votes remaining unpolled.	No. of names on the Voters' List.	No. of ballot papers sent out to each sub-division.	Used ballot papers.	Unused ballot papers.	Rejected ballot papers.	Spoiled ballot papers	Ballot papers given to voters who afterwards declined to vote.	Ballot papers taken from polling places.	No. of tendered ballots sent out to each sub-division.	Used.	Unused.	
South Essex....	Amherstburg.....No. 1	87	20	107	45	152	152	107	45	Returns under these headings imperfect.							2,279
	2	95	18	113	60	173	173	113	60								
	2	88	16	104	64	168	168	104	64								
	Malden .....No. 1	61	31	92	51	143	143	92	51								1,573
	2	36	25	61	61	122	122	61	61								
	3	70	11	81	47	128	127	81	47								
	Colchester South ..No. 1	64	14	78	47	125	125	78	47								2,827
	2	53	39	92	54	146	146	92	54								
	3	80	17	97	62	158	159	97	62								
	4	83	16	99	68	167	167	99	68								
	Colchester North..No. 1	72	38	110	90	200	200	110	90								1,720
	2	41	21	62	53	115	115	62	53								
	3	13	19	32	63	95	95	52	63								
	Town of Essex ....No. 1	59	22	81	23	104	104	81	23								1,709
	2	71	22	93	50	143	143	93	50								
	3	53	24	77	53	130	130	77	53								
	Gosfield South ....No. 1	24	17	41	16	57	57	41	16								
	2	63	47	110	34	145	145	110	34								
	3	38	53	91	28	119	119	91	28								
	4	30	41	71	26	97	97	71	26								
	5	23	24	47	33	80	80	47	33								4,071
	Gosfield North ....No. 1	55	38	93	63	156	156	93	63								
	2	68	55	123	37	160	160	123	37								
	3	34	44	78	52	130	130	78	52								
	4	26	9	35	23	58	58	35	23								
	Mersea.....No. 1	83	44	127	50	177	177	127	50								3,788
	Sec. A. 2	63	13	76	54	130	130	76	54								
	Sec. B. 2	63	73	136	54	190	190	136	54								
	3	69	115	184	69	253	253	184	69								
	4	151	71	222	89	311	311	222	89								

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ON

CAPITAL AND INCOME ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1896.

In Continuation of the Tables Given in the Appendices to a Report of the Committee of the Board on Capital and Income Accounts Adopted 8th November, 1893.)

ADOPTED 23RD. SEPTEMBER, 1896.

TORONTO:
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Printers and Bookbinders, 68 and 70 Front St. West.
1896.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Toronto, Aug. 20th, 1896.

To the Trustees of the University of Toronto,

Gentlemen :—The financial statement for the year ending 30th June, 1896, herewith submitted, has been duly audited.

The arrearages of income of all kinds have been greatly reduced during the past year, and on 30th June last stood as follows :—

Upon $820,000 of investments	$4,198 00
Upon leased lands, valued at $392,000	489 00
Upon fees of all kinds	1,081 00

Your Standing Committee on Finance in the report adopted by you on 10th January, 1896, and printed, estimated a deficit of $4,313.13 upon revenue 1895-6 account after taking to account $4,004.39, the then known realizations of past due and accrued income. These amounts give a total of $8,317.52 as the *estimated* deficit upon the *ordinary* revenue transactions for the year. The close collections of arrears, however, have increased the realizations of income to $7,560.40, an amount which has sufficed to cover all charges upon revenue. Several of these charges were quite unlooked for, but they have been more than offset as follows, by :—

Fees received in excess of estimate	$1,488 85
Earnings of investments in excess of estimate	573 06
Reductions in expenditures below the estimates	931 51
In all	$2,993 42

As a result, instead of a deficiency, there is a surplus of $1,135.86.

A loss has arisen this year upon park ground rentals, an incident without precedent in the history of the University.

This year's loss upon capital loaned upon mortgage security was anticipated, the valuation of 30th June, 1892, being at par, protected however by a Contingent Fund of $24,620. Against this, losses during the four years have accrued to the extent of $8,270,71, reducing that fund to $16,349.29. During the same period various additions to the said valuation, aggregating $2,248.12, have, with your approval, been added to the General Endowments' Fund. This writing on and off has been in respect of invest-

ments prior to 30th June, 1892. No losses have arisen in respect of any investment made since then, nor up to the present moment are any anticipated; still this year's charge upon the fund has not been accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the volume of investments to be safeguarded by it. In the making of future estimates, therefore, the claims of Contingency Account for an appropriation cannot be overlooked with safety.

Revenue 1895-6 account has been charged with all interest paid upon the deferred instalments of purchase money for the Ferrier Collection. The payments of principal have been charged to Museum Restoration account and that fund is exhausted. If the $2000 yet to be paid, is to fall directly upon capital, authority must be sought for the payment thereof, otherwise the amount would fall to be paid out of future income.

The revised rules regarding the collection of fees have accomplished all that could be expected. The arrears of ordinary 1895-6 fees are only $100. The new rules do not reach Agricultural fees payable by the Department, and the assistance of the Minister of Agriculture will be needed to ensure payment each year for services rendered in that year. The practice has been to insert for this service in the Provincial Estimates the arbitrary sum of $250 each year. Had a payment of $380 per annum been made during the past four years, there would be no arrears; as it is, the Minister must be asked to provide $514.97 for past services, as well as for the now current year's requirement.

The remaining fees in arrear, $466, accrued during 1894-5 and earlier. From the list submitted in Schedule 10, it is evident that inability can only explain the default to a small extent, if at all.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

W. H. CROSS,
Auditor.

APPENDIX I.

BALANCE SHEET 30TH JUNE, 1896.

FUNDS.

General Endowments Fund	(Schedule 1)	$3,500,933 59
Specific Endowment Funds	" 2	76,727 70
Retirement Fund	" 3	20,333 59
Trust Funds	" 4	42,530 00
Revenue Reservations	" 5	45,084 32

LIABILITY.

Upper Canada College	39,000 00
	$3,724,609 29

ASSETS.

Site lands, buildings, and contents	(Schedule 6)	$1,458,383 83
Unproductive lands	" 7	1,025,948 54
Leased lands	" 8	399,127 91
Investments	" 9	840,068 04
Past due fees	" 10	1,080 97
		$3,724,609 29

SCHEDULE 1.

GENERAL ENDOWMENTS FUND.

Sale of 240 acres in Township of Tilbury East (a portion of the 1,000 acres reported upon in 1892 but to which no value was then given)	.....	$700 00
Difference between contract of sale of land in Township of East Luther	$3,500 00	
And the value attached in 1892 to the Coutts' Mortgage	2,551 00	
		949 00
Further instalment for Avenue frontage on lots 4 and 5, plan 133E		35 00
Library Equipment:		
Value of books, etc., in Library on 30th June, 1896, as shown by Accession Catalogue	$126,782 59	
Less amount on 30th June, 1895	124,345 83	
		2,436 76
Biological Museum:		
Portion of 1895-6 Expenditures		944 40
		$5,065 16

Less.

Difference between sale of lot 19 in 8 Con. Camden East	$672 00	
And value attached to this Asset in 1892	730 00	
		$ 58 00

Gymnasium Outfit :		
Further refund to Athletic Association from subscriptions collected by them, applied on Gymnasium building	500 00	
		$558 00
Addition for 1895-6		$4,507 16
Fund of 30th June, 1895		3,496,426 43
Fund of 30th June, 1896		$3,500,933 59

SCHEDULE 2.

Specific Endowment Funds.

Scholarships.

Blake, Matriculation		$19,772 19
Blake, Science and Moderns		3,750 00
Moss, Classics		2,000 00
Daniel Wilson, Natural Sciences		2,000 00
William Mulock, Classics and Mathematics		2,000 00
Mary Mulock, Classics		2,718 74
George Brown, Modern Languages		1,128 34
George Brown, Medical Science		5,391 72
William Ramsay, Political Economy		1,009 42
Julius Rossin, German		1,000 00
Bankers', Political Science		1,200 00
John Macdonald, Philosophy		2,030 00
Physics		2,350 00
Prince of Wales' Prize, General Proficiency		1,000 00
Mackenzie Memorial		17,584 60
Fulton Bequest		3,291 30
Starr Bequest		4,106 06
Lyle Medal		145 54
Stewart Bequest		1,080 12
Young Memorial		3,169 67
		$76,727 70
Funds as per Schedule 30th June, 1895	$75,737 59	
Interest appropriation	4,000 83	
Rent—Starr farm	120 00	
	$79,858 42	
Scholarship payments 1895-6	3,130 72	
		$76,727 70

SCHEDULE 3.

Retirement Fund.

Beneficiaries as on 30th June, 1896.

James Loudon	$2,824 05
R. Ramsay Wright	1,540 58
Maurice Hutton	1,540 58

W. J. Alexander	1,540 58
Alfred Baker	1,540 58
J. G. Hume	1,378 43
J. F. McCurdy	1,000 89
J. E. Berkeley Smith	990 44
James Mavor	827 75
A. B. Macallum	640 26
W. H. Fraser	640 26
J. Squair	640 26
W. J. Loudon	567 68
D. R. Keys	567 68
W. H. Pike	540 53
G. M. Wrong	516 42
H. H. Langton	422 35
W. S. Milner	276 61
J. H. Cameron	276 61
G. H. Needler	276 61
W. L. Miller	276 43
James Brebner	226 80
C. A. Chant	200 68
E. C. Jeffrey	200 68
A. T. DeLury	200 68
Aug. Kirschmann	194 84
A. Carruthers	157 71
J. C. McLennan	152 40
J. Fletcher	136 35
F. J. Smale	37 87
	$20,333 59

Fund of 30th June, 1895	$15,513 95	
Contributions, 1895-6	4,504 79	
Interest as per terms of Order in Council	975 99	
	$20,994 73	
Payment during 1895-6	661 14	
		$20,333 59

SCHEDULE 4.

Trust Accounts.

Residence Extension Fund		$ 804 37
Vice-Chancellor's		539 86
Library, Insurance	$39,480 01	
" German Department	312 10	
" French "	72 00	
" Greek "	30 00	
" Latin "	40 00	
" Italian and Spanish	100 00	
		40,034 11
Biological Students' Supply		342 99
Daniel Wilson Memorial		81 73
Langton Memorial		30 00

Medical Faculty Funds:		
Surplus Account	$313 30	
Anatomical	8 75	
Pathological	238 96	
Sanitary Science	28 46	
Gynæcological	50 00	
Materia Medica	57 56	
		697 03
		$42,530 09
Funds as per Schedules 30th June, 1895	$43,125 24	
Interest appropriation	1,223 26	
Receipts during 1895-6	2,883 37	
	$47,231 87	
Payments during 1895-6	4,701 78	
		42,530 09

MUSEUM RESTORATION FUND.

Fund of 30th June, 1895	$925 86	
Interest appropriation, 1895-6	18 54	
		$ 944 40
Payments during 1895-6 on account of Ferrier Collection		1,268 43
Amount needed in excess of this fund		$324 03

Contra.

Interest payments carried to Revenue, 1895-6	$280 00	
Amount charged to Museum	44 03	
		324 03

Further instalments on account of Ferrier Collection amount to $2,000.

SCHEDULE 5A.

REVENUE RESERVATIONS.

Accrued income unpaid on 30th June, 1892	$36,739 81	
Less realizations to 30th June, 1896	7,560 40	
		$29,179 41
Contingent Fund, 30th June, 1895	$18,299 29	
Charge for 1895-6 as per note below	1,950 00	
		16,349 29
Revenue Account:		
Deficit 1895-6, ordinary account	$5,558 00	
Income on loans, written off	820 44	
Interest upon purchase money of Ferrier Collection	280 00	
	$6,658 44	

Less..

Accrued and past due income realized upon between 30th June, 1892, and 30th June, 1896, as per Schedule 5B	7,560 40	
	$901 96	
Amount of account 30th June, 1895	233 90	
Surplus 30th June, 1896		1,135 86
		$46,664 56

Contra.

Premiums upon Fire Insurance Policies paid on account of year 1896-7		1.580 24
		$45,084 32

Losses on Mortgage Loans:		
Chatterson loan (at 6% in March, 1886)—		
Principal	$1,000 00	
Interest		$232 32
Fire premium		10 65
Clink loan (at 6% in December, 1888)—		
Principal	350 00	
Interest		247 19
Fire premium		4 73
Hunter loan (at 6% in November, 1885)—		
Principal	600 00	
Interest		180 00
Benson loan (at 6% in November, 1886)—		
Interest		137 10
ire premium		8 45
Carried to Revenue 1895-6 account		$820 44
Carried to Contingent Fund	$1,950 00	

SCHEDULE 5 B.

Income Accrued but Not Due.

30th June, 1895.	*Accounts.*	*30th June, 1896.*
$4,960 24	Debentures	$4,786 47
12,355 83	Mortgages	11,576 36
4,093 75	Park rentals	4,023 75
154 58	School of Science	154 58
803 84	Business properties	803 84
1,500 00	City of Toronto	1,500 00
361 05	Devonshire Place Survey	350 50
283 76	Other purchase moneys	216 10
$24,513 05	Difference, $1101.45.	$23,411 60
373 12	Agricultural Fees	514 97
858 00	Other Fees	566 00
$25,744 17		$24,492 57

UNCOLLECTED INCOME.

1892 AND 1896 COMPARED.

Accounts.	*30th June, 1892.*	*30th June, 1896.*
Mortgage interest:		
Past due	$5,812 01	$4,126 21
Accrued but not yet due	11,262 29	11,576 36
Premium advance	262 70	71 63
Debenture interest	9,993 81	4,786 47
Purchase money interest	2,139 09	566 60
Rentals:		
City of Toronto	1,500 00	1,500 00
Business lands	640 00	803 84
Park lands	5,129 91	4,503 33
Sundry earnings land		164 00
Fees		1,080 97
		$29,179 41
Realizations carried to Revenue 1895-6 account		7,560 40
	$36,739 81	$36,739 81

SCHEDULE 5 c.

REVENUE 1895-6.

Outlay.

Appropriations adopted 10th January, 1896:		
Out of ordinary income	$117,180 91	
As interest upon special funds	6,307 99	
Supplementary appropriations	1,700 12	
	$125,189 02	
Less.		
Unused of original appropriations	2,631 63	
		$122,557 39

Income.

Account.	*Estimate.*	*Actual.*	
Interest on purchase moneys	$1,673 39	$1,796 80	
Interest on loans	32,939 83	32,312 33	
Interest on debentures	10,655 04	10,547 53	
Rents, other than park	3,555 00	3,291 27	
Rents, University Park	8,787 50	8,540 91	
Medical Faculty rent	1,900 00	1,900 00	
School of Science rent	925 00	925 00	
Provincial Board of Health rent	200 00	200 00	
City of Toronto payment	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Sundry earnings, land	1,880 00	2,231 75	
Fees, University and College	43,000 00	44,485 85	
Transfer fees	40 00	43 00	
Interest on advances to Upper Canada College	4,658 13	4,658 13	
Interest on Bank balances		66 82	
	$116,213 89		
Allowed for capital withdrawals	1,276 41		
	$114,937 48	$116,999 39	
Accrued income realized upon	4,004 39		
	$118,941 87		$116,999 39
Deficit on 1895-6, ordinary transactions			$5,558 00

SCHEDULE 5 D.

REVENUE EXPENDITURES, 1895-96.

	Original Appropriations.	Supplementary Appropriations.	Unused.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Salaries	83,511 00		47 24
Pensions	2,350 00		
Examiners	7,500 00		453 84
Senate elections	425 00		4 07
Convocation expenses	125 00		46 73
Bursar's office	1,000 00		220 70
Registrar's office	50 00		
University stationery	1,100 00		197 26
University College stationery	100 00		49 70
University printing	2,750 00	36 30	
University College printing	100 00		64 40
University advertising	300 00		145 29
University College advertising	75 00		17 75
University incidentals	150 00	12 13	
University College incidentals	75 00		10 98
General incidentals	300 00		8 12
Law costs	500 00		119 60
Interest on Special Trust funds	6,307 99		107 91
Telephones	150 00		
Insurance	1,592 17		
Grounds	2,000 00	629 38	
Main building	3,365 00		53 28
Library building	795 00		103 94
Biological building	1,535 00	155 93	
Chemical building	1,100 00		304 92
Gymnasium building	775 00		485 30
Library	1,500 00	52 50	
Biological students supply fund	879 25		
Biological department	450 00		14 50
Chemical "	400 00		
Physiological "	130 00		
Physical "	825 00		1 17
Mineralogical "	317 49	1 28	
Philosophical "	350 00	10 50	
Mathematical "	150 00	2 10	
Political Science department	175 00		150 00
Classical "	20 00		4 75
English "	200 00		
French "	21 00		10 14
Italian and Spanish "	20 00		9 27
Oriental "	20 00		0 77
University Commission		800 00	
Original appropriations	123,488 90		
Supplementary appropriations		1,700 12	
Appropriations unused			2,631 63

SCHEDULE 6.

SITE LANDS, BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS.

30th June, 1896.

Lands set apart for the use of the University	$475,361 40
Main building and residence	450,000 00
Museum building	73,085 42
Biological building	56,659 88
Library building	104,245 93
Chemical building	77,025 71

Gymnasium building	36,288 46	
Y. M. C. A. Hall	1 00	
South Lodge	1,000 00	
		$1,273,667 80
Library proper	$126,782 59	
Museum and biological equipment	29,135 00	
Chemical apparatus	9,466 94	
Mineralogical and geological apparatus	1,450 00	
Physical apparatus	11,735 00	
Psychological apparatus	1,502 50	
Mathematical apparatus	380 00	
		180,452 03
Main building furniture	$4,268 00	
Residence furniture	1,996 00	
		6,264 00
		$1,460,383 83
Less unpaid on museum proper		2,000 00
		$1,458,383 83
Expenditure on chemical building	12,996 16	
Expenditure on chemical apparatus	4,466 94	
Additions to library proper	2,436 76	
Expenditure on museum equipment	3,265 33	
Ferrier Collection payments	988 43	
Additions for 1895-6	$ 24,153 62	
Return of 30th June, 1895	1,434,230 21	
		$1,458,383 83

SCHEDULE 7.

Unproductive Lands.

Hoskin Avenue and Devonshire Place survey	$159,768 74
Unsurveyed block between North Drive and Devonshire Place	217,657 53
Surveyed portion between North Drive and Devonshire Place, being Lots Nos. 51, 52, 54, 69, 70, 71	91,273 50
Unsurveyed block east of North Drive	90,351 00
Lots Nos. 3, 6, 8, 9 and 22 north of College Avenue	70,029 00
Surveyed lots in Port Hope	7,100 00
Surveyed lots near Belleville	1,990 00
Indian Road property	9,741 60
Farm lands	153 00
	$648,064 37
Upper Canada College block, King Street, Toronto.	
Return of 30th June, 1895 $371,763 54	
Interest on cash advances 4,658 13	
Interest to Trustees of Upper Canada College on $39,000 1,462 50	
	377,884 17
	$1,025,948 54

SCHEDULE 8.

LEASED LANDS.

30th June, 1896.

Victoria College site		$1 00	
Wycliffe College site		2,500 00	
Observatory site		1 00	
School of Science site		18,500 00	
Lands leased to City of Toronto		120,000 00	
Park lands		166,480 00	
Cumberland residence building		13,074 74	
Toronto business property		69,600 00	
Caradoc Farm		2,000 00	
			$392,156 74
Park ground rents:			
Past due (face)	$764 28		
Less arrears upon a lease escheated, deducted from revenue 1895-6.	439 28		
Past due (actual)		$325 00	
Accrued, but not due		4,023 75	
City of Toronto payment		1,500 00	
Ground rents of business lands:			
Accrued, but not due		803 84	
School of Science rent:			
Accrued, but not due		154 58	
Other rents in arrear	$664 00		
Less allowed Toronto Cricket Club and deducted from revenue 1895-6,	500 00		
		164 00	
			6,971 17
			$399,127 91

SCHEDULE 9.

INVESTMENTS.—30TH JUNE, 1896.

Debentures and municipal bonds	$198,024 71	
Interest accrued but not due	3,957 19	
Loan to Medical Faculty	1,360 00	
Loans secured by first mortgages upon real property	575,683 45	
Advanced as premiums on fire policies	71 63	
Interest, past due	4,126 21	
Interest accrued but not due	11,576 36	
Unpaid purchase money on land sales	30,783 92	
Interest accrued but not due:		
Devonshire Place sales	350 50	
Other sales	216 10	
Canadian Bank of Commerce, on deposit	13,917 97	
		$40,068 04

1895-1896.—TRANSACTIONS.

Debentures paid off	$13,509 38
Loans repaid	35,540 05
Loans written off	2,770 44

Payments on account of purchases		2,895 15	
Decreased debenture interest		1,184 96	
Decreased mortgage interest		3,307 87	
Decreased purchase money interest		78 21	
		$59.286 06	
LESS.			
Mortgage re-investments	$15,679 92		
Loan to Medical Faculty	1,360 00		
Land sale	700 00		
Cash awaiting investment	13,917 97		
		31,657 89	
Decrease in volume during 1895-6		$27,628 17	
Return of June 30, 1895		867,696 21	
			840,068 04

SCHEDULE 10.

UNPAID FEES.

Pedagogy, three degrees (since paid)		$ 30 00	
Dentistry, two degrees		30 00	
M. A., one degree (since paid)		20 00	
Matriculation fees		20 00	
			$100 00
Department of Agriculture :			
Cash advanced, September, 1895		$ 20 00	
do May, 1896		261 85	
Eleven degrees		110 00	
		$391 85	
Payment by Department		250 00	
			141 85
1895-1896.—Arrears			$241 85
Department of Agriculture :			
Arrears to 30 June, 1894	$245 62		
do for year 1894-5	127 50		
		$373 12	
Other unpaid fees due prior to 30 June, 1895		466 00	
1893-1895.—Arrears unpaid on 30 June, 1896			839 12
			$1,080 97

LIST OF FEES IN ARREAR ON 30 JUNE, 1895, STILL UNPAID ON 30 JUNE, 1896.

Registration	A. Welwood	Gibralter, Mich.
Chemical Laboratory	S. E. Hunt	Listowel.
M. B. Degree	A. Downing	Woodstock.
	J. H. Bull	Weston.
	G. W. Hall	Little Britain.
	J. N. Hutcheson	Richmond Hill.
	J. A. Mallory	Brampton.
	W. Thom	Dumbarton.
L. L. B. Degree	D. C. Ross	London.
	W. P. Bull	Toronto.
	J. A. Scellin	do
	S. B. Woods	do
	P. E. Wilson	do

D. D. S. Degree	H. F. Burgess	Carleton Place.
	G. Emmett	(Not known).
	W. S. Hall	Hawkesbury.
	W. H. Moseley	Parry Sound.
	A. E. Mullen	Brampton.
	J. P. Raleigh	Almonte.
	W. W. Thornton	Dresden.
	J. N. Wood	London.
	F. A. Walters	Lindsay.
	H. Wightman	Deer Park.

APPENDIX 2.

FEES RECEIVED 1895-6.

Faculty of Arts.

Subject.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	Miscellaneous.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
College Fees	5,839 50	4,230 50	3,497 00	3,342 50	10 00
Penalties	82 00	43 00	36 00	35 00	.....
Dispensations	290 00	150 00	135 00	130 00	.....
Honor Certificates	.....	.....	1 00	6 00	76 00
Matriculation	131 00	.....	.....	.....	345 00
Ad Eundem	.....	16 00	8 00	.....	.....
Examination	2,430 00	2,590 00	2,155 00	1,890 00	955 00
Degree	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	690 00
Chemical Supply	2 00	101 00	60 00	20 00	.....
Mineralogical Supply	1 00	20 00	14 00	40 00	.....
Biological "	67 00	95 00	245 00	200 00	.....
Physical "	28 00	21 00	90 00	110 00	.....
Psychological "	.....	.....	42 00	36 00	.....
Library	448 00	390 00	334 00	298 00	4 00
Medical Students:					
Matriculation	30 00	40 00	.....	10 00	10 00
Ad Eundem	6 00	12 00	12 00	18 00	.....
Examination	550 00	740 00	110 00	570 00	100 00
Degree	.....	.....	.....	1,060 00	201 00
Chemical Supply	171 00	180 00	2 00	3 00	.....
Biological Supply	85 50	165 00	.....	.....	.....
Instruction:					
Medical Students	770 00	885 00	.....	.....	.....
Practical Science Students	460 00	293 00	111 00	.....	.....
Totals	11,391 00	9,971 50	6,852 00	9,263 50	2,391 00

DEPARTMENTAL.

Subject.	Law.	Dentistry.	Engineering and App. Sc.	Music.	Pharmacy.	Pedagogy.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Matriculation	120 00	260 00	.....	10 00	330 00	.....
Examination	260 00	490 00	110 00	190 00	680 00	40 00
Practical Examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 00	.....
Degree	500 00	570 00	140 00	100 00	670 00	.....
Total	880 00	1,320 00	250 00	300 00	1,812 00	40 00

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

First year fees	$11,391 00	
Second year fees	9,971 50	
Third year fees	6,852 00	
Fourth year fees	9,268 50	
Miscellaneous fees	2,391 00	
Law fees	880 00	
Engineering fees	250 00	
Dentistry fees	1,320 00	
Pharmacy fees	1,812 00	
Music fees	300 00	
Agricultural fees	250 00	
Pedagogy fees	40 00	
		$44,726 00

CLASSIFICATION.

College fees	$16,919 50	
College penalties	196 00	
Matriculation	1,286 00	
Examination	13,860 00	
Practical examination	132 00	
Degree	5,431 00	
Ad Eundem	72 00	
Dispensation	705 00	
Honor certificates	83 00	
Library	1,474 00	
Chemical supply	539 00	
Mineralogical supply	75 00	
Biological supply	857 50	
Physical supply	249 00	
Psychological supply	78 00	
Agricultural payment	250 00	
Instruction in Arts subjects to:		
Medical students	1,655 00	
Practical Science students	864 00	
		$44,726 00
1895-6 fees in arrear		241 85
		$44,967 85

CONTRA.

1894-5 collection on behalf of Medical Faculty	$ 90 00	
1894-5 arrears collected	392 00	
		482 00
		$44 485 85

APPENDIX 3.

MEDICAL FACULTY FEES.

Registration fees			$ 335 00
Medical Psychology			275 00
Instruction fees:			
First year	$4,980 00		
Less Arts portion	770 00		
		$4,210 00	
Second year	5,030 00		
Less Arts portion	885 00		
		4,145 00	
Third year		3,450 00	
Fourth year		6,870 00	
			18,675 00
1894-5 collection by Arts faculty			90 00
Miscellaneous fees			690 00
Total collections			$20,065 00

ARREARS.

Returned as in arrear 30th June, 1895		$3,425 00
Second and fourth year fees for 1894-5 not accrued	$330 00	

LESS.

Third year fees omitted	170 00	
		160 00
Actual arrears on 30th June, 1895		3,265 00
Collections thereon:		
Arts faculty payment	$ 90 00	
Third year instruction fees	2,295 00	
		2,385 00
Arrears of 30th June, 1895, still unpaid		880 00
12 Materia Medica fees, 1893-4	$180 00	
1 Anatomy fee, 1893-4	20 00	
6 Third year instruction fees, 1893-4	510 00	
2 Third year instruction fees, 1894-5	170 00	
		$880 00

APPENDIX 4.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESIDENCE ACCOUNTS.

Expenditures.

Provisions	$1,750 87	
Fuel	483 21	
Gas	248 68	
Maintenance and utensils	150 53	
Laundry	22 82	
Steward's wages	360 00	
Other charges	457 95	
Allowance to Dean	200 00	
Outlay during 1895-6	3,674 06	
Unpaid accounts 30th June, 1896	60 00	
	3,734 06	
Less paid on 1894-5 account	441 96	
(Outlay on 1895-6 account)		$3,292 10

Income.

Rents	$ 731 85	
Board	2,548 05	
Steward's sundries	155 20	
Fuel	98 50	
Detriments	9 50	
Fines	28 50	
(Inclusive of $244.73 uncollected)		3,571 40
(Surplus 1895-6 account)		279 30
Shewn as deficit for 3 years, 1892-5	$411 92	
Less rebate gas accounts 1892-5, since collected	114 15	
		297 77
(Deficit for 4 years, 1892-6)		18 47
Surplus 30th June, 1892		348 27
Surplus 30th June, 1896		$329 80

Average number in residence, 26; during 1895-6.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

REPORT OF

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON FINANCE

1896-7

(ADOPTED JANUARY 8TH, 1897.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

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1897.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

TORONTO, December 30th, 1896.

The Standing Finance Committee beg to submit their report for the year ending 30th June, 1897:

1. They have obtained from the Bursar the estimates of the receipts on income account for the year; and from the Bursar and the heads of University departments they have received estimates of the probable expenditures for the year.

2. They also incorporate in their report, for the sake of convenience, the estimates of University College, which have been furnished to the Committee for their information by the Council of University College.

3. The forms of account which were employed in last year's report have been adhered to, and for the purpose of comparison the actual results of the transactions of the year 1895-6 are given.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Estimated Revenue, year 1896-7.

	Estimate, 1896-7.	Receipts, 1895-6.
	$ c.	$ c.
(a) Interest on purchase moneys (old sales)	427 41	
" " (Devonshire Place sales)	1,079 40	1,796 80
(b) Interest on loans	30,788 86	32,312 33
" debentures	9,912 77	10,547 53
" advance to Medical Faculty	68 00	
(c) Rents, University park	8,787 50	8,540 91
Rents, business properties, etc	3,555 00	3,291 27
Rents, Miscellaneous:		
School of Science site	925 00	925 00
Medical Faculty allowance *re* Biological building	1,900 00	1,900 00
Board of Health allowance	200 00	200 00
(d) Fees, University and College	41,000 00	44,485 85
(e) City of Toronto payment	6,000 00	6,000 00
(f) Transfer fees (discharges of mortgages)	40 00	43 00
(g) Interest on advances to U. C. College	4,948 43	4,658 13
(h) Sundry earnings, land	3,200 00	2,231 75
(i) Interest on bank balances	100 00	66 82
	$112,932 37	$116,999 39
Balance at credit of revenue account at 30th June, 1896, carried forward	1,135 86	
	$114,068 23	

Deductions.

Interest on the following special funds.

Account.	Amount of balance at 30th June, 1896.	Amount of Interest.
	$ c.	$ c.
(a) Library insurance fund (books)	39,480 01	1,184 40
(b) Residence extension fund	801 37	24 12
(c) Medical Faculty surplus fund	313 30	9 39
(d) Vice-Chancellor's special account	539 86	16 18
(e) Retirement fund	20,333 59	1,220 01
(f) Specific endowment (scholarships, etc)	72,621 64	4,118 69
	$134,092 77	$6,572 79
Interest on amount remaining to be expended on Museum cases and fittings, $2,263.03 at 5 per cent		113 15
Total of deductions		$6,685 94
Estimated revenue	114,068 23	
Deductions	6,685 94	
Amount available	$107,382 29	

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Instead of the estimated deficit of $4,313.13 for the past financial year there was an actual surplus of $1,135.86, which is carried forward as a credit balance in the estimates for this year.

2. With regard to the present year the report shows estimated expenditures to the extent of $18,363.54 in excess of the anticipated receipts. To guard against the recurrence of a deficit, and to provide for the necessary increased expenditures in the various branches of the service, as well as for the reorganization of the Geological Department, the Committee desire to make the following recommendations :

(1) That a reduction be effected in the cost of conducting examinations. The Committee on Examinations have under consideration a plan for the conduct of the Arts Examinations by the Faculties without remuneration. Under this plan it is estimated that the expense could be reduced by about $5,000.

(2) That in addition to this economy steps should be immediately taken to increase the income by at least $20,000. To effect this increase the Committee recommend : That application be made to the Government for an annual grant to cover that amount.

J. LOUDON,
Chairman.

Summary of Estimated Expenditure, Year 1896-7.

	Payable out of interest on special funds.	Payable out of ordinary revenue.	Expenditure, 1895-6.
1. Salaries and Pensions:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(a) Salaries (inclusive of Bursar's Office and of Retirement Fund)		88,094 50	83,463 76
(b) Pensions		2,800 00	2,350 00
2. Bursar's Office, exclusive of salaries		900 00	779 30
3. Expenses *re* investments, etc		800 00	672 28
4. Scholarships and Fellowships	3,657 50		3,065 00
5. Examiners		7,325 00	7,056 16
6. Insurance		1,652 17	1,592 17
7. Telephones		150 00	150 00
8. Library:			
Customary grant	1,100 00	1,500 00	2,652 50
Maintenance		840 00	691 06
9. Main Building:			
(a) Repairs, maintenance of structure, fuel, water, gas, etc		4,085 00	3,313 22
(b) President's Office		250 00	
(c) Registrar's Office		50 00	50 00
10. Grounds		4,500 00	2,629 38
11. Chemical Department:			
(a) Maintenance of structure		1,350 00	795 08
(b) Maintenance of department		500 00	400 00
12. Biological Department:			
Maintenance of structure, fuel, water, gas, etc.		1,838 00	1,690 43
Laboratory supplies		873 50	435 50
Students' supplies		857 50	879 25
Physiology		200 00	130 00
13. Physical Department:			
Maintenance		325 00	323 83
Apparatus		500 00	500 00
14. Mineralogical and Geological Department:			
Maintenance		200 00	318 77
Minerals		125 16	
15. Psychological Department—Maintenance		375 00	360 50
16. Mathematical Department			152 10
17. Political Science Department—Class Room supplies		55 00	25 00
Books		250 00	
18. Classics—Class Room supplies		30 00	15 25
19. English "		200 00	200 00
20. French "		15 00	10 86
21. German "		10 00	
22. Italian and Spanish—Class Room supplies		45 00	10 73
23. Oriental Literature "		25 00	19 23
24. Stationery—University		1,000 00	902 74
25. Printing "		2,750 00	2,786 30
26. Advertising "		300 00	154 71
27. Incidentals "		150 00	162 13
28. Stationery—University College		100 00	50 30
29. Printing "		100 00	35 60
30. Advertising "		125 00	57 25
31. Incidentals "		75 00	64 02
32. Convocation expenses		125 00	78 27
33. Senate elections			420 93
34. Gymnasium—Maintenance		300 00	289 70
	4,757 50	125,745 83	119,743 31
Total estimated expenditure out of ordinary income			125,745 83
Total available income (p. 5)			107,382 29
Deficit			18,363 54

Detailed Estimate of Expenditure, Year 1896-7.

Salaries.	Estimated amount, year ending 30th June, 1897.	Amount paid year ending 30th June, 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
1. Bursar's Office:		
Bursar	1,200 00	1,600 00
Accountant	1,000 00	950 00
Clerk		150 00
	2,200 00	2,700 00
2. Library:		
Librarian (salary at $1,600, for six months, $800; at $1,700, for six months, $850)	1,650 00	1,550 00
Assistant (salary at $400, for three months, $100; at $450, for nine months, $337.50)	437 50	387 50
Former Assistant		87 50
Assistant, also Stenographer in Registrar's office	300 00	225 00
Delivery Clerks, two (salary at $75 per month for eight months)	240 00	246 26
Delivery Clerks, two (salary at $10 per month for eight months)	160 00	166 25
Caretaker (also paid as Gardener)	500 00	500 00
	3,287 50	3,162 51
3. General as between University and University College:		
President (also paid as Professor of Physics)	1,800 00	1,800 00
Janitor	420 00	411 00
Gardener (also paid as Caretaker of the Library)	100 00	100 00
Engineer (with rooms and fuel)	576 00	576 00
Fireman (salary at $35 per month, for eight months	280 00	283 50
Carpenter	450 00	28 00
Cleaner of buildings	312 00	312 00
Attendant on coat room and lavatory, at $25 per month for seven months	175 00	143 75
	4,113 00	3,654 25
4. Pensions:		
E. J. Chapman	1,800 00	1,350 00
J. M. Hirschfelder	1,000 00	1,000 00
	2,800 00	2,350 00
5. University of Toronto, general:		
Vice-Chancellor	400 00	400 00
Registrar (salary at $1,300, for six months, $650; at $1,400, for six months, $700)	1,350 00	1,250 00
Registrar's Assistant (also paid as Lecturer in Greek)	200 00	200 00
Bedel and attendant on Senate	700 00	650 00
Architect	100 00	100 00
	2,750 00	2,600 00
6. Teaching staff, etc., University of Toronto;		
(*a*) Modern History and Ethnology:		
Professor (salary at $2,600, for two months, $650; at $2,700 for nine months, $2,025)	2,675 00	2,575 00
	2,675 00	2,575 00
(*b*) Political Science:		
Professor (salary at $2,800, for three months, $700; at $2,900, for nine months, $2,175)	2,875 00	2,775 00
Professor of Constitutional and International Law	1,000 00	1,000 00
Professor of Roman Law, Jurisprudence and History of English Law	1,000 00	1,000 00
Fellow	500 00	
	5,375 00	4,775 00

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, YEAR 1896-7.—*Continued.*

Salaries.	Estimated amount, year ending 30th June, 1897.	Amount paid year ending 30th June, 1896.
	$ c.	$ c.
6. Teaching staff, etc., University of Toronto—*Continued*:		
(*c*) Mathematics:		
Professor	3,200 00	3,175 00
Lecturer (salary at $1,200, for three months $300; at $1,400, for nine months $1,050)	1,350 00	1,150 00
Fellow	500 00	500 00
	$5,050 00	$4,825 00
(*d*) Physics:		
Professor	3,200 00	3,200 00
Demonstrator	1,800 00	1,800 00
Lecturer (salary at $1,200, for three months $300; at $1,400, for nine months $1,050)	1,350 00	1,150 00
Assistant Demonstrator (salary at $900, for three months $225; at $1,000, for nine months $750)	975 00	850 00
Fellow	.....	.....
Mechanical Assistant (salary at $950, for three months $277.50; at $1,000, for nine months $750	987 50	937 50
	$8,312 50	$7,937 50
(*e*) Chemistry:		
Professor	3,200 00	3,200 00
Demonstrator (salary at $1,300, for three months $325; at $1,500, for nine months $1,125)	1,450 00	1,250 00
Lecturer (salary at $1,000, for three months, $250; at $1,100, for nine months $825	1,075 00	750 00
Lecture Assistant	500 00	500 00
Fellow	500 00	500 00
Former Demonstrator (salary at $500 for three months)	.....	125 00
Former Assistant Lecturer (salary at $500 for three months)	.....	125 00
Attendant	504 00	504 00
	$7,229 00	$6,954 00
(*f*) Mineralogy and Geology:		
Professor (Acting)	500 00	500 00
Former Professor (salary at $3,100, for three months)	.....	775 00
Instructor	600 00	500 00
Attendant	200 00	200 00
	$1,300 00	$1,975 00
(*g*) Biology:		
Professor	3,200 00	3,200 00
Associate Professor of Physiology (salary at $2,100, for three months $525; at $2,200, for nine months $1,650)	2,175 00	2,075 00
Lecturer (salary at $1,200, for three months $300; at $1,400, for nine months $1,050)	1,350 00	1,150 00
Assistant Demonstrator (salary at $800, for three months $200; at $1,000, for nine months $750)	950 00	775 00
Assistant Demonstrator (amount due on last year's salary)	100 00	.....
Fellow	500 00	500 00
Sub-Curator of Museum (salary at $660, for three months $166.50; at $708, for nine months $531)	697 50	655 50
Attendant and Caretaker	500 00	500 00
Boy cleaner	180 00	150 00
	$9,652 50	$9,005 50
(*h*) Italian and Spanish:		
Associate Professor (salary at $2,100, for three months $525; at $2,200, for nine months $1,650)	2,175 00	2,075 00
Temporary Instructor in Italian	250 00	150 00
Temporary Instructor in Spanish	50 00	150 00
	$2,475 00	$2,375 00

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, YEAR 1896 7.—*Continued.*

Salaries.	Estimated amount, year ending 30th June, 1897.	Amount paid year ending 30th June, 1896.
	$ c.	$ c.
6. Teaching staff, etc., University of Toronto—*Continued* :		
(*i*) Logic and Metaphysics :		
Lecturer and Demonstrator in Psychology (salary at $1,500, for three months $375 ; at $1,800, for nine months $1,350)...	1,725 00	1,425 00
Lecturer in Philosophy (salary at $1,000, for three months $250 ; at $1,100, for nine months $825)	1,075 00	950 00
	$2,800 00	$2,375 00
7. Teaching staff, University College :		
(*k*) Ethics :		
Professor (salary at $3,000, for three months $750 ; at $3,100, for nine months $2,325	3,075 00	3,000 00
	$3,075 00	$3,000 00
(*l*) Greek :		
Professor.....	3,200 00	3,200 00
Lecturer (salary at $1,100, for three months $275 ; at $1,200, for nine months $975)	1,250 00	1,050 00
	$4,450 00	4,250 00
(*m*) Latin :		
Professor (salary at $2,500, for three months $625 ; at $2,600, for nine months $1,950)	2,575 00	1,875 00
Lecturer (salary at $1,300, for three months $325 ; at $1,500, for nine months $1,125).....	1,450 00	1,250 00
Lecturer (salary at $1,000, for nine months)...	750 00	.....
Temporary Lecturer	.....	450 00
Temporary Lecturer	.....	450 00
	$4,775 00	$4,025 00
(*n*) Oriental Literature :		
Professor (salary at $2,800, for three months $700 ; at $2,900, for nine months $2,175)	2,875 00	2,775 00
Former Lecturer (salary at $1,000, for three months)	.....	250 00
Lecturer (salary at $800, for three months $200 ; at $1,000, for nine months $750)	950 00	600 00
	$3,825 00	$3,625 00
(*o*) English :		
Professor.....	3,200 00	3,200 00
Lecturer	1,800 00	1,800 00
	$5,000 00	$5,000 00
(*p*) French :		
Associate Professor (salary at $2,100, for three months $525 ; at $2,200, for nine months $1,650).....	2,175 00	2,075 00
Lecturer (salary at $1,300, for three months $325 ; at $1,500, for nine months $1,125)	1,450 00	1,250 00
Temporary Instructor	400 00	300 00
	$4,025 00	$3,625 00
(*q*) German :		
Associate Professor (salary at $2,200, for three months $550 ; at $2,300, for nine months $1,725)	2,275 00	2,175 00
Lecturer (salary at $1,300, for three months $325 ; at $1,500, for nine months $1,125).....	1,450 00	1,250 00
Instructor.....	700 00	500 00
	$4,425 00	$3,925 00
8. Gymnasium :		
Instructor	800 00	600 00
Caretaker	500 00	500 00
	$1,300 00	$1,100 00

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, YEAR 1896-7.—*Continued.*

Expenses.	Payable out of interest on special funds.	Paid out of ordinary revenue.	Amount paid 1895-96.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
2. Bursar's office:			
Stationery, printing, postage and incidentals		600 00	479 30
Auditor		300 00	300 00
		900 00	779 30
3. Expenses *re* investments, etc.:			
Law costs		500 00	380 40
General incidentals (including commission on loans)		300 00	291 88
		800 00	672 28
4. Scholarships and Fellowships:			
(*a*) Scholarships:			
Junior Matriculation:			
1. Prince of Wales	50 00		
Edward Blake Scholarships:			
1*a*. General Proficiency	60 00		
2. "	42 50		
3. "	25 00		25 00
4. "	22 50		22 50
5. "	20 00		
6. "	17 50		
7. "	15 00		15 00
8. " West Durham	25 00		
1. Classics and Mathematics	60 00		60 00
2. "	20 00		20 00
1. Classics and Moderns	60 00		60 00
2. "	42 50		42 50
3. "	20 00		
4. "	17 50		
1. Mathematics and Moderns	60 00		60 00
2. "	20 00		
1. Mathematics and Science	60 00		60 00
2. "	20 00		
1. Moderns and Science	60 00		
2. "	20 00		
1. Mathematics	60 00		
2. "	15 00		
1. Moderns	60 00		60 00
2. "	15 00		15 00
1. Science	60 00		60 00
2. "	15 00		
1. Classics—Mary Mulock	60 00		60 00
2. " "	60 00		
First Year:			
Classics (Moss Scholarship)	60 00		120 00
Modern Language (Blake Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Mathematics and Physics (Fulton Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Natural Science (Fulton Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Chemistry and Mineralogy / Chemistry and Physics (Fulton Sch'rship)	60 00		60 00
Political Science (Banker's Scholarship)	70 00		70 00
Second Year:			
Classics (William Mulock Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Modern Languages (George Brown Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Political Science (Alexander Mackenzie Scholarship) No. 1	75 00		75 00
Political Science (Alexander Mackenzie Scholarship) No. 2	50 00		50 00

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, YEAR 1896-7.—*Continued.*

Expenses.	Payable out of interest on special funds	Payable out of ordinary revenue.	Amount paid 1895-6.
Scholarships.—*Continued.*	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Second Year :			
Philosophy (John Macdonald Scholarship)	50 00		50 00
Mathematics and Physics (William Mulock Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Natural Science (Blake Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Chemistry and Mineralogy (Blake Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Chemistry and Physics (Blake Scholarship)	60 00		
Third Year :			
Classics (Moss Scholarship in 1896)	60 00		50 00
Modern Languages (Julius Rossin Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Ethics (John Macdonald Scholarship)	50 00		60 00
Political Science (Alexander Mackenzie Scholarship) No. 1	75 00		75 00
Political Science (Alexander Mackenzie Scholarship) No 2	50 00		50 00
Mathematics and Physics (A. A. A. S. Scholarship)	75 00		75 00
Natural Science (Daniel Wilson Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Chemistry and Mineralogy (Daniel Wilson Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Chemistry and Physics (A. A. A. S. Scholarship)	70 00		
Post Graduate :			
Political Science (Ramsay Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Medicine (Brown Memorial Scholarship)	300 00		300 00
(*b*) Graduate Fellowships :			
Alexander Mackenzie Graduate Fellowship in Political Science	375 00		375 00
Alexander Mackenzie Graduate Fellowship in Political Science	375 00		375 00
	3,657 50		3,065 00
5. Examiners :			
Arts		4,300 00	4,071 36
Medicine		1,100 00	1,074 50
Law		140 00	130 50
Engineering and Applied Science		140 00	140 00
Dentistry		350 00	372 50
Agriculture		325 00	281 85
Music		100 00	120 00
Pharmacy		350 00	406 45
Pedagogy		120 00	120 00
Matriculation		400 00	349 00
		7,325 00	7,066 16
6. Insurance :			
For three years $4,776.52. Proportion charged to revenue of 1896-7		1,652 17	1,592 17
		1,652 17	1,592 17
7. Telephones :			
University (main building)		30 00	30 00
Library		45 00	45 00
Biological building		30 00	30 00
Bursar's office		45 00	45 00
		150 00	150 00

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, YEAR 1896-7—*Continued.*

Expenses.	Payable out of interest on special funds.	Payable out of ordinary revenue.	Amount paid 1895-96.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
8. Library (exclusive of salaries :			
Customary grant	1,100 00	1,500 00	2,652 50
Maintenance : Fuel		325 00	271 79
Water		40 00	18 25
Gas		10 00	
Cleaning		215 00	210 00
Repairs and incidentals		250 00	191 02
9. Main building :	1,100 00	2,340 00	3,343 56
(*a*) Maintenance—Repairs (carpentry and plumbing, occasional labor and sundries		1,200 00	1,134 35
Fuel		2,550 00	1,832 19
Water		225 00	217 85
Gas		110 00	128 83
(*b*) President's office		250 00	
(*c*) Registrar's office		50 00	50 00
		4,385 00	3,363 22
10. Grounds :			
(*a*) Occasional labor, roads, fences, sidewalks, etc.		3,000 00	2,639 38
(*b*) One-half cost of new roads, sidewalks, etc. (remainder charged to next year)		1,500 00	
		4,500 00	2,639 38
11. Chemical Department :			
(*a*) Maintenance of Structure—Fuel		700 00	450 02
Gas and electric light		150 00	82 97
Water		25 00	22 70
Cleaning materials		100 00	239 39
Cleaning assistance		175 00	
Repairs and incidentals		200 00	
		1,350 00	795 08
(*b*) Maintenance of Department—Chemicals, etc.		500 00	400 00
		500 00	400 00
12. Biological Buildings : Maintenance of structure—			
Fuel		908 00	
Gas and electric light		200 00	639 42
Water		130 00	208 24
House furnishings and cleaning materials		150 00	138 73
Repairs, including carpentry and plumbing		200 00	150 39
Gas and electric light fittings			304 15
Additional attendance and cleaning assistance (exclusive of mineralogical and anatomical rooms)		250 00	250 00
		1,838 00	1,690 93
Biological Department :			
Laboratory—lecture room and Museum supplies		450 00	435 50
Student's laboratory supplies		857 50	879 25
Temporary assistance in Museum		300 00	
Projection lantern		123 50	
Physiological maintenance		200 00	130 00
		1,931 00	1,444 75
13. Physical Department :			
Maintenance—Supplies		325 00	823 83
Apparatus		500 00	
		825 00	823 83
14. Mineralogical and Geological Department :			
Supplies and sundries, including students' supplies		200 00	318 77
Minerals (addition to Ferrier collection)		125 16	
		325 16	318 77

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, YEAR 1896-7.—*Concluded.*

Expenses.	Payable out of ordinary revenue.	Amount paid 1895-96.
	$ c.	$ c.
15. Psychological Department:		
Maintenance	375 00	360 50
16. Mathematics		152 10
17. Political Science:		
Class room supplies	25 00	25 00
Books for departmental Library	125 00	
" " " " (Re-vote)	125 00	
History:		
Class room supplies	30 00	
18. Classics:		
Latin—class room supplies	30 00	15 25
19. English:		
Class room supplies and provision for reading of essays	200 00	200 00
20. French:		
Books for class room use	15 00	10 86
21. German:		
Books for class room use	10 00	
22. Italian and Spanish:		
Books for class room use	20 00	10 73
Apparatus for experimental Phonetics	25 00	
	45 00	
23. Oriental literature:		
Books for class room use	25 00	19 23
24. Stationery (University)		
Office supplies, papers for examination, postage, etc	1,000 00	902 4
25. Printing (University)	2,750 00	2,786 30
26. Advertising (University)	300 00	154 71
27. Incidentals (University)	150 00	162 13
28. Stationery (University College)	100 00	50 50
29. Printing (University College)	100 00	35 60
30. Advertising (University College)	125 00	57 25
31. Incidentals (University College)	75 00	4 02
32. Convocation expenses	125 00	78 27
33. Senate Elections:		
Allowance to scrutineers		200 00
Postage, printing and incidentals		220 93
34. Gymnasium and Student's Union:		
Fuel	400 00	
Water	100 00	
Gas	100 00	
Cleaning	100 00	1,129 49
Repairs	200 00	
Incidentals	100 00	
Maintenance of apparatus, labor, etc.	200 00	
	1,200 00	1,129 49
Less Gymnasium fees	900 00	839 79
	300 00	289 70

Toronto, January 6, 1897.

James Brebner, Esq., B A.,

Registrar, University of Toronto.

Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held to-day, the draft Report of the Council of University College and of the Committee of the Senate on Finance, containing estimates of revenue and expenditure, and the Committee's observations on various matters, was read, and, on motion of Mr. Walker, the Report was approved by the Board.

Yours truly,

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,

Bursar.

No. 40.

Report of the Commissioners on Toll Roads. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 41.

Copy of an Order in Council directing that certain money be paid to His Honour Judge Jamieson out of the surplus Surrogate fees for the year 1895. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 42.

Report on the distribution of the Statutes for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 43.

Copy of an Order in Council directing that certain money be paid to His Honour Judge Mosgrove out of the surplus Surrogate fees for the year 1895. Presented to the Legislature, 15th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 44.

Return to an Order of the House, of the 18th day of March, 1896, for a Return shewing the amount the Government obtained for timber limits sold in the Township of Oakley. The amount obtained for timber dues on the timber cut in the said Township and the amount which has been expended by the Government on the roads and bridges of the Township, and all other expenditures by the Government in or for the Township. Also, the same information as to the entire District of Muskoka. Also, the number of patents issued in the Township of Oakley and the number of present locatees who have not received patents and the number of acres thereof still the property of the Crown. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1897. Mr. *Langford*. *Not printed.*

No. 45.

Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's office since the last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly, made in accordance with the provisions of the Statute, 32 Vic., cap. 29. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

REGULATIONS

Respecting Public and High Schools in Ontario, 1896. Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

By Command.

E. J. DAVIS,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 26th February, 1897.

REGULATIONS

OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, APPROVED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 20TH, 1896.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Sites and School Houses.

1. The site of every public school shall admit of easy drainage and shall be accessible by the best highways in the Section. Its area shall not be less than half an acre, and if the school population of the Section exceeds seventy-five, the area shall be not less than one acre. The grounds shall be levelled and drained, enclosed by a neat and substantial fence and planted with shade trees. The school house shall be placed at least thirty feet from the public highway.

2. There shall be a well or other means for procuring water, so placed and guarded as to be secure against pollution from surface drainage, or in any other way. Every rural school shall be provided with a woodshed.

3. The closets for the sexes shall be under different roofs. They shall be separated by a high, close board fence, their entrances screened from observation, and locked after school hours. They shall be properly cleansed and disinfected when necessary, and approached by proper walks from the school house so as to be accessible with comfort at all seasons of the year.

4. Where the average attendance of any Section for three years exceeds fifty pupils, a school house with two rooms shall be provided. An additional room and teacher shall be required for each additional fifty pupils in average attendance. Every school house shall afford separate entrances with covered porches and suitable cloak rooms for boys and girls.

5. Every school room shall contain a superficial area of at least twelve square feet, and a cubic content of at least 250 feet for each pupil in average attendance. A uniform temperature throughout the room of at least sixty-seven degrees shall be maintained and provision made for a complete change of atmosphere three times every hour. The windows—both sashes—shall be adjusted by weights and pulleys and provided with suitable blinds. Light, where possible, should be admitted from the left of the pupil.

Furniture and Equipment.

6. Every school house shall be seated with either double or single desks—single desks being preferred. The desks shall be fastened to the floor in rows facing the teacher's platform, with suitable aisles between the rows and with

passages at least three feet wide between the outside rows and the walls of the school room. Desks according to the following scale shall be considered as meeting all legal requirements :

Age of pupils.	Seats.			Desks.			
	Height.		Slope of back.	Length.		Width.	Height next pupil.
	Front.	Rear.		Double.	Single.		
Five to eight years	11 in.	10½ in.	2 in.	36 in.	18 in.	12 in.	22 in.
Eight to ten years	12 "	11½ "	2 "	36 "	18 "	12 "	23 "
Ten to thirteen years	13 "	12½ "	2½ "	36 "	20 "	13 "	24 "
Thirteen to sixteen years	14 "	14½ "	3 "	40 "	22 "	13 "	26 "

7. There shall be one blackboard at least four feet wide, extending across the whole room in rear of the teacher's desk, with its lower edge not more than two and a half feet above the floor or platform : and, when possible, there should be an additional blackboard on each side of the room. At the lower edge of each blackboard there should be a trough five inches wide for holding crayons and brushes.

Note.—The following directions for making a blackboard may be found useful :—

(*a*) Where a brick wall is built solid, and also in case of frame buildings, the part to be used for a blackboard should be lined with boards, and the laths for holding the plaster nailed firmly on the boards.

(*b*) The plaster for the blackboard should be composed largely of plaster of Paris.

(*c*) Before and after having received the first coat of color it should be thoroughly polished with fine sand paper.

(*d*) The coloring matter should be laid on with a wide, flat varnish brush.

(*e*) The liquid coloring should be made as follows :—Dissolve gum shellac in alcohol, four ounces to the quart : the alcohol should be ninety-five per cent. strong : the dissolving process will require at least twelve hours. Fine emery flour with enough chrome green or lampblack to give color, should then be added until the mixture has the consistency of thin paint. It may then be applied, in long, even strokes, up and down, the liquid being kept constantly stirred.

8. Every school shall have at least one globe not less than nine inches in diameter, properly mounted : a map of Canada : a map of Ontario : a map of the World and of the Continents : one or more sets of Tablet lessons of Part I. of the First Reader : a standard Dictionary : a Gazetteer : a numeral frame : a suitable supply of crayons and blackboard brushes, an eight-day clock : shelving for baskets : hooks for caps and cloaks : and two chairs in addition to the teacher's chair.

9. The Trustees shall appoint one of their number or some suitable person to keep the school house and premises, and all fences, outhouses, walks, windows, desks, maps, blackboards and stoves proper in repair. They shall also provide for whitewashing walls and ceilings if finished in plaster, (or for washing if finished in wood), every year during the summer holidays, and shall employ a caretaker whose duty it shall be to sweep the floors daily, and wash them at least quarterly, and to make fires one hour before the opening of school, from the first of November until the first of May in each year

10. No public school house or school grounds, unless otherwise provided for in the conveyance to the trustees, shall be used for any other than public school purposes without the consent of the trustees, and no advertisements shall be posted in any school room or distributed to the pupils unless approved in the same way.

11. The first Friday in May each year shall in rural school sections and in incorporated villages be devoted to the planting of shade trees, the making of flower beds and otherwise beautifying and improving the school grounds. Songs and recitations designed to cultivate greater interest in trees and flowers and in the study of nature shall form part of the exercises of the day.

Duties of Pupils.

12. Every pupil registered in a public school shall attend punctually and regularly every day of the school year in which his name is so registered. He shall be neat and cleanly in his person and habits, diligent in his studies, kind and courteous to his fellow-pupils, obedient and respectful to his teacher, and shall submit to such discipline as would be exercised by a kind, firm and judicious parent.

13. Every pupil on returning to school after absence from any cause, shall give orally or in writing to the teacher, a proper reason for his absence. A pupil may retire from school at any hour during the day at the request, either oral or written, of his parent or guardian. A pupil may be suspended who fails or neglects to provide himself with the text books or other supplies required in his course of study, or to pay the fees imposed for such purpose by the trustees.

14. Every pupil shall be responsible to the teacher for his conduct on the school premises or on the way to or from school, except when accompanied by his parents or guardians, or by some person appointed by them on their behalf. Any pupil who injures or destroys school property or furniture may be suspended until the property or furniture destroyed or injured is made good by the parent or guardian of such pupil.

School Terms and Organization.

15. Unless otherwise directed by the trustees, the pupils attending every public school shall assemble for study at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shall be dismissed not later than four o'clock in the afternoon. One hour at least shall be allowed for recreation at mid-day, and ten minutes during the forenoon and afternoon terms, but in no case shall the hours of study be less than five hours per day including the recess in the forenoon and afternoon, provided always the trustees may reduce the hours of study for pupils in the First and Second Forms.

16. Pupils not registered in a Day School may attend a Night School from the first of October until the 31st of March. The hours of study in the Night School shall not exceed 2½ hours per session. Pupils shall not be admitted to a Night School who are under fourteen years of age or who attend school during the day. Night Schools shall be subject to the same regulations as Public Schools with respect to the discipline of pupils, the duties and qualifications of teachers, and the use of text books.

17. The course of study for public schools shall be taken up in five Forms as hereinafter set forth, and pupils shall be classified by the teacher with respect to their attainments in all the subjects of the Form to which they are assigned or from which they are to be promoted. Pupils who have passed the High School

Entrance examination and such other pupils as are considered qualified by the teacher and inspector shall be entitled in both rural and urban schools to receive instruction in the subjects of the Fifth Form, provided that, in a municipality having a High School, if resident pupils of the First Form are not charged fees, it will not be deemed obligatory for the Public School Board to have a Fifth class. The amount of time to be given to any class is to be determined by the teacher, who shall be guided in this matter by the inspector. Subjects of the course of study marked with an asterisk are optional.

18. An optional subject shall be taken only with the consent of the Trustees and the Inspector, and where the teacher is the holder of a First or Second class Certificate and has passed an examination in the option which he undertakes to teach. The Trustees of any rural school may, by resolution passed at a regular meeting of the Board, require agriculture to be taught in the Fourth and Fifth Forms of the school, and in such cases the Inspector shall report to the Trustees at least annually, the extent of the course taken by the pupils and their standing. Not more than three periods of thirty minutes each shall be given per week to the study of all the optional subjects. In urban schools such instruction may be given in domestic economy as the trustees deem expedient.

19. In school sections where the French or the German language prevails, the Trustees may, in addition to the course of study prescribed for Public Schools, require instruction to be given in reading, grammar and composition to such pupils as are directed by their parents or guardians to study either of these languages, and in all such cases the authorized text-books in French or German shall be used. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to mean that any of the text-books prescribed for Public Schools shall be set aside because of the use of the authorized text-books in French and German.

Continuation Classes.

20. In schools where instruction for the Primary examinations has been given under former regulations similar to what may be given by the establishment of a Continuation Class in connection with any Public School under the provisions of section 8 of the Public Schools Act, 1896, the principal of the school shall be deemed qualified so long as he remains principal of such school. In the case of any subsequent appointment as principal, the qualifications shall be a First Class Certificate for schools in class (*a*) hereinafter mentioned.

21. Any grant made by the Legislature for Public School Leaving examinations and Continuation Classes shall be distributed by the Minister of Education among the schools of the three grades hereafter mentioned, viz.:—(*a*) schools in which the principal holds a First Class Certificate (unless occupying the position in 1896, and gives regular instruction only to pupils who have passed the High School Entrance examination (one or more of whom have also passed the Public School Leaving examination) and who are taking the full course required for Primary standing. (*b*) Schools in which there are two or more teachers and a class in regular attendance of at least ten pupils who have passed the High School Entrance examination (one or more of whom have also passed the Public School Leaving examination) and who are taking the full work required for Primary standing. (*c*) Schools in which there is a class in regular attendance of at least five pupils who have passed the High School Entrance examination (one or more of whom have also passed the Public School Leaving examination) and who are taking the full course prescribed for Primary standing. Any person holding a Second Class Certificate shall be deemed qualified to conduct the classes in schools under divisions (*b*) and

(*c*). Before a grant is paid to any school for a Continuation Class the Inspector shall certify to its efficiency, and to the competence of the teachers employed to give the instruction required by the regulations of the Education Department. Any school receiving a grant under this regulation shall not receive any additional allowance on account of pupils who may pass the Public School Leaving examination.

Public School Course of Study.

22. Subject to any instruction issued by the Minister of Education from time to time, the limitations and examination requirements of each form in the Public School shall be as set forth in Schedule A—Public School Courses of Study.

High School Entrance Examinations.

23. At every High School and Collegiate Institute and such other places as may be recommended by the County Council, examinations to be known as High School Entrance examinations to be conducted on the subjects prescribed for the fourth form of Public Schools, shall be held annually. The County Council may impose a fee not exceeding one dollar upon each county pupil writing at the Entrance examination. Boards of trustees may impose similar fees upon resident and non-resident pupils writing for the Entrance examination at High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

24. Any person intending to write at this examination shall notify the Inspector in whose district he proposes to write, on or before the 1st day of May. Where more examinations than one are held in the same inspectoral division, he shall notify the Inspector of the place at which he desires to be examined. The answer papers of the candidates shall be read by the Board of Examiners constituted under section 38 of the High Schools Act, 1896.

25. The answers of candidates at the Entrance examinations shall be appraised according to the following scale, viz: In Reading, Spelling, Drawing, Writing, 50 each: in Physiology and Temperance, Composition, History, Geography, 100 each; in Grammar and Literature, 150 each; in Arithmetic, 200. Two marks shall be deducted for each mispelled word on the dictation paper, and one mark for each mispelled word in any other paper. Reasonable deductions may also be made for want of neatness.

26. Any candidate who obtains one-third of the marks in each subject and one-half of the aggregate marks shall be considered as having passed the examination. The examiners may also award pass standing to candidates who have not made a bad failure in any subject but who have made a high aggregate above the half required, or whose case on account of age or other circumstances demands special consideration. The decision of the Board of Examiners shall be final with regard to the admission or rejection of any candidate, but the Inspector may submit to the Board for re-consideration the complaint of any candidate or any other person with regard to the examination.

27. In the interval between the annual examinations, pupils may be admitted to a High School by the Minister of Edueation on the joint report of the Principal of a High School and the Public School Inspector showing the attainments of such pupil, his age, and the reasons for his non-attendance at the Entrance examination prescribed by the Department. No pupil shall be admitted until his case is disposed of by the Minister. The names of such pupils shall be included in the report of the Board of Examiners at the next annual examination.

Public School Leaving Examinations.

28. Public School Leaving examinations will be held annually at every High School and Collegiate Institute, and at such other places as may be recommended by the Inspector. A person who wishes to write at the Public School Leaving examination must, before the 24th of May, give the necessary notice to the Inspector on a form to be obtained from him. The answer papers will be examined at the Education Department immediately after the examination is held, and a report of the results will be forwarded to the Inspector, or to the High School Principal, if the examination was held at a High School centre. The Board of Trustees where such examination is held shall pay all the cost of the examination, but will receive from the Inspector half the fees paid by candidates.

29. Candidates at the Public School Leaving examination shall take the following subjects, to be valued as herein mentioned, viz.: Reading, 50; Drawing, Writing with Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions, English Composition, English Literature, History, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Botany, each 100; English Grammar and Rhetoric, Arithmetic and Mensuration, each 150. Any candidate who obtains one-third of the marks in each subject and one-half (67 per cent. for honors), of the aggregate marks shall be considered as having passed the Public School Leaving examination, provided also, that a candidate who fails on one or more subjects may, if he makes considerably more than fifty per cent. on the total, be awarded a Public School Leaving Certificate. The Board of Examiners for High School Entrance examinations may admit to a High School, candidates who have failed at a Public School Leaving examination, provided they have made one-quarter of the marks on each Entrance examination subject.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Accommodation and Equipment.

30. The plans of every High School hereafter erected, and the plans and site of every High School hereafter established, shall be subject to the approval of the Minister of Education. In all High Schools established since July, 1891, or to be hereafter established, there shall be a Principal and at least two assistants. No new High School shall be entitled to receive any grant that does not provide at least the amount fixed by the instructions of the Minister of Education with regard to accommodation and the equipment required as the maximum in distributing the Legislative grant to schools with two masters.

31. Any High School may be raised to the status of a Collegiate Institute when it has shown to the satisfaction of the Education Department that the trustees have provided: (*a*) adequate school buildings; (*b*) equipment of the value and character required as the maximum in the case of High Schools with three or more masters: (*c*) four specialists, viz., one in Classics, one in Mathematics, one in Science, one in Modern Languages including English (one of whom or some other member of the staff being also a commercial specialist); and (*d*) such other Assistants as will secure thorough instruction in all the subjects of the High School course as far as Senior Matriculation into the University of Toronto. A Collegiate Institute may be reduced to the rank of a High School on a joint report of the High School Inspectors, approved by the Education Department.

32. Every High School that complies with the Regulations of the Education Department shall be entitled to the following grants: (*a*) a fixed grant of $375: (*b*) in respect of school accommodation, a maximum of $100 in the case of High Schools with two masters and of $150 in case of High Schools with three or more masters; (*c*) in respect of equipment, ten per cent. of the total approved expenditure but so as not to exceed $110 in the case of High Schools with two Masters or $220 in the case of High Schools with three or more masters; (*d*) in respect of salaries ten per cent. of the expenditure over $1,500 but so as not to exceed $600 in any case; (*e*) such amount *pro rata* in respect of average attendance as may remain unexpended of the grant.

33. Every Collegiate Institute that complies with the Regulations of the Education Department shall be entitled: (*a*) to a fixed grant of $375; (*b*) to a grant in respect of equipment of $275: (*c*) to a grant in respect of school accommodation of $200: (*d*) to ten per cent. of the expenditure on salaries over $1,500 but so as not to exceed $600: and (*e*) to a grant on the basis of average attendance out of any unexpended balance of the Legislative grant.

34. In apportioning the Legislative grant on equipment, the maximum recognized in the case of High Schools with two masters shall be as follows: Library, $300; Physical and Chemical Apparatus, $300: Maps and Globes, $50, and models for Drawing, $50: Gymnasium, not including equipment, $400. In the case of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools with three masters the maximum recognized shall be: Library, $600; Physical and Chemical Apparatus, $600: Maps and Globes, $100, and models for Drawing, $100: Gymnasium, not including equipment, $800.

35. When the value of the Library has reached the maximum herein recognized, ten per cent. of the annual expenditure by the High School Board on supplemental reading in English Literature will be allowed. The catalogue of the equipment shall be kept by the Principal of the school and shall be accessible to any officer of the Education Department. The instructions of the Minister of Education in the matter of grading shall be followed in appropriating the grant for buildings and premises. On the report of a High School Inspector, such reductions may be made in the grants payable upon the salaries of the staff, and the character and equipment of the school buildings and their appendages as the Minister of Education may deem expedient.

High School Organizations.

36. In every High School or Collegiate Institute the head teacher shall be called the Principal, and the other teachers Assistants. The authority of the Principal of the High School shall be supreme as to all matters of discipline on the school premises, where the Public and High School occupy the same building. The provisions of the Public School Act, 1896, section 76, and the Regulations of the Education Department with respect to the duties of pupils attending a Public School shall apply to teachers and pupils of High Schools.

37. The Principal of a High School or Collegiate Institute shall hold a Principal's Certificate and the Assistants shall hold High School Assistants' Certificates. Special teachers of Music, Drawing, Drill, Gymnastics and Calisthenics, shall possess qualifications satisfactory to the Minister of Education. If, after due advertisements, a High School Board is unable to obtain a qualified Assistant, a temporary certificate may be granted by the Minister of Education for the current half year to a suitable person on the application of the Board.

38. The Principal shall determine the number of pupils to be assigned to each Form and the order in which the subjects in each Form shall be taken up by the pupils. The Principal shall make such promotions from one Form to another as he may deem expedient: he shall also assign the subjects of the course of study among the Assistants.

39. The Course of Study in High Schools shall be taken in four Forms. The subjects marked with an asterisk in Forms I and II are optional: all the other subjects are obligatory. No subjects shall be taken in any Form other than the subjects herein prescribed. All pupils shall take the obligatory subjects in Forms I and II and such other subjects in any of the Forms as may be required for Departmental or other examinations, or as may be chosen by their parents or guardian and the Principal of the School, provided that pupils taking the course for a Commercial Diploma shall be required to take only the subjects of such course. Typewriters may be furnished by the Board of Trustees for the use of the pupils. At the option of the Board of Trustees and the Principal, the Art School Drawing Course may be taken in Forms II and III, and Agriculture, Chemistry, Physiology and Temperance and Vocal Music may be taken in any Form.

40. Reading shall be taught twice a week during the academic year to all the pupils in each of the sub divisions of Forms I and II and to pupils of the other Forms in connection with the English Literature. Writing shall be taught during the first term at least twice a week in the lowest division of Form I, and provision shall be made for additional practice in school hours. Half-hour periods separate from the other subjects shall be allotted to Reading and Writing in the Time Table. When the average number of pupils in a class exceeds twenty-five, the time devoted to Reading and Writing shall be proportionately extended. On the report of a High School Inspector a deduction from the Legislative grant may, at the discretion of the Minister of Education, be made of $50 in the case of the non-observance in any High School or Collegiate Institute of any part of this Regulation.

41. In High Schools and Collegiate Institutes having a Gymnasium, Drill, Gymnastics and Calisthenics shall be taught in half-hour periods and in organized classes not less than three times a week in each division of Forms I, II and III, but shall be optional in Form IV; additional time shall be allowed for practice by pupils under efficient supervision. No pupil shall be exempted from the course prescribed, except upon a medical certificate or on account of evident physical disability. During the months of May, June, September, October and November, the Principal may substitute for Drill, etc., not more than twice a week, such sports and games as he may approve of. In High Schools having no Gymnasium, Drill and Calisthenics shall be taught as the weather may permit; and Gymnastics may be omitted.

High School Course of Study.

42. The details of the courses of study and examination requirements in each Form in High Schools shall be as set forth in Schedule B—High School Courses of study.

High School Examinations.

43. An examination will be held annually by the Education Department subject to the conditions hereinafter contained on the High School Course of Study at each High School and Collegiate Institute and at such other centres as

may be approved. Candidates intending to write should make application to the Public School Inspector before the 24th of May on a form to be obtained from him. One examination paper will be given in each subject except in the case of Biology of Form IV., in which there shall be two papers, and of Latin, Greek, French and German for Forms III and IV, in which there shall be two examination papers—one in Authors and Grammar and one in Composition. The papers shall be valued as follows:—

Form I.—Reading (oral examination) 50; Drawing, English Composition, History, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Botany, Writing with Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions, English Literature, each 100; English Grammar and Rhetoric, Arithmetic and Mensuration, each 150.

Form II.—Part I.—English Grammar and Rhetoric, 200; Arithmetic and Mensuration, 200; History of Great Britain and Canada, 150; Physics, 100. Part II.—English Composition, 100; English Literature, 150; Algebra, 150; Geometry, 100. Optional subjects.—Latin, Greek, French, and German, each 150.

Form III.—English Composition, 100; English Literature, 150; Algebra, 150; Geometry, 125; Ancient History, Physics, Botany, Chemistry, Latin, Greek, French, German, each paper 75.

Form IV.—Part I.—English Composition, 100; English Literature. 150; Algebra, 150; Geometry, 125; Trigonometry, 125; English and Ancient History, 100. Part II.—Physics, 100; Chemistry and Biology, each 75; Latin, Greek, French and German, each paper 75.

Commercial Course.—The examination for Commercial Diploma will be as hereinafter defined and as set forth in Schedule B.

High School Certificate.

44. Candidates at High School examinations will be awarded a certificate in the Form, or in Part I. or II. of the Form, as the case may be, (where part of a Form is prescribed as a separate division of their examination) in which they may have passed. The examination in any Form, or in Part I. and II. of any Form, (where a Form is divided for examination purposes) may be taken in such order or at such intervals of one or more years as the candidate may desire Candidates who fail in any subject in a Form, or in the part of a Form prescribed for their examination, shall, if they present themselves again, take the whole examination in such Form, or part of a Form. No candidate shall be required to pass a second time in the Form, or part of a Form, for which he has received a certificate.

45. To obtain Primary standing, candidates shall take the Public School Leaving examination as defined for Public Schools, (which shall be that for Form I.), and at the same time or in a different year, both parts of Form II. taken together. To pass the Public School Leaving examination or the examination of Form II., candidates must obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject and 50 (67 for honors) per cent. of the aggregate of marks, provided that in the case of the former a candidate who fails on one or more subjects may, if he makes considerably more than fifty per cent. on the total be awarded a certificate. They may also write on the optional subjects of Form II. The marks obtained on the optional subjects shall be added to the aggregate marks, by way of bonus, provided the candidate receives one third of the marks assigned to the subject.

46. To obtain Junior Leaving standing candidates shall take the Public School Leaving examination and Part I. of the Second Form examination, unless

they have already passed these examinations, and the following subjects of the Third Form examination, viz.:—English Composition, English Literature, Ancient History, Algebra, Geometry, Latin and one of the following groups, viz.:—(a) French and Greek; *or* (b) German and Greek; *or* (c) French, German and Chemistry; *or* (d) French, Physics, Botany and Chemistry; *or* (e) German, Physics, Botany and Chemistry. Candidates who obtain one-third of the marks assigned to the subjects in Part I of the Second Form shall be given a certificate to that effect. A separate certificate will also be given to candidates who pass on the same standard in the subjects of the Third Form, no percentage on the total being required for either of these certificates, but 67 per cent. giving honors in the latter case.

47. To obtain Senior Leaving standing candidates shall take the Public School Leaving examination and Part I. of the Second form examination, unless they have already passed these examinations; and in addition Part I. of the Fourth Form examination; and of Part II., Form IV. Latin and Physics with one of the following groups, viz :—(a) Greek and French, or (b) Greek and German, or (c) French, Chemistry and Biology, or (d) German, Chemistry and Biology. (e) French and German. Certificates will be given candidates who pass one or both Parts of Form IV. at this examination, the standard for passing being one-third on each paper. No percentage will be required on the total, but 67 per cent. will secure honors when Parts I. and II. are taken together. Candidates for Senior Leaving standing who hold Junior Leaving standing are required to take only Part I. of the Fourth Form examination and the subjects of Part II. of the Fourth Form, hereinbefore mentioned.

48. A candidate for Junior or Senior Leaving standing who has passed Part I. of the Second Form examination, shall be awarded a certificate on application to the Education Department of having passed in Form II., notwithstanding his failure to obtain Junior or Senior Leaving standing, providing such candidate has obtained one-third of the marks at this examination in the subjects of Part II. of the Second Form examination.

49. The standing of the second, third and fourth years in Arts after a regular course in any University in the British Dominions, will be accepted in lieu of the Primary, Junior Leaving and Senior Leaving standing respectively.

50. The course for a Commercial Diploma may be taken in two parts. Both parts may be taken in different years or in the same year, at the option of the candidate. Part I. shall consist of Book-keeping and Writing, 200 marks; Commercial transactions, business forms and usages, 200 marks; Stenography (Theory), 100 marks; Stenography (Dictation), 100 marks. Part II. shall consist of the examination papers in Form II. in Arithmetic and Mensuration, History of Great Britain and Canada, English Composition, English Literature and Algebra. The marks in these subjects shall be the same as in Form II. Candidates shall be required to make one-third of the marks in each subject in each part, and one-half of the aggregate of each part to obtain pass standing. Candidates who hold a Certificate of having passed in Form II., or in any Part of a higher Form, shall be required to write only on Part I. of the Commercial Course.

SPECIALISTS' STANDING.

51. Any person who obtains an Honor Degree in the department of English and History, Moderns and History, Classics, Mathematics, or Science as specified in the calendars of any University of Ontario and accepted by the Education Department, shall be entitled to the non-professional qualification of a Specialist.

in such department. A graduate who has not taken an Honor Degree in one of the above courses shall be entitled to the non-professional standing of a Specialist on submitting to the Department of Education a certificate from the Registrar of the University that he has passed, subsequent to graduation, the examinations prescribed for each year of the Honor course of the department for which he seeks to be recognized as a Specialist, and which he has not already passed in his undergraduate course: or any examination which is recommended by the University as equivalent thereto and accepted as such by the Education Department.

52. Any person who passes an examination in the subjects set forth in Schedule C—course for Commercial Specialists (each subject to be valued at 100), and who is the holder of a High School Assistant's Certificate, obtained either before or after passing such examination, shall be entitled to a Commercial Specialist's Certificate.

EXAMINATION AND OTHER FEES.

53. The fees authorized by the Education Department shall be as follows: Candidates for the Entrance Examination, if so ordered by the Board of Trustees or the County Council, $1: Public School Leaving, $2; Commercial diploma, each part, $2; Second Form examination, Part I., $2: the whole of form II., $5: Third Form examination, $5; Fourth Form examination, Parts I. and II., each $3; taken together, $5. For candidates for examination in one or more subjects only, for the purpose of completing a course for pass Matriculation into any University or Learned Profession, $2; Tuition County Model School, when so ordered by the Board of Trustees, $5; Kindergarten Assistants, $3: Directors, 5: Examination Normal School, $5; Examination Normal College, $10: Appeals of all kinds, $2. (Fee to be refunded if the appeal is sustained.)

KINDERGARTENS.

54. No person shall be appointed to take charge of a Kindergarten in which assistant teachers or teachers-in-training are employed, who has not passed the examination prescribed for a Director of Kindergartens; and no person shall be paid a salary or allowance for teaching under a Director who has not passed the examination prescribed for Directors or assistant teachers. No person shall be admitted to the course of training prescribed for assistants who is not seventeen years of age and who has not Primary standing, or who has not spent at least three years in a High School. Any person who has taken the equivalent of such a course at some other educational institution may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, be admitted to training with the consent of the Minister of Education. No person shall be admitted to the course prescribed for a Director unless such person has obtained an Assistant's certificate.

55. Any person who attends a Kindergarten for one year and passes the examinations prescribed by the Education Department shall be entitled to an Assistant's certificate. The holder of an Assistant's certificate, or the holder of a second-class Provincial certificate shall, on attending a Provincial Kindergarten one year and on passing the prescribed examinations, be entitled to a Director's certificate.

56. The examinations for Directors shall include Psychology and the General Principles of Froebel's System; History of Education: Theory and Practice of the Gifts and Occupations: Mutter and Kose-Lieder: Botany and Natural History: Miscellaneous Topics, including discipline and methods of morning

talks, each 100; Practical Teaching, 500; Bookwork; 400. There shall also be a sessional examination in Music, Drawing and Physical Culture to be reported by the Principal to the Examiners at the final examination. The examination for Assistants shall include the Theory and Practice of the Gifts, (two papers); Theory and Practice of the Occupations, (one paper); Miscellaneous Topics, including the general principles of Froebel's system and their application to songs and games, elementary science, morning talks and discipline (one paper), each paper, 100: Bookwork, 400. Any Director sending up candidates to the examination for Assistant's certificates shall certify that the Pease-work and Modelling have been satisfactorily completed.

COUNTY AND CITY MODEL SCHOOLS.

57. The Board of Examiners for every County shall, and the trustees of any City, with the approval of the Minister of Education, may set apart at least one Public School for the professional training of third-class teachers. The Principal of such school shall be the holder of a first-class certificate from the Education Department and shall have at least three year's experience as a Public School teacher. In every Model School there shall be at least three assistants on the staff who shall be the holders of first or second-class certificates. The County Board of Examiners shall distribute the teachers in training among the County Model Schools as may be deemed expedient.

58. The Model School term shall begin on the second of September and shall close on the fifteenth day of December. During the term the Principal of the Public School to which the Model School is attached shall be relieved of all Public School duties except the management and supervision of the Public School. The assistants shall give such instruction to the teachers-in-training as may be required by the Principal or by the regulations of the Education Department. There shall be a room for the exclusive use of the teachers-in-training either in the Public School buildings or elsewhere equally convenient.

59. Application for admission to a Model School shall be made to the Inspector not later than the twenty-fifth of August. Any person who has Primary or a higher standing, or who is considered eligible by the Board of Examiners for a District certificate and who shall be eighteen years of age before the close of the term may be admitted as a teacher in training. The teachers in training shall be subject to the discipline of the Principal with an appeal in case of dispute to the Chairman of the County Board of Examiners. Boards of Trustees may impose a tution fee, not exceeding $5, on each teacher in training.

60. The course of study in Model Schools shall consist of instruction in School Management, to be valued for examination purposes at 100: instruction in the Science of Education, 100: instruction in the best methods of teaching all the subjects on the Public School Course of Study, two papers, 100 each; instruction in the School Law and Regulations so far as they relate to the duties of teachers and pupils, instruction in School Hygiene, Music and Physical Culture, 50 each; and such practice in teaching as will cultivate correct methods of presenting subjects to a class and develop the art of school government. The final examination of the Education Department will be limited to School Management, the Science of Education, Methods, School Hygiene, and the School Law and Regulations.

61. The Principal of the School shall submit to the Board of Examiners a report with respect to the standing of every teacher in training, having regard to his conduct during the Session, his aptitude as a teacher, his powers of discipline

and government in the school room and such other qualities as in the opinion of the Principal are necessary to a successful teacher. The Principal shall also report the standing of each teacher-in-training in the subjects of Hygiene, Music and Physical Culture as determined by at least one Sessional examination. These reports shall be considered by the Board of Examiners at the final examination in estimating the standing of the candidates for a certificate in all cases of doubt.

62. During the last week of the Session, the County Board of Examiners shall require each teacher-in-training to teach in the presence of such members of the Board as may be appointed for that purpose, two lessons of twenty minutes each, one of which shall be assigned by the presiding examiner one day before, and the other forty minutes before it is to be taught. Each lesson shall be valued at 100, shall be appraised by different examiners and shall not be taught in the same Form nor in the same subject. The Board of Examiners shall also submit the candidates to a practical test of their ability to place upon the black board with neatness and despatch any exercise for pupils they may deem expedient. The time allowed for such a test shall not exceed ten minutes and the valuation 50.

63. Any teacher-in-training having Primary standing who obtains forty per cent. of the marks assigned to each subject, (including practical teaching) and sixty per cent. of the aggregate shall be awarded a third-class certificate valid for three years. At the request of the County Board and with the permission of the Minister of Education, a certificate for a shorter period and valid only within the jurisdiction of the County Board, to be known as a District certificate, may be awarded to teachers-in-training who obtain a lower percentage or to such other persons whose non-professional standing would entitle them only to District certificates. The Board may reject any candidate whose scholarship appears to be defective. The decision of the Board with respect to the examination shall be final.

DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOLS.

64. The Minister of Education may set apart two Public Schools in each of the Districts of Thunder Bay, Algoma, Parry Sound and Nipissing as Model Schools for candidates for District certificates. No School shall rank as a District Model School unless the teaching staff consists of at least three teachers, viz., a Principal holding a first-class certificate and at least one of his assistants holding a second-class certificate. Teachers-in-training at District Schools shall take the course of study and the final examinations prescribed for Public School Leaving examinations, Candidates for teachers certificates at the District Model School Examinations shall be at least eighteen years of age, and shall take such a course of professional training in the subjects prescribed for County Model Schools as the Inspector of the District may direct.

65. In cities and counties where the French or German language prevails, the Board of Examiners, with the approval of the Education Department, may establish a Model School for the training of teachers of French or German origin; such schools shall hold one term each year, viz.: From the first of September to the first of July. The course of study shall be the non-professional course required for a Public School Leaving certificate and the professional course required for a County Model School. The examination in English shall be conducted on the papers prescribed for the Public School Leaving certificate. The examination in French or German shall be limited to Reading, Grammar, and

Composition and may be both oral and written. The papers in French and German shall be prepared by the Board of Examiners. The Board may submit the teachers in training to such an examination on the professional course as it deems expedient.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

66. There shall be two Sessions of the Normal School each year: the first Session shall open on the third Tuesday in January and the second Session on the third Tuesday in August. The Sessions shall close in June and December at such dates as may be determined by the Minister of Education. Any teacher who has at least Junior leaving standing, and who has taught a Public School successfully for one year, or who, after passing the County Model School examination, has taught under the supervision of the Inspector of a City having a city Model School, six months thereafter, may be admitted as a Normal School student.

67. Before being registered, every student admitted to a Normal School shall be examined, in writing or orally, by the Normal School masters upon the books prescribed for the calendar year as the reading course for teachers. Any teacher may be refused registration whose examination does not show a thorough acquaintance with such reading course. The course of study after admission shall be limited and valued for examination purposes as follows:—Psychology and Science of Education, 200; History of Education and School Management, each 150; Methods of Teaching (four papers), each paper 100; Practice Teaching in the Model School, 400.

68. The Principal of the Normal School shall be responsible for the discipline and management of the teachers-in-training. He shall prescribe the duties of the staff subject to the approval of the Minister of Education: he shall cause Sessional examinations to be held in Temperance, Agricultural, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Music and Physical Culture, each valued at 50 marks, and shall keep a record of the same. The staff shall carry out the instructions of the Principal with regard to discipline, management, methods of study and all matters affecting the efficiency of the Normal School and the progress of the teachers-in-training.

69. Teachers-in-training shall attend regularly and punctually throughout the Session and shall submit to such discipline and direction as may be prescribed by the Principal. They shall lodge and board at such houses only as are approved by the Principal. Ladies and gentlemen shall not board at the same house and shall have no communication with one another except by permission of the Principal or one of the masters.

70. Teachers-in-training, shall take a written examination towards the end of each session, to be conducted by the staff covering every subject on the course of study. The standing of candidates at this examination shall be added to the marks prescribed for the final examination. At the close of each Session candidates shall submit to a written examination conducted by the Education Department. The examiners shall have power to reject any candidate who shows deficiency of scholarship.

71. An examination in practical teaching to be conducted according to the instructions of the Minister of Education shall be required of every teacher-in-training. This examination shall be valued at 200 marks. Any candidate who obtains 34 per cent. of the marks in each subject of the written examinations (the Sessional and final written examination being taken jointly), and 34 per cent. of

the marks in teaching (the report of the staff and the report of the special examiners being taken jointly) and fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be entitled to pass standing. Candidates making 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be awarded honors.

72. The terms of the Provincial Model School shall correspond with the Public School terms in cities. The hours of study shall be from 9.30 a.m. to 12 a.m., and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. The regulations of the Education Department with regard to pupils and teachers in Public Schools shall apply to the teaching staff and to pupils of the Model School, subject to any modifications that may be made by the Minister of Education from time to time.

73. The Head Master and Head Mistress of each Model School and the Director of the Provincial Kindergarten shall act under the direction of the Principal of the Normal School to which their respective departments are attached, and shall be responsible to him for the order, discipline and progress of the pupils, and for the accuracy and usefulness of the lessons conducted by the teachers in training. All members of the teaching staff shall report themselves for duty to the Principal of the Normal School not later than one day before the re-opening of the school after the Easter, Mid-Summer and Christmas vacations.

ONTARIO NORMAL COLLEGE.

74. The Ontario Normal College shall open each year on the 1st of October and close on the 31st of May. Any person who has Senior Leaving standing or who is a graduate in Arts of any university in the British Dominions, and who will be eighteen years of age before the close of the College year may be admitted as a teacher-in-training on application to the Minister of Education on or before the 15th of September.

75. The Course of Study shall consist of lectures on Psychology, the History of Educational systems, the Science of Education, the best methods of teaching each subject on the High School course of study, School Management; instruction in Reading, School Hygiene, Writing, Drawing, Stenography, Physical Culture; practice teaching; and such other subjects as may be prescribed by the Minister of Education. The marks allowed for examination purposes shall be as follows: Psychology and Science of Education, each 200; History of Education, School Management, Methods in English, in Mathematics, in Science, in Classics, and in French and German, each 150.

76. Teachers-in-training shall lodge in such houses only as are approved by the Principal; ladies and gentlemen shall not board in the same house nor shall they mingle together in the class-rooms or in the halls of the Normal College. They shall attend regularly and punctually upon lectures and shall submit to the rules of the College with regard to discipline, or any other matter required by the Principal, and shall undertake such practice teaching as may be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

77. The Principal shall be responsible for the organization and management of the College and for the discipline of the teachers-in-training. He shall prescribe the duties of his staff, and shall from time to time be present at their instruction and at the practice teaching of the teachers-in-training. He shall report the sessional examinations to the Education Department on the forms prescribed by the Minister of Education and shall make in addition such observations with respect to the conduct of each teacher in training and his aptitude as a teacher as he may deem expedient.

78. Each Lecturer shall explain and illustrate the best method of dealing with each branch of his department as it should be taught in the different Forms of a High or Public School, and shall, as far as possible, explain and justify his methods on scientific principles, giving model lessons for classes in different stages of advancement. He shall keep a record of the practice teaching of each teacher-in-training, and shall report to the Principal from time to time any breach of discipline or any irregularity on the part of the teachers-in-training or any other matter that comes to his notice which may affect the work of the College.

79. Teachers-in-training shall take two written examinations during the Session, viz., one in December and the other in March, and such oral examinations as may be considered necessary for testing their knowledge of methods and their teaching ability. These examinations shall be conducted by the staff of the College; the number of papers at the sessional examinations and the value of the marks in each subject shall be the same as are prescribed for the final written examination. No teacher-in-training shall be recommended to pass by the Examiners who has made less than 34 per cent. of the marks at the sessional examinations (fifty marks being the maximum for each) in Reading, Writing, Drawing, or Physical Culture. Any candidate who obtains 34 per cent. of the marks in each subject of the examinations (the sessional and final written examinations, being taken jointly), and fifty per cent. of the aggregate marks, shall be entitled to pass standing. Candidates making seventy-five per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be awarded honors.

80. At the end of May in each year the teachers-in-training shall submit to an examination conducted by the Education Department. Any candidate who obtains the required standing in Psychology, the Science of Education, the History of Education, School Management, Methods in Mathematics, Methods in English, Methods in Latin, Methods in Elementary Science (the Primary course in Botany and Physics) and Methods in one of the following groups, viz.: (*a*) Greek, or (*b*) French and German, or (*c*) Chemistry, Physics and Biology, shall be entitled to a Normal College Interim certificate. The holder of a Specialist's non-professional certificate in any of the courses recognized by the Education Department, who passes the final examination (including methods in the subjects of his non professional certificate) shall be entitled to a Normal College Interim Specialist's certificate in the subjects of his non-professional Specialist's course.

THE EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL.

81. The Educational Council authorized by The Education Department Act, 1896, to conduct Departmental examinations, shall hold its first meeting each year as may be fixed by the Minister of Education and shall organize by electing as chairman one of its members. Subsequent meetings of the Council shall be held from time to time as may be determined by the Council.

82. The Council shall appoint examiners of well known ability as teachers either in a University or High School, to prepare examination papers for the examinations, of the pupils in the second, third and fourth forms of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, and such other examinations as may be transferred to the Council with the approval of the Education Department. The Council shall also appoint examiners of well known experience as Inspectors or teachers, (from lists to be submitted by the Minister of Education) to prepare examination papers at all other departmental examinations.

83. For the purpose of reading the answer papers of candidates at the Examinations of Forms II., III. and IV., the Council shall appoint, as associate

examiners, graduates of any of the Universities in the British Dominions or specialists according to the regulations of the Education Department actually engaged in teaching. For the purpose of reading the answer papers of candidates of other examinations the Council shall appoint as associate examiners, persons holding First Class certificates (in the case of Kindergarten examinations, teachers specially qualified) in actual service. The lists from which such selection is made shall be furnished by the Minister of Education and shall in each case contain, if required by the Council, the names of at least twice the number of associate examiners to be appointed. The number of examiners appointed by the Council for each examination shall be subject to the instructions of the Minister of Education from time to time.

84. All communications or references requiring the attention of the Council shall be addressed to the Education Department. The Registrar of the Council shall submit for consideration all matters referred by the Minister of Education. The Council shall report promptly to the Minister of Education all matters that require any action by the Education Department or any of its officers. The Council shall appoint an executive committee. The Education Department shall appoint a Chairman of the Board of Examiners who shall exercise such supervision over the examinations as the Council may order. Candidates may have their papers re-examined on placing an appeal to that effect in the hands of the Minister of Education within 20 days after the publication of the results of the examination.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

85. The Minister of Education may issue certificates on the report of the Educational Council or the Education Department, as follows, viz., any person who attends a Public Kindergarten for one year and passes the prescribed examination shall be entitled to an Assistant's certificate: any person who has obtained an Assistant's certificate and who has attended a Provincial Kindergarten one year and passes the prescribed examinations shall be entitled to a Director's certificate. Any person who attends a Normal School one term and who passes the prescribed examinations shall be entitled to a Second Class Public School certificate. Any person who has passed the final examinations of the Normal College shall be entitled to a Normal College Interim Certificate.

86. A Normal College Interim certificate shall entitle the holder, if under 21 years of age to teach in a Public School only, and if over 21 years, to teach in a Public or High School. After two years successful experience as teachers, the holders of such certificates shall, on the report of the Inspector concerned, be entitled to a permanent certificate as a First Class Public School teacher or as a High School assistant, ordinary or specialist, according to the class of school in which the experience was acquired, Normal College Interim certificates may be extended from year to year on the report of a Public or High School Inspector. Any graduate in Arts in any University in the British Dominions, who holds a High School Assistant's certificate, and who, as shown by the report of the High School Inspector, has taught successfully three years (two of which at least were spent in a High School), shall be entitled to a certificate as Principal of a High School or Collegiate Institute.

87. A third class certificate shall be valid for the full period of three years from the date thereof: and may on expiration be renewed by any Board of Examiners for any period not exceeding three years on the following conditions, viz.:—(*a*) where the applicant has re-passed the Form II. examination or holds

any other non-professional certificate of a higher grade, (*b*) where the applicant attempted such examination and obtained a standing acceptable to the Board. (*c*) Where the applicant has re-passed the County Model School examination. The certificate of any teacher who has not taught the full period of three years for which his certificate was granted may be extended by the County Board for any time lost by sickness or any other cause. In all cases the report of the inspector with respect to the efficiency of the applicant as a teacher must be satisfactory. All renewals shall be issued with the authority of the Board, and shall be limitedto the jurisdiction of the Board of Examiners granting the same.

88. In case it appears that a duly qualified teacher is not available, and that it is in the public interest that a teacher should be temporarily retained in any school, the Minister of Education may on the report of the Inspector extend a third class certificate for one year, such certificate to be valid only under the Board of Trustees applying for the same. With the consent of the Minister of Education, a temporary certificate may be given by the inspector to any person of suitable character and attainments where a qualified teacher is not available.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS AND DUTIES OF INSPECTORS GENERALLY.

89. Any person with five years' successful experience as a teacher of which at least three years have been in a Public School: who holds either Specialist's non-professional standing obtained at a University examination, or a Degree in Arts in any University in Ontario with first-class graduation honors in one or more of the other recognized departments of such University; and who has passed the examinations of the Ontario Normal College for a Specialist's certificate shall be entitled to a certificate as an Inspector of Public Schools.

90. Every inspector, of any class of schools conducted under the Education Department, while officially visiting a school, shall have supreme authority in the school, and may direct teachers and pupils in regard to any or all of the exercises of the school-room. He shall, by personal examination or otherwise as he may be directed by the Minister of Education, ascertain the character of the teaching in the schools which he is authorized to visit; and shall make enquiry and examination, in such manner as he may think proper, into the efficiency of the staff, the accommodation and equipment of the school, and all matters affecting the health and comfort of the pupils. He shall report to the Minister of Education any violation of the Schools Act or the Regulations of the Education Department in reference to the class of schools for which he is inspector.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

91. Every Teachers' Institute shall have one meeting each year on a Friday and Saturday to be named by the Management Committee. The County Council may allow Thursday to be taken also if considered expedient. The Institute shall hold two sittings per day, of three hours each, for at least two days, and one evening sitting. All questions and discussions foreign to the teachers' work shall be avoided. The officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. There shall be a Management Committee of five persons, to be appointed by the members of the Institute. The officers and the Management Committee shall be elected annually.

92. The Inspector shall furnish the Secretary of the Institute with a list of the teachers in his County or inspectoral division. Every Public School teacher

shall attend continuously all the sessions of the Institute of his County or inspectoral division and shall answer to the calling of the roll at the opening and closing of each session. A report of the sessions attended by each teacher shall be sent by the Secretary to the Board of Trustees employing such teacher.

TEACHERS' READING COURSE.

93. The Minister of Education may prescribe a Course of Reading for the teachers of Public Schools. The Course shall extend over three years and certificates for reading more than three books in one year shall not be granted by the Inspector. For the purposes of the Course the year shall correspond with the calendar year. A teacher may enter on the Course by taking any of the books prescribed for the year. The list of books for each year will be announced by the Education Department.

94. Any teacher who desires a certificate of having taken the Public School Teachers' Reading Course shall make a synopsis of not less than ten or more than fifteen pages of each book read, and shall transmit the same to the Inspector of his district on or before the 30th of June in each year. Such synopsis shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five cents and a declaration that the books prescribed for the year were read and that the synopsis submitted was prepared without assistance by the person signing the same.

95. The Management Committee of each Teachers' Institute shall appoint two persons, who with the Inspector shall form a Committee for determining whether the synopsis made by the teacher desiring a certificate indicates that the books have been read intelligently. The Inspector shall issue a certificate for each book so read, on the form prescribed by the Minister of Education to every teacher whose synopsis has been found satisfactory. If a teacher is unable to read all the books prescribed for the year or if his synopsis of any book has been rejected, he may substitute the books of the next year for those omitted or rejected.

96. Any teacher who submits to the Education Department certificates showing that he has satisfactorily read nine of the books prescribed, shall be entitled to receive from the Minister of Education a Diploma certifying to the completion of one full reading course covering three years. Additional Diplomas shall be awarded to teachers who complete additional courses of three years.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

97. Every Public or High School shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer and closed with the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer authorized by the Department of Education. When a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples in regard to opening or closing the school as herein prescribed, he shall notify the Trustees to that effect in writing; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees to make such provision in the premises as they may deem expedient.

98. The Scriptures shall be read daily and systematically, without comment or explanation; the portions used may be taken from the book of selections adopted by the Department for that purpose, or from the Bible, as the Trustees, by resolution, may direct. Trustees may also order the reading of the Bible or the authorized Scripture Selections by both pupils and teachers at the opening and closing of the school, and the repeating of the Ten Commandments at least once a week.

99. No pupil shall be required to take part in any religious exercise objected to by his parents or guardians, and in order to the observance of this regulation, the teacher, before commencing a religious exercise, is to allow a short interval to elapse, during which the children of Roman Catholics, and of others who have signified their objection, may retire. If in virtue of the right to be absent from the religious exercises, any pupil does not enter the school room till the close of the time allowed for religious instruction, such absence shall not be treated as an offence against the rules of the school.

100. The clergy of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church in each school house, at least once a week, after the hour of closing the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school house, the Board of Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergymen of each denomination, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the Board of Trustees to allow a clergyman of any denomination, or his authorized representative, to give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church providing it be not during the regular hours of the school. Emblems of a denominational character shall not be exhibited in a Public School during regular school hours.

GRANTS TO WEAK SCHOOLS.

101. Where on the report of the Inspector or on other satisfactory evidence it appears that any school section is so limited in area, or is so remote from market or railway accommodation, or has suffered from any exceptional cause as to clearly establish the inability of the ratepayers to bear the ordinary burdens of taxation for school purposes, the Minister of Education may appropriate to such section out of the grant to Poor Schools such sum of money from year to year as he may deem expedient.

102. The Inspector shall submit to the County Council at the regular meeting thereof in January or June of each year, a list of the schools in his Inspectoral Division where the assessment for school purposes is sufficient for the proper maintenance of the school, and shall indicate in each case any special reason why the statutory grants for school purposes should be supplemented by the County Council.

103. All schools receiving special grants, either from Township or County Councils, shall receive from the Poor School Fund voted by the Legislature the equivalent of such special grant, provided the sum voted by the Legislature is sufficient. When the Legislative grant is not sufficient to admit of paying the equivalent of the County or Township grant, then such grant shall be made *pro rata*. Any portion of the Poor School Fund remaining after such payments are made may be distributed among other weak schools on the report of the Inspector.

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.

104. Any subscriber to the fund for superannuated teachers who fails or neglects to pay the annual subscription of $4 on or before the 31st of December in any year, shall be required to pay for such year the sum of $5. In the case of persons under sixty years of age who have been placed upon the superannuated list, proof of disability for professional service shall be furnished annually to the Department. Should it appear that any superannuated teacher under sixty years

of age is capable of resuming his profession, the allowance shall in the meantime be withdrawn. No allowance shall be paid unless satisfactory evidence of good moral character is furnished the Education Department annually, or when required.

TEXT BOOKS.

105. The copyright of every authorized text book shall, where possible, be vested in the Education Department. The publisher of an authorized text book shall submit to the Minister of Education a sample copy of every edition for approval, and no edition of any text book shall be considered as approved unless a certificate to that effect, in writing, has been issued by the Minister of Education.

106. Before any authorized text book is placed on the market, the publisher thereof shall execute such agreements and give such security for the publication of such books as may be required by the Minister of Education. Any authorized text book shall be subject at every stage of its manufacture to the inspection and approval of the Education Department as regards printing, binding and paper, and may be removed from the list of authorized text books in case the publisher fails to comply with the regulations of the Education Department.

107. Every authorized text book shall bear the imprint of the publisher, and shall show upon the cover the authorized retail price. No part of an authorized text book shall be used for advertising purposes, and no change shall be made in the letter press, binding or paper of any authorized text book without the consent of the Minister of Education. Books recommended as reference books shall not be used as text book by the pupils and any teacher who permits such books, or any other book not authorized as a text book for the Public Schools, to be used as such, shall be liable to such penalties as are imposed by the School Act.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO TRUSTEES.

108. The notice calling an annual or special meeting should be signed by the Secretary or by a majority of the trustees. Any ratepayer may call the meeting to order and nominate a chairman as soon as the hour appointed arrives. The business of all school meetings should be conducted according to the following rules of order :—

(1) *Addressing Chairman.*—Every elector shall rise previously to speaking, and address himself to the chairman.

(2) *Order of Speaking.*—When two or more electors arise at once, the chairman shall name the elector who shall speak first, when the other elector or electors shall next have the right to address the meeting in the order named by the chairman.

(3) *Motion to be read.*—Any elector may require the question or motion under discussion to be read for his information at any time, but not so as to interrupt an elector who may be speaking.

(4) *Speaking twice.*—No elector shall speak more than twice on the same question or amendment without leave of the meeting, except in explanation of something which may have been misunderstood, or until everyone choosing to speak shall have spoken.

(5) *Protest.*—No protest against an election, or other proceedings of the school meeting, shall be received by the chairman All protests must be sent to the Inspector within twenty days at least after the meeting.

(6) *Adjournment.*—A motion to adjourn a school meeting shall always be in order, provided that no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceedings shall have been had.

(7) *Motion to be in writing and seconded.*—A motion cannot be put from the chair, or debated, unless the same be seconded. If required by the chairman, all motions must be reduced to writing.

(8) *Withdrawal of a motion.*—After a motion has been announced or read by the chairman; it shall be deemed to be in possession of the meeting; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision, by the consent of the meeting.

(9) *Kinds of motions to be received.*—When a motion is under debate no other motion shall be received, unless to amend it, or to postpone it, or for adjournment.

(10) *Order of putting motion.*—All questions shall be put in the reverse order in whic they are moved. Amendments shall be put before the main motion: the last amendment first, and so on.

(11) *Reconsidering motion.*—A motion to reconsider a vote may be made by an elector at the same meeting; but no vote of reconsideration shall be taken more than once on the same question at the same meeting.

(12) *Minutes.*—At the close of every annual or special meeting the chairman shall sign the minutes, and send forthwith to the Inspector a copy of the same signed by himself and the Secretary.

(13) *Legal Trustee.*—Every Trustee declared elected by the Chairman of the school meeting is a legal Trustee until his election is set aside by proper authority.

(14) *Use of Seal.*—The seal of the school corporation should not be affixed to letters or notices, but only to contracts, agreements, deeds or other papers, which are designed to bind the Trustees as a corporation for the payment of money, or the performance of any specified act, duty or thing.

INSTRUCTIONS AND REGULATIONS.

109. Instructions may be issued by the Minister of Education from time to time to inspectors or other officers in carrying out the provisions of these Regulations.

110. All former Regulations of the Education Department are repealed, subject to such provisions for the years 1896 and 1897 as are contained in the Circular of Instructions issued by the Minister of Education on the date of the adoption of these Regulations.

Schedule A.—Public School Courses of Study.

Form I.

Reading.—The use of Tablets and Parts I. and II. of the First Reader.

Spelling.—Spelling from dictation and orally.

Writing.—Writing from blackboard copies.

Geography.—Conversations respecting the earth; its divisions of land and water; its plants and animals; explanation of any reference to places in the reading lessons.

English Language.—Oral exercises in language, correction of mistakes in conversation.

Arithmetic.—Notation and numeration to 1,000; addition and subtraction; mental arithmetic.

Drawing.—The exercises in First Reader and blackboard exercises.

Music.—Rote singing.

Form II.

Reading.—The Second Reader; easy questions on the literature of every lesson.

Spelling.—Oral spelling, and dictation on slates and paper; blackboard exercises.

Writing.—Copy Books Nos. 1 and 2.

Geography.—Local geography and elementary definitions; map of the world; map geography of all places referred to in reading lessons.

English Language.—Oral and written exercises in language and composition; correction of mistakes in conversation.

Arithmetic.—Notation and numeration to 1,000,000; multiplication and division mental arithmetic.

Physiology and Temperance.—Conversations on temperance, the use of alcoholic stimulents, and the laws of health.

Drawing.—Authorized drawing course Nos. 1 and 2.

Music.—Rote singing, continued; easy notation.

Form III.

Reading.—The Third Reader; literature of every lesson.

Spelling.—Course in Form II. continued.

Writing.—Copy Books Nos. 3 and 4.

Geography.—Definitions: general geography of the Dominion of Canada; North and South America; Ontario more particularly; map drawing.

Grammar and Composition.—Classes of words and their inflections; simple analysis; descriptive and letter writing.

History.—Conversations on British and Canadian History; local history.

Arithmetic.—Reduction; compound rules; bills and accounts; averages and aggregates; sharing and measurements; mental arithmetic.

Physiology and Temperance.—Conversations on temperance; the physical effects of intoxicating liquors; importance of exercise.

Drawing.—Authorized Drawing Course, Nos. 3 and 4.

Music.—Easy exercises in musical notation; songs.

Form IV.

Reading.—The Fourth Reader: the literature of every lesson.

Spelling.—Systematic orthography and orthoëpy.

Writing.—Copy Books Nos. 5 and 6.

Geography.—Geography of Canada and the British Empire; the continents map drawing.

Grammar and Composition.—Elements of formal grammar, analysis and composition. Descriptive, narrative and letter writing.

History.—Leading events in Canadian and British History, with special attention to Canadian History since 1841.

Arithmetic.—Measures, multiples, fractions, percentage, interest, mental arithmetic.

Physiology and Temperance.—Digestion, respiration, the circulation of the blood, and the nervous system. The effects of alcohol and narcotics.

Drawing.—Authorized Drawing Course Nos. 5 and 6.

Music.—Course in Form IV. continued.

Form V.

Reading.—Practice in oral reading continued.

English Grammar and Rhetoric.—Etymology and Syntax, including the inflection, classification, and elementary analysis of words and the logical structure of the sentence; rhetorical structure of the sentence and paragraph; exercises chiefly on passages from authors not prescribed.

English Composition.—Essays on familiar subjects; familiar letters.

English Poetical Literature.—Intelligent and appreciative comprehension of the prescribed texts; memorization of the finest passages; supplementary reading from authors prescribed by the teacher: oral reading of the texts. The examination in literature will consist of "sight work" as well as of questions on the prescribed texts.

History.—The History of Canada; British History.

Geography.—The building up of the earth: its land surface; the ocean; comparison of continents as to physical features, natural products and inhabitants; relations of physical conditions to animal and vegetable products, and of natural products and geographical condition to the occupations of the people and national progress. Form, size and motions of the earth; lines drawn on the map, with reasons for their position; relation of the positions of the earth with respect to the sun, to light and temperature; the air; its movements: causes affecting climate. Natural and manufactured products of the countries of the world, with their exports and imports; transcontinental commercial highways and their relation to centres of population; internal commercial highways of Canada and the chief internal commercial highways of the United States; commercial relation of Great Britain and her colonies. Forms of governments in the countries of the world and their relation to civilization.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.—Proofs of elementary rules in arithmetic; fractions (theory and proofs); commercial arithmetic; mental arithmetic; mensuration of rectilinear figures.

Algebra.—Elementary rules; highest common measure; lowest common multiple; fractions begun.

Geometry.—Euclid, Book I., propositions 1-26; easy deductions

Drawing.—Object and model drawing; High School Drawing Course, Books Nos. 1 and 2.

Bookkeeping.—Bookkeeping by single and double entry; commercial forms, such as drafts, notes and cheques; general business transactions. The bookkeeping shall be specially suitable for farmers and artisans or for retail merchants and general traders.

*Botany.—The practical study of representatives of the following natural orders of flowering plants: Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Labiatæ, Cupuliferæ, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Iridaceæ, Coniferæ, and Graminæ (types contained in text-book). Drawing and description of plants and their classification. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves and hairs, parts of the flowers, germination, reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilization and the nature of fruits and seeds. In the examination a plant belonging to one of the above mentioned orders to be selected by the presiding examiner shall be submitted to the candidates for description and classification.

*Agriculture.—The course in the authorized text book.

*Latin and Greek.—The Elementary Latin Book, Grammar, Composition and sight reading. The Beginner's Greek Book begun.

*French and German.—Grammar, Composition and sight reading.

Schedule B.—High School Courses of Study.

Form I.

Reading.—Practice in Oral Reading.

English Grammar and Rhetoric.—Etymology and Syntax, including the inflection, classification, and elementary analysis of words and the logical structure of the sentence; rhetorical structure of the sentence and paragraph: exercises chiefly on passages from authors not prescribed.

English Composition.—Essays on familiar subjects: familiar letters.

English Poetical Literature.—Intelligent and appreciative comprehension of the prescribed texts; memorization of the finest passages; Supplementary Reading from authors provided in the High School library or supplied by pupils under the authority of the High School Board; oral reading of the texts. The examination will consist of "sight" work as well as of questions on the prescribed texts.

History.—The History of Canada; British History.

Geography.—The building up of the earth; its land surface; the ocean; comparison of continents as to physical features, natural products and inhabitants: relations of physical conditions to animal and vegetable products, and of natural products and geographical condition to the occupations of the people and national progress. Form, size and motions of the earth: lines drawn on the map, with reasons for their position; relation of the positions of the earth with respect to the sun, to light and temperature; the air; its movements; causes affecting climate. Natural and manufactured products of the countries of the world, with their exports and imports; transcontinental commercial highways and their relation to centres of population; internal commercial highways of Canada and the chief internal commercial highways of the United States: commercial relations of Great Britain and her colonies. Forms of governments in the countries of the world and their relation to civilization.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.—Proofs of elementary rules in Arithmetic Fractions (theory and proofs); Commercial Arithmetic; Mental Arithmetic Mensuration of rectilinear figures.

Algebra.—Elementary rules; Highest Common Measure; Lowest Common Multiple; Fractions begun.

Geometry.—Euclid, Book I., propositions 1-26: easy deductions.

Drawing.—Object and Model Drawing, High School Drawing Course Books 1 and 2; *Perspective Drawing, Book 3.

**Bookkeeping.*—Bookkeeping by single and double entry; commercial forms, such as drafts, notes and cheques: general business transactions. The bookkeeping shall be specially suitable for farmers and artisans or for retail merchants and general trades.

**Stenography.*—The elements of Pitman's system.

**Latin and Greek.*—The Elementary Latin Book, grammar, composition and sight-reading. The Beginners' Greek Book begun.

**French and German.*—Grammar, composition, conversation, dictation and sight-reading.

**Botany.*—The practical study of representatives of the following natural orders of flowering plants. Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Labiatæ, Cupuliferæ, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Iridaceæ, Coniferæ and Gramineæ (types contained in text-book). Drawing and description of plants and their classification. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves and hairs, parts of the flowers, germination, reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilization, and the nature of fruits and seeds. At the examination in Botany a plant belonging to one of the prescribed orders, to be selected by the presiding examiner, will be submitted to the candidates for description and classification.

Form II.

Reading.—The course in Form I. continued.

English Grammar and Rhetoric.—The course in Form I. continued, with the main facts in the development of the language.

English Composition.—The course in Form I. continued. For examination purposes an essay of about three pages of foolscap on one of the themes prescribed by the examiners will be required. The penmanship, spelling, punctuation, construction of sentences, the logical arrangement of the thought, the literary accuracy and aptness of the language and the generel plan and scope of the whole essay will be especially considered by the examiners.

English Poetical Literature.—The course in Form I. continued, with the prescribed texts. At the examination every candidate will be tested as to his familiarity with, and intelligent comprehension of the prescribed texts and as to his knowledge from memory of the finest passages in prose and poetry. His ability to interpret literature for himself and his knowledge of English Literature generally will be tested by questions on a "sight" passage not contained in the text prescribed.

History.—Great Britain and Canada from 1763 to 1871, with the outlines of the preceding periods of British History. The Geography relating to the History prescribed.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.—Course in Arithmetic in Form I. reviewed and completed. Mensuration: right parallelopipeds, pyramids and prisms: the circle, sphere, cylinder and cone.

Algebra.—The course in Form I, reviewed and completed, with simple equations of one, two and three unknown quantities; simple problems.

Geometry.—Euclid; Book I.; deductions.

**Latin and Greek*.—The course in Latin in Form I. continued, with the prescribed author. The Beginner's Greek Book, to page 301; sight translation. In Latin and Greek Grammar the examination questions in this Form shall be based mainly on prose passages. The sentences for translation into Latin and Greek shall be the same in idiom and vocabulary as in the text books; the sentences for translation into English shall consist of "sight" work and shall be of the same character as the sentences in the text books.

**French and German*.—The course in Form I. continued, with the Reader. In French and German Grammar the examination in Form II. shall be based mainly on prose passages; the sentences for translation into French or German shall be the same in idiom and vocabulary as in the authorized text books: the sentences for translation into English shall consist of "sight" work and shall be of the same character as the sentences in the authorized text books.

**Physics*.—An experimental course defined as follows:—Metric system of weights and measures. Use of the balance. Phenomena of gravitation. Matter attracts matter. Laws of attraction. Cavendish experiment. Attraction independent of condition. Illustration of weight of gases, liquids and solids. Specific gravity. Meaning of the term "a form of matter." All matter may be subjected to transmutation. "Chemistry," application of measurement by weight (mass) to such transmutation leads to the theory of elements. Matter indestructible. Meaning of "Force." Various manifestations of force, with illustrations from the phenomena of electricity, magnetism and heat. Force measured in gravitation units; consequent double meaning of the terms expressing units of weight as mass and units of weight as force. Meaning of "Work." Measurement of work in gravitation units. Meaning of "Energy." Effects of force continuously applied to matter. Laws of matter in motion. Velocity; acceleration. Statement of Newton's laws of motion. Definition of "Mass." Meaning, value and application of "g." Mass as a measure of matter. Conservation of energy. Energy, like matter, indestructible and transmutable. Study of the states of matter. Properties and laws of gases, liquids and solids. Laws of diffusion. Elementary laws of heat. Mechanical equivalent. Latent heat. Specific heat. Calorie.

**Bookkeeping*.—Bookkeeping by single and double entry; business forms, usages and correspondence. The Principal and the Board of Trustees may arrange any other course in Bookkeeping that in their opinion is better adapted to the interests of the pupils taking up the subject.

**Stenography*.—Course in Form I. continued.

Form III.

English Composition.—Essay-writing.

English Poetical Literature.—Course in Form II. continued, with the prescribed texts.

History.—Outlines of Roman History to the death of Augustus, and of Greek History to the Battle of Chaeronea. The geography relating to the history prescribed.

Algebra.—Course in Form II. reviewed: Square Root: Indices: Surds: quadratics of one and two unknown quantities.

Geometry.—Euclid: Books I., II. and III. Deductions.

Latin and Greek.—Course in Form II. continued: with the prescribed texts. The examination in Latin and Greek shall consist of translation into English of passages from prescribed texts: translation at sight (with the aid of vocabularies) of easy Attic prose and of passages from some easy Latin prose author: translation from English into Greek and Latin of sentences and of easy narrative passages based on the prescribed prose texts and such grammatical and other questions as arise naturally from the prescribed texts. Practice in the translation of Greek and Latin beyond the prescribed texts shall be expected of candidates.

French and German.—Course in Form II. continued; with the prescribed texts In Form III. the examination in Grammar shall consist mainly of translations into French or German of short English sentences as a test of the candidate's knowledge of grammatical forms and structure and the translation of passages from English into French or German and "sight" translation. Practice in French and German beyond the prescribed texts shall be expected of candidates.

Chemistry.—An experimental course defined as follows:—Properties of Hydrogen, Chlorine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Nitrogen, Carbon and their more important compounds. Nomenclature. Laws of combination of the elements. The Atomic Theory and Molecular Theory.

Physics.—ELECTRICITY.—Voltaic cells, common kinds; chemical action in the cell; magnetic effects of the current: chemical effects of the current; voltameter: astatic and tangent galvanometers: simple notions of potential: Ohm's law, with units: best arrangement of cells; electric light, arc and incandescent; magnetism; inclination and declination of compass: current induction; induction coil: dynamo and motor; electric bell; telegraph: telephone; electro-plating. SOUND.—Caused by vibrations; illustration of vibrations, pendulums, rods, strings, membranes, plates, columns of air: propagated by waves: its velocity: determination of velocity; pitch; standard forks, acoustical, C = 512, musical, A = 870: intervals: harmonic scale: diatonic scale: equally tempered scale; vibration of air in open and closed tubes, with wave-lengths: resonators: nodes and loops: vibration of strings and wires: reflection of sound; manometric flames. LIGHT.—Rectilinear propagation: image through a pin hole: beam; pencil: photometry; shadow and grease-spot photometers; reflection and scattering of light; laws of reflection: images in plain mirrors; multiple images in inclined mirrors: concave and convex mirrors: drawing images; refraction: laws and index of refraction; total reflexion; path through a prism: lenses; drawing image produced by a lens; simple microscope; dispersion and color: spectrum; recomposition of white light.

Botany.—The practical study of representatives of the flowering plants of the locality and representatives of the chief sub-divisions of cryptogams, such as a fern, a lycopod, a horse-tail, a liverwort, a moss, a lichen, a mushroom and a chara. The drawing and description of parts of plants and classification. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves and hair, parts of the flower, reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilization and the nature of fruits and seeds. At the examination two plants to be selected by the presiding examiner will be submitted, one for classification and one for description. In classification candidates will be allowed to use their floras (the authorized text-book in Botany.

Form IV.

English Composition.—Course in Form III. continued.

English Poetical Literature.—Course in Form III. continued, with the prescribed texts. The examination questions will test within reasonable limits the power of appreciating literary art.

History.—English History from the discovery of America to 1763. Ancient History, the course in Form III. reviewed. The geography relating to the history prescribed.

Algebra.—Course in Form III. reviewed. Theory of Divisors: Ratio, Proportion and Variation; Progressions; Notation; Permutations and Combinations; Binominal Theorem; Interest Forms; Annuities.

Geometry.—Euclid. The course in Forms II. and III. reviewed: Books IV. and VI.: Definitions of Book V.; Deductions.

Trigometry.—Trigonometrical ratios, with their relations to each other; Sines, etc, of the sum and difference of angles with deduced formulas; Use of Logarithms: Solution of Triangles; Expressions for the area of triangles; Radii of circumscribed, inscribed and escribed circles.

Latin and Greek.—Course in Form III. continued, with the prescribed texts. In Form IV. the examination in Latin and Greek shall be of an advanced character and shall include the translation into Latin and Greek of ordinary narrative passages of English. The Roman method of pronouncing Latin is recommended.

French and German.—Course in Form III. continued, with the prescribed texts. The course of study in Form IV. in Grammar, Composition and Sight Translation shall be the same as in Form III. but the examination shall be of a more advanced character.

Physics.—An experimental course defined as follows:—Mechanics.—Uniformly accelerated rectilineal motion, particularly under gravity: composition and resolution of forces; triangle and parallelogram of forces: friction: polygon of forces: with easy examples. Hydrostatics.—Fluid pressure at a point: pressure on a horizontal plane; pressure on an inclined plane: resultant vertical pressure, and resultant horizontal pressure, when fluid is under air pressure and when not: transmission of pressure: Bramah's press: equilibrium of liquids of unequal density in a bent tube; the barometer; air pump: water pump, common and force; siphon. Electricity.—Voltaic cells, common kinds: chemical action in the cell; magnetic effects of the current: chemical effects of the current voltameter: astatic and tangent galvanometers; simple notions of potential: Ohm's law, with units, best arrangement of cells: electric light, arc and incandescent: magnetism: inclination and declination of compass: current induction: induction coil: dynamo and motor: electric bell; telegraph: telephone; electroplating. Sound.—Caused by vibrations; illustration of vibrations, pendulums, rods, strings, membranes, plates, columns of air: propagated by waves: its velocity: determination of velocity: pitch: standard forks, acoustical C = 152, musical, A = 870: intervals: harmonic scale; diatonic scale; equally tempered scale: vibration of air in open and closed tubes, with wave lengths: resonators: nodes and loops: vibration of strings and wires: reflection of sound; manometric flame. Light.—Rectilinear propagation: image through a pin-hole: beam: pencil: photometry; shadow and grease-spot photometers: reflection and scattering of light: laws of reflection; images in plain mirrors: multiple images in inclined mirrors: concave and convex mirrors: drawing images; refraction

laws and index of refraction: total reflection; path through a prism: lenses: drawing image produced by a lens: simple microscope: dispersion and color spectrum; recomposition of white light.

Chemistry.—Chemical theory. The practical study of the following elements, with their most characteristic compounds, in illustration of Mendelejeff's classification of the elements. Hydrogen; Sodium: Potassium; Magnesium, Zinc: Calcium: Strontium: Barium: Boron, Aluminum: Carbon, Silicon, Tin, Lead; Nitrogen: Phosphorus: Arsenic; Antimony, Bismuth; Oxygen, Sulphur: Fluorine, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine; Manganese, Iron. Elementary Qualitative Analysis. At the examination in Practical Chemistry in Form IV. the material for determination shall be sent from the Education Department, and shall consist of one pure simple salt. In the qualitative analysis of this salt the candidates shall not be allowed the use of text-books, analytical tables, notes, or charts. Places shall be alloted to the candidates so that each one shall be at least ten feet away from any other candidate Each candidate shall have exclusive use of one set of reagents, apparatus and lamp, while at work. If the number of candidates should exceed the accommodations of the laboratory, the candidates shall be examined in sections.

Biology.—Elements of Zoology.—Thorough examination of the external form, the gills and the viscera of some common fish. Study of the prepared skeleton of the same. Demonstration of the arrangement of the muscular and nervous systems and the sense organs, as far as these can be studied without the aid of a microscope. Comparison of the structure of the frog with that of the fish. The skeleton of the pectoral and pelvic girdles, and of the appendages of the frog, and the observation of the chief facts in the development of its spawn, till the adult form is attained. Examination of the external form of a turtle and a snake. Examination of the structure of a pigeon or a fowl. Study of the skeleton and also of the teeth and viscera of a cat or dog. Study of the crayfish as a type of the Arthropods. Comparison of the crayfish with an insect (grasshopper, cricket or cockroach), also with a millipede and a spider. Examination of an earthworm and a leech. Study of a fresh-water mussel and a pond snail. The principles of zoological nomenclature as illustrated by some of the common fresh-water fish, such as the sucker and herring, bass and perch. Study of the amœba or paramœcium as a type of a unicellular animal. The modifications of the form of the body in vertebrates in connection with different methods of locomotion. Elements of Botany.—The practical study of representatives of the flowering plants of the locality in which the school is situated, and representatives of the chief sub-divisions of cryptogams, such as a fern, a lycopod, a horsetail, a liverwort, a moss, a lichen, a mushroom and a chara. An elementary knowledge of the microscopic structure of the Bean and Maize. The drawing and description of parts of plants and classification. Comparison of different organs, morphology of root, stem, leaves and hair, parts of the flower, reproduction of flowering plants, pollination, fertilization and the nature of fruit and seeds. The material for examination will consist of two plants, a microscopic section and an animal. The plant designated "A" is to be identified by means of the flora. Twenty minutes shall be allowed for this operation. The text-books shall then be taken from the candidates and the paper with the plant designated "B," the animal and the microscopic section distributed. Each candidate is to be allowed the use of a compound microscope during the second period. The material for this examination will be sent from the Education Department.

COMMERCIAL DIPLOMA COURSE.

The course shall consist of book-keeping, business forms and usages and stenography. Book-keeping shall be taken up in six sets as follows:

Set I. shall show transactions extending over a period of two months; the transactions of the first month being done by Single Entry, and of the second by Double Entry, and showing the change from Single to Double Entry. Books to be used: Day Book (1st month), Journal Day Book (2nd month), Cash Book, Bill Book, and Ledger.

Set II. The transactions shall be the same as for Set I.; those of the first month being done by Double Entry, and of the second month by Single Entry, and showing the change from Double Entry to Single Entry. Books to be used: Four Column Journal with special columns for Mdse. Purchases and Sales (1st month), Day Book (2nd month), Cash Book, Bill Book, and Ledger.

Set III. A Double Entry set with two partners. Books to be used: Journal Day Book with special column for Mdse. Sales, Cash Book, Invoice Book, Bill Book, and Ledger, the first three as books of original entry.

Set IV. A Double Entry set; a continuation of Set III., the posting being done in the same Ledger. A third partner shall be admitted and the transactions shall include shipments and consignments. Books to be used: Journal Day Book, Cash Book, Invoice Book, Sales Book, Bill Book, and Ledger, the first four as books of original entry.

Set V. A Double Entry Set; a continuation of Set IV., the posting being done in a new ledger. A fourth partner shall be admitted, and the transactions shall include wholesale merchandising, shipment companies, and merchandise companies. Books to be used: The same as for Set IV.

Set VI. A set in Manufacturing. Books to be used: Journal Day Book, with a special column for Mdse. Sales, Cash Book, Time Book, and Ledger.

The Cash Book shall be a book of original entry in all of the Double Entry sets, various special columns being used in the different sets. A monthly Trial Balance shall be made in connection with Sets III., IV., and V., and Statements of Resources and Liabilities, and of Losses and Gains for all of the Sets. The transactions in the different sets shall be different from year to year. The sets recur tri-ennially, and shall consist of not less than 20 pages of foolscap.

The book-keeping sets of pupils who write at the examination for a Commercial Certificate shall be sent, prepaid, to the Education Department, with the examination papers, and shall be certified by the teacher to be the work of the candidate.

Business Forms and Usages.—Negotiable paper: promissory notes; special notes; bills of exchange: acceptance: negotiation of bills, notes: cheques; collection of accounts, discharge and dishonor: special forms of due bills and orders: accounts, invoices and statements: interest: partnerships; receipts and releases: banking: and commercial correspondence.

Stenography.—At the examination in dictation in stenography, the candidate shall be required to have attained the rate of fifty words per minute. He shall also be required to transcribe his work into longhand at the rate of twelve words per minute. The dictated matter shall consist of business letters and legal documents.

SCHEDULE C—COURSE FOR COMMERCIAL SPECIALISTS'.

Bookkeeping.—Single and double entry bookkeeping: wholesale and retail merchandising, commission business, manufacturing: warehousing, steamboating, exchange, joint stock companies, municipalities, societies and public institutions: statements and balance sheets, partnership adjustments, liquidation and administration of estates, auditing, filing papers, the use of special columns and the various other expedients in bookkeeping to save time and labor and secure accuracy of work.

Penmanship.—Theory and practice of penmanship, Spencerian and vertical: ledger headings: marking and engrossing.

Commercial Arithmetic—Interest, discount, annuities certain, sinking funds, formation of interest and annuity tables, application of logarithms, stocks and investments, partnership settlements, partial payments, equation of payments, and exchange.

Banking.—Money and its substitutes; exchange; incorporation and organization of banks: business of banks, their relation to each other and to the business community; the clearing house system: legal requirements as to capital, shares, reserves, dividends, note issue: insolvency and consequent liability.

Business Forms.—Invoices, accounts, statements, due bills, orders, receipts, warehouse receipts, deposit receipts, deposit slips, bank pass books, promissory notes, bills of exchange, bank drafts, cheques, bonds, debentures, coupons, instalment scrips, stock certificates, stock transfers, proxies, letters of credit, affidavits, balance sheets, pay sheets, time sheets, and special forms of general bookkeeping, books to suit special cases.

Laws of Business.—Contracts; statute of limitations; negotiable paper and endorsements; sales of personal property: accounts, invoices, statements, etc.: chattel mortgages: real estate and mortgages; interest; agency; partnership: corporations; guarantee and suretyship; receipts and releases; insurance; master and servant; landlord and tenant: bailment; shipping and transportation; host and guest: telegraphs; auctions; patents; copyrights; trade marks and industrial designs; affidavits and declarations; subjects and aliens; wills, and joint stock companies.

Stenography.—The principles of stenography: writing from dictation at a speed of sixty words per minute, and accurate transcription into longhand at a speed of twelve words per minute; the dictated matter to comprise business correspondence or legal documents.

Drawing:—Object and model drawing; perspective and geometrical drawing.

TEXT-BOOKS AUTHORIZED FOR USE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOLS, AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.

CIRCULAR NO. 14.—APPROVED JULY 24TH, 1896.

1. The text-books named in Schedule "A" shall be the authorized text-books for Public Schools. The text-books in French and German are authorized only for schools where the French or German language prevails, and where the Trustees, with the approval of the Inspector, require French or German to be taught in addition to English,

2. The text-books named in Schedule "B" shall be the only authorized text-books in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes for the course of study prescribed form Form I., II. and III.

3. The text-books named in Schedule "C" shall be the authorized text-books for Model Schools, Normal Schools and the Ontario Normal College.

4. The text-books in Schedule "D" used in any school on the 1st July, 1896, and recommended by resolution of the trustees to be continued in use, shall be deemed as authorized in such schools until further notice.

5. For religious instruction, either the Sacred Scriptures or the Scripture Readings adopted by the Education Department, shall be used as prescribed by Regulations of the Education Department.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. (SCHEDULE A.)

First Reader, Part I	$0 10
First Reader, Part II	0 15
*Second Reader	0 25
*Third Reader	0 35
*Fourth Reader	0 45
*High School Reader	0 60
Public School Arithmetic	0 25
Public School Algebra and Euclid	0 25
Public School Geography	0 75
Public School Grammar	0 25
Public School History of England and Canada	0 30
Public School Drawing Course—each number	0 05
Public School Physiology and Temperance	0 25
Public School Writing Course	0 07

French-English Readers.

First Reader, Part I	$0 10
First Reader, Part II	0 15
Second Reader	0 25
Third Reader	0 35

German-English Readers.

Ahn's First German Book	$0 25
Ahn's Second German Book	0 45
Ahn's Third German Book	0 45
Ahn's Fourth German Book	0 50
Ahn's German Reader	0 50

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES. (SCHEDULE B.)

English.

High School Reader	$0 60
High School English Grammar	0 75
High School English Composition	0 50
Composition from Models	0 75

(* NOTE.—On and after January 1st, 1897, the prices of the Second, Third, Fourth and High School Readers shall be 20, 30, 40, and 50 cents respectively.)

History and Geography.

High School Geography	$1 00
High School History of England and Canada	0 65
High School History of Greece and Rome	0 75

Mathematics.

High School Arithmetic	$0 60
High School Algebra	0 75
Elements of Algebra (McLellan)	0 75
High School Euclid (Books I., II., III., 50 cents)	0 75

Classics.

First Latin Book	$1 00
Primary Latin Book	1 00
High School Beginner's Greek Book	1 50

Moderns.

High School French Grammar	$0 75
High School French Reader	0 50
High School German Grammar	0 75
High School German Reader	0 05

Science.

High School Physical Science, Part I. 50 cents; Part II.	$0 75
High School Botanical Note Book, Part I. 50 cents; Part II.	0 60
High School Botany, Part II.	0 50
High School Chemistry	0 50

Bookkeeping and Drawing.

High School Bookkeeping	$0 65
High School Drawing Course, each number	0 10

TRAINING SCHOOLS. (SCHEDULE C.)

County Model Schools.

School Management, Millar	$1 00
Or School Management, Baldwin (Canadian Edition)	0 75
Public School Physiology and Temperance	0 25

Normal Schools

Outline Study of Man, Hopkins	$1 25
Lectures on Teaching, Fitch	1 00
School Management, Millar	1 00
Or School Management, Baldwin	0 75
Educational Reformers, Quick	1 25
Applied Psychology, McLellan	1 00
First Year at School, Sinclair	0 50
Infantry Drill as revised by Her Majesty's Command (last edi.)	0 40
Hints on Teaching Arithmetic, MacLean	0 50

Ontario Normal College.

Applied Psychology, McLellan	$1 00
Education, Spencer	0 50
School Management, Millar	1 00
Or School Management, Landon	1 50
Educational Reformers, Quick	1 25
Infantry Drill, (latest edition)	0 40
Physical Culture, Houghton	0 50
Physical Education, MacLaren, Part II.; sections II. and III.	2 00

(Schedule D.)

Green's Short History of the English People	$1 50
Jeffer's History of Canada (Primer)	0 30
Todhunter's Euclid (Books I., II. and III., 40 cents)	0 75
Bradley's Arnold's Latin Prose	1 25
Public School Music Reader	0 40
High School Music Reader	0 75
Goodwin's Greek Grammar	1 25
Harkness' First Greek Book	0 90
Public School Agriculture	0 40
Schmitz's History of Greece and Rome	0 75
Fasquelles-Sykes' Lessons in French	0 75
Les Grandes, Inventions Modernes	0 50

Teachers' Reading Course. (Schedule E.)

Psychology applied to Teaching, Baldwin	$1 50
Education from a National Standpoint, Fouillée	1 50
How Canada is Governed, Bourinot	1 00

CIRCULAR TO INSPECTORS AND HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

Circular 50.

Gentlemen,—The revision of the Regulations has been for some time under the consideration of the Education Department. The revision has involved careful study, a large amount of correspondence, and numerous interviews with members of the profession. The Regulations are now in press, and will be bound with the consolidated High and Public Schools Acts, which are intended to remain without material change for five years. It is intended to transmit as soon as ready, and without application to this Department, a bound copy to each Board of Trustees. It may be intimated in the meantime to teachers and students enquiring of you, that no changes have been made that will disturb the organization or work of the schools. For the examinations of July, 1897, there will be no changes in the subjects prescribed or the mode of conducting the examinations. In view of the changes that will afterwards come into operation, and in view of special provisions which are in force only for 1896 and 1897, and which will not appear in the new Regulations, the following information is given:

Continuation Classes.

The work of these classes, as provided by the Public Schools Act, will be that required for the Primary Examination. A First Class teacher must have charge, but any Second Class teacher now employed will, if satisfactory to the Inspector, be deemed qualified for the purposes of the Act, so long as he retains his present position. The Regulations will provide for an equitable distribution of any grant voted for the purpose by the Legislature.

Public School Leaving Examination.

This examination will be conducted under the existing Regulations for 1897. Under the revised Regulations, which will affect subsequent examinations, the course of study will be slightly modified and the answer papers read at the Education Department. Any Public School Leaving Certificate granted heretofore, or that may be awarded hereafter will have the same value as a certificate of having passed in Form I. The holder of a Public School Leaving Certificate will not be required in 1897 to pass the examination of Form I. of the High School.

Form I. Examination.

This examination will be conducted in 1897 as in 1896. After 1897, in order to lessen the number of examinations, the Form I. examination will be abolished and every candidate for Primary standing must hold a Public School Leaving certificate, unless he holds Form I. certificate or a Commercial certificate. Pupils preparing now for the Public School Leaving examination of 1897, or pupils preparing for the Form I. examination, need by this announcement make no change in their purposes. High School pupils who do not hold Public School Leaving or Commercial certificates and have not passed the Form I. examination should, if they desire to get full Primary standing in 1897, write at the Form I. examination. High School pupils will not be allowed to be candidates at the Public School Leaving examination until after 1897.

District Examinations.

District examinations are now abolished and the Public School Leaving examinations will take their place. This will still further lessen the number of examinations and give every certificate granted under the Regulations a qualifying value that will be of service in any subsequent course which the holder may pursue.

Primary.

For Primary standing in 1897 the examination of Form II. must be taken and also that of Form I., or the Public School Leaving examination, unless the candidate has received a Form I. certificate, a Public School Leaving certificate, a Commercial certificate, a District certificate or a Third Class certificate.

Junior Leaving.

It should be understood that a Primary certificate granted on the former standards gives no exemption from any of the subjects of Forms II. and III.

The holder of a Primary certificate granted this year, unless he was a Primary candidate before 1896, has no claim under Regulation 12 (1) and must conform to Regulation 10 of Circular 4, and must take one of the Form III. examinations therein defined.

The Regulation 12 (1) of Circular 4 requires candidates to take at one examination the following subjects of Form II.:—English Grammar and Rhetoric, Arithmetic and Mensuration, and History of Great Britain and Canada; and of Form III.:—English Composition, English Literature, Algebra, Geometry, Ancient History, Chemistry, and (a) Physics and Botany, or (b) Latin, or (c) Greek, or (d) French, or (e) German.

This Regulation is now modified to allow the unsuccessful candidates at the Junior Leaving in 1896, or a previous year, who have been awarded a certificate of having passed in Part I. of Form II. (with or without Physics) to obtain a Junior Leaving certificate in 1897 by taking only the subjects above mentioned of Form III.

The special provisions of 12 (1) will not have a place in the revised Regulations, and will not apply to candidates after 1897.

Senior Leaving.

The same Regulation is also modified for Senior Leaving, so as to allow those who obtained a Part I. of Form IV. certificate in 1896 to complete the course in 1897 by taking the remaining subjects required by the former Regulations. The new requirements as defined in Regulation (10) will govern in all cases after 1897.

High School Organization.

It should be understood that no certificate issued by the Education Department gives the holder a right to be put in any particular class of the school. The Form in which a pupil is to be placed is a matter that rests entirely with the Principal of the school who is responsible for its organization. As might have been expected some difficulties in classification are due to the important changes of last year in the High School course and to the effort to meet within two years the reasonable claims arising under the former Regulations. These difficulties will, it is presumed, disappear after next year, and the new curriculum, as given in the circular mentioned, may be expected to answer fully for the purposes of the secondary schools. In the revised Regulations the course of study is almost identical with that found in Circular 4, but it may be stated that both Geometry and Botany will be included in the requirements for the Public School Leaving examination.

Specialist's Standing.

As stated in previous announcements to candidates, after 1897 an honour degree as defined in Circular 2, will be the only non-professional standing accepted for specialists in the departments therein mentioned. Candidates who apply under the temporary provisions of the circular referred to should remember that they must make good their claims in 1896 or 1897, if such claims can be considered. The new requirements must be met by all candidates after next year.

Normal College.

The course in Methods at the School of Pedagogy (Normal College) examinations, which now embraces Mathematics and English, is modified so as to include in addition as obligatory subjects Latin (now an obligatory subject for Junior or Senior Leaving standing) and elementary science (the Primary course). The optional groups in Methods, one of which must be taken by all candidates, are (*a*) Greek, (*b*) French and German, (*c*) Physics, Chemistry and Biology. This change is due to the statutory provisions regarding Continuation Classes and to the varied courses that give Senior Leaving standing.

After 1897 every candidate at the examinations of the Normal College will be required to take the regular course of training at that institution. The removal of the Normal College to Hamilton will secure improved facilities for the training of First Class Public School teachers and Assistant High School teachers. First, Second and Third Class teachers will, therefore, receive their training at the Normal College, the Normal Schools, and the County Model Schools respectively. For the purpose of meeting existing conditions the provisions of the present regulations (Circular 9) may apply to candidates admitted to the Normal College during the years 1896 and 1897. Here, as in other instances, it is desirable to give reasonable attention to the claims arising under former Regulations, and to adhere to a settled curriculum and uniform requirements after a fixed date.

Inspectors and principals may advise students making inquiries regarding the proposed changes that the existing Regulations will govern for the present work and that detailed information respecting the revised Regulations cannot be given until copies are ready for distribution.

G. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department.
Toronto, October 20th, 1896.

No. 47.

Copy of an Order in Council appointing certain persons Members of the Educational Council. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 48.

Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1897. *Not printed.*

RETURN

Statement shewing Railways in the Province of Ontario which have received Provincial Aid up to 31st December, 1896.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

By command,

E. J. DAVIS,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 2nd March, 1897.

Toronto, March 2nd, 1897.

Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith a statement shewing payments made and certificates issued by the Treasurer of Ontario to December 31st, 1896, *re* Aid to Railways.

Your obedient servant,

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

The Honourable
The Provincial Secretary

STATEMENT OF RAILWAYS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO WHICH HAVE RECEIVED PROVINCIAL AID UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1896

Name of Railway.	Miles.	Cash payments.	Certificates paid.	Certificates outstanding.	Total.
Belleville & North Hastings	22.000		111,351 24	2,855 16	114,206 40
Brantford, Norfolk & Pt. Burwell	38.270		129,353 60		129,353 60
Canada Central	47.560	125 957 15			125,957 15
Canada Southern	62.901		244,559 20		244,559 20
Cobourg, Peterboro' & Marmora	9.370	18,740 00			18,740 00
Credit Valley	153.061	18,702 00	746 692 59	33,704 31	799,098 90
Canada Atlantic	65.720		357,729 09	97,158 51	454,887 60
Erie & Huron	40.556	1,634 47	88,595 29	33 605 11	123,834 87
G. T., Georgian Bay & Lake Erie	79.300	1,580 00	187.065 68	42,800 32	231,446 00
Grand Junction	65.860	40,000 00	216.415 18	21,652 42	278,067 60
Hamilton & North Western	143.516		727,697 20		727,697 20
Hamilton & Lake Erie	33.480	66,960 00			66,960 00
Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa	35 000		7,695 60	188,192 40	195,888 00
Kingston & Pembroke	88 740	213,522 50	295,745 75	97,677 45	606,945 70
Lake Simcoe Junction	26 500	53.000 00			53,000 00
London, Huron & Bruce	69.146		268.839 60		268,839 60
Midland	54 530	66,227 50	149,284 40		215,511 90
North Simcoe	33.343		140,635 56	3,606 04	144,241 60
Northern Extension	70.407	196,188 00			196,188 00
Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound	136 100		21,547 68	740,176 32	761,724 00
Ontario, Belmont & Northern R'y	9 570			35,725 60	55.795 60
Prince Arthur's Landing	5.995		20,747 20		20.747 20
Prince Edward County	32.000		155,520 00		155.520 00
Port Dover & Lake Huron	63.000	126,000 00			126,000 00
Port Arthur, Duluth & Western	85.540	15,571 54	59,466 00	388,278 00	463.315 54
Parry Sound Colonization	47.750		18,731 79	248,515 41	267.247 20
Stratford & Lake Huron	27.500	55,000 00			55,000 00
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	151 141	285,182 00	176,182 40		461.364 40
Toronto & Nipissing	46.217	105,212 00			105.212 00
Tilsonburg, Lake Erie & Pacific	15.846		739 06	58,385 74	59.124 80
Victoria	55 752	33.442 00	499,614 96	4,260 24	537,317 20
Wellington, Grey & Bruce	120.638	241,276 00			241.276 00
Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay	45 945	40,000 00	89,790 40		129,790 40
	1,977.254	1,704,195 16	4,713,999 47	1,996,593 03	8,414,787 66

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE

Relating to a License of Occupation granted to Colonel Engledue, of Byfleet, Surrey, England, and his associates, covering certain locations in the District of Rainy River.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

By Command,

E. J. DAVIS,
Secretary

Provincial Secretary's Office,
16th March, 1897.

PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO A LICENSE OF OCCUPATION GRANTED TO COLONEL ENGLEDUE, OF BYFLEET, SURREY, ENGLAND, AND HIS ASSOCIATES, COVERING CERTAIN LOCATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

Toronto, July 6th, 1896.

The Honourable
The Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor to enquire whether the Government of Ontario would grant to a person or persons of known position and respectability the exclusive rights to explore for mines or minerals on Crown lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, and not being marked or staked out and occupied, over certain areas to be selected by them, which shall not exceed two townships, or say 23,040 acres, to be under exploration at any one time and for a period of not less than three years.

The person or persons to whom such right would be granted to be allowed to transfer them to a syndicate or company to be formed in Great Britain under the Limited Liability Acts, the Government of Ontario to be satisfied that the proposed working capital of such syndicate or company is sufficient to carry out the explorations.

In the event of mines or minerals being discovered the mining locations shall be applied for and surveyed in accordance with The Mines Act of the Ontario Government from time to time as may be required, the locations being purchased or leased as may be desired by the applicants.

The syndicate or company, on the completion of the exploration of the first granted areas, to have the right to select other similar or less areas, and to be granted a further period of three years within which to explore such new lands, and so on for say a total period of twenty-one years.

Should it be found during any of the periods of these years that there is no probability of finding minerals on the areas under grant such as would justify the acquisition of mining locations, the syndicate or company to have the right to abandon such areas and to have lands of similar quantity in other localities granted over which exploration may be prosecuted.

May I request that a reply to this letter be sent to me at Byfleet, Surrey, England, as I am proceeding to Europe on Wednesday next?

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. T. Engledue,
Colonel.
(Late Royal Engineers.)

MEMORANDUM :

The South African General Development Syndicate was organized in 1894 with a capital of £60,000 or thereabouts, and has been operating in South Africa, but owing to troubles there it is now looking to other fields.

The chairman of the company is Col. Engledue, and one of the directors is Mr. James Reid, late of Toronto. Another of the directors is Mr. Bullock, a London merchant and a director of the Oceana Company, which has also been operating in South Africa. It was granted by the Transvaal Government extensive areas of lands to prospect them, and from this company the South African Company obtained rights to prospect about 30,000 acres, besides about 30,000 acres procured from the Transvaal Mortgage Company. Many of these lands have been shown to be poor, and this, together with the political disturbances, has determined the company to look elsewhere for investment. It has expended about £10,000 in South Africa.

A. B.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, 8th July, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th inst.

You enquire whether the Government of this Province would grant to a person or persons of known position and respectability exclusive rights to explore for mines and minerals on Crown lands not marked out or occupied, over an area not exceeding two townships for a period of two years, and of like or less areas when exploration of the first was completed, with authority to transfer such rights to a syndicate or company to be formed in Great Britain under the Limited Liability Acts with capital sufficient to carry out the explorations, which syndicate or company, or the applicants, might purchase or lease locations as desired.

I have to say in reply to this enquiry :

1. The Mines Act of the Province provides that "any person or persons may explore for mines or minerals on any Crown lands, surveyed or unsurveyed," and there would be difficulty in setting apart an area for exclusive exploration by a person or company without an amendment to the Act.

2. It is not in the interest of the mining industry, nor in the public interest, that large tracts of mining land should be locked up for a long period, and if it is deemed expedient to make a concession to a syndicate or company of known position and capital, it is not advisable that a very extensive area should be set apart or that a long time should be allowed for exploring it.

3. But with a view to encourage the further introduction of British capital in the Rainy River district, I am prepared to consider favorably an application from a syndicate or company having sufficient capital, for a tract not exceeding one township or thirty-six square miles where there has been little or no prospecting work heretofore done, to be held for exploration for a period of one year and renewable for a further period of one year if circumstances should warrant, and one or more additional tracts thereafter as might be agreed upon ; subject however to amendment of The Mines Act by the Legislature authorizing such concession, and to any rights which explorers might have acquired in the area prior to the concession.

It would follow of course that the syndicate or company would have the right to lease or purchase mining locations in the area within the time limit for exploration, and in all other respects that the lands so acquired would be subject to the provisions of The Mines Act.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. S. Hardy,
Commissioner.

Colonel W. T. Engledue,
Byfleet, Surrey,
England.

Byfleet, Surrey, England,
Aug. 11th, 1896.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ontario,
Toronto, Canada.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter dated 8th July, 1896, in reply to mine of 6th July, '96, and regret to find that The Mines Act of your Province would render it very difficult to set apart an area for exclusive exploration by a person or company without an amendment of the Act.

I note, that with a view to encourage the further introduction of British capital in the Rainy River district, you are prepared to consider favorably an application from a syndicate or company to explore a tract of land not exceeding thirty-six square miles for a period of one year, renewable for a further period if circumstances should warrant, also that additional tracts might be granted, the above to be subject to an amendment of The Mines Act authorizing the concession.

I have consulted with gentlemen able to influence money, and regret to say that it is not considered possible to introduce British capital on the conditions named by you—neither the areas or the time allowed for exploration are thought sufficient.

To do any good to the Province and to the investors of capital it is thought that the company to be formed should be one of at least £500,000 capital, the grant of lands by your Government being the security for investors; it is therefore necessary that the areas should be large and the period allowed for exploration at least three years, renewable if the work was satisfactorily carried on, the areas to be selected not to be necessarily all in the Rainy River district, but in other localities known to be gold-bearing, but not yet explored.

Although the object of the company would be primarily that of exploration, powers would be taken to invest in mining properties, to develop them and promote subsidiary companies to work on an extensive scale, and thus to benefit your Province by opening up its valuable mineral districts, which are now stagnant for want of capital.

Mr. James Reid, late of Toronto, and myself have had the advantage of consulting with Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., of Toronto, who is at present on a visit to London. We have fully explained to him the conditions necessary to secure ample capital and he has kindly undertaken to see you on the subject when he returns to Canada, and it is hoped that such arrangements may be made as will enable a development scheme to be formulated to benefit alike both your Province and the investors.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. T. Engledue,
Colonel.
(Late Royal Engineers.)

BUREAU OF MINES,
September 9th, 1896.

DEAR SIR,—I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter addressed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to Colonel Engledue under date of 8th July, in reply to inquiries made by him under date of 6th July, respecting exclusive rights to explore for mines or minerals on Crown lands in this Province.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. BLUE,
Director.

J. K. KERR, Esq.,
Messrs. Kerr, Macdonald, Davidson & Co.,
Barristers, &c., Toronto.

TORONTO, Sept. 23rd, 1896.

SIR,—When in England recently I met Colonel W. T. Engledue and Mr. Reid, formerly of this city, who, with others, have been largely interested in mining operations in South Africa, and had the opportunity of discussing with him the proposals which have been made by Colonel Engledue on their behalf to you, and the correspondence which has been had with your Department on the subject.

I may say by way of preface, that the gentlemen associated in the above business are men of very large means, and in a position to influence a great deal of capital, so that they would, in my judgment, be the right class of people to encourage, with a view to ensuring the development of a considerable tract of country, and the introduction of a large amount of capital for that purpose.

The proposal mentioned in your letter of July 8th will not answer their purposes, and this for many reasons which I could explain to you at length if it were necessary, but after full discussion of the matter I venture to submit that if a concession were made to them of two townships, one township being located in the locality agreed upon with the Department in the neighborhood of the Lake of the Woods, and the other township in what may be known as the Rainy River District, for the period of three years, to be assured to them by lease or otherwise, it might be made subject to the condition that a sum of say not less than $20,000 per annum should be expended in exploration or development in one or other of the townships covered by the concession, and in default of such expenditure to the satisfaction of the Department, the concession might be forfeited. On the other hand, if the Government were satisfied with the extent of exploration and mining carried on by those to whom the concession was made, such concession might be renewable for such further period as the circumstances would then warrant, and during the currency of the concession the syndicate or company would have the right to lease or purchase mining locations within the area.

Such a concession would be an inducement to these gentlemen to make arrangements for very extensive mining operations to be carried on, not only in the townships in question, but also (as pointed out by Colonel Engledue in his letter to you of the 11th August) in the purchase of, and aiding other mining enterprises in the district for that fuller development which can only be effected by the command of a considerable amount of capital.

I would venture to urge upon you that such encouragement to the company will insure the introduction into this country of a large amount of capital, and further the development of our great mineral resources in the section of country above referred to,

in a manner and to a greater extent than could be accomplished in any other way. I believe that this would be in the best interests of the country, and therefore urge this upon your immediate and favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. K. KERR.

The Honourable,
THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS FOR ONTARIO,
Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 2nd October, 1896.

J. K. KERR, Esq., Q.C.,
Toronto.

SIR,—Your letter of 25th ultimo respecting a certain proposal made by and on behalf of Colonel Engledue has been under consideration. The Government is anxious to meet the views of Col. Engledue and his associates as far as possible, and feels disposed to make liberal concessions in order to the encouragement of introduction of English capital for the more rapid development of the mineral resources of the section of the Province in the neighborhood of the Lake of the Woods.

The proposal made by Colonel Engledue and his associates is however in the nature of a departure from the regulations by which the Department has been governed hitherto, and it is only in view of the fact that this proposal affords the prospect of extensive explorations and mining enterprises on a large scale that the Government feels disposed to entertain it. Indeed, nothing short of an offer promising so much in the way of practical development as that made by Colonel Engledue would induce the Government even to consider the propriety of entering into such an arrangement as the one proposed.

Probably a smaller area than two townships should be sufficient, and a definite amount ought to be expended annually in each locality selected in exploration and development, forfeiture to take place on default of such expenditure.

In making choice of the townships, or portions of townships, or tracts of unsurveyed lands, due regard must be had to existing interests, or rights (if any) that may have been acquired by explorers or persons who are applicants for locations ; and as only a very small portion of the country has yet been surveyed into townships, it is advisable that in selecting a territory for exploration regard should be had as far as practicable to one possessing natural boundaries.

The strongest possible evidence of good faith should be afforded by those who under existing circumstances seek to have set apart an unusual extent of area, and a deposit of $40,000 to the joint credit of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Colonel Engledue in one of the chartered banks of Canada will be insisted upon by way of security, that after granting the exceptional concession asked for not less than $25,000 shall during the first year be expended in exploring and developing each located area of territory. If at the expiration of the first year no question can arise as to the required amount having been so expended, the deposit might then be withdrawn.

The concession should not be made for three years, but for one year at a time, on the understanding that if the work of exploring and developing has been duly proceeded with during the first year according to the terms of agreement, a renewal of the concession

shall be made for a second year, and so at the end of the second year a further concession for a third year, by which time the syndicate or company should be required to have exercised the privilege of leasing or purchasing.

It is not quite clear that a concession of the character here referred to could be granted by the Government under authority of the existing mining laws, and to remove doubts it is proposed that any agreement entered into between the Government and your clients should be subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly.

It must be distinctly borne in mind also that under the provisions of our Mining Act Crown lands may be explored by any persons for mines and minerals, and that without legislation the Government is not in a position to grant exclusive rights to such areas of territory even on the terms proposed. Of course there may be no difficulty in passing through the Legislature such an amendment of the Act as will meet the case, and the disposition of the Government will be to have that done unless public opinion would be decidedly against such a course, and this I do not anticipate.

In Lake of the Woods region a suitable tract might be set apart in the Huronian and granite areas lying between this lake on the south and Shoal lake on the north, and extending from Deadman portage between Portage and Carl bays to a line drawn due north from the head of Monument bay to Shoal lake, exclusive of all islands. This tract has an area estimated at 20 to 25 square miles, and only two or three small locations lying within its limits have been taken up or applied for.

In Seine River region your clients might select one or other of the three townships north of Rainy Lake, Watten, Halkirk, or Farrington; or a tract north of Redgut bay to Otukamamdan lake from Niven's sixth meridian on the west to Spawn Inlet on the east, the eastern bounday to be continued northward from the head of this Inlet to a small lake whose waters flow into Otukamamdan lake. The area is about 40 square miles, and includes Laurentian and Huronian rocks and eruptive grantites.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. M. Gibson,
Commissioner.

Memorandum for the Commissioner of Crown Lands:—
Re Colonel Engledue's application.

Referring to your question of this morning in this matter, I have looked into the points then under discussion, and conclude as follows:

Although under The Mining Act, section 6, any person may explore for mines or minerals on Crown lands not staked out and occupied, that right ceases when it is staked out and occupied.

Under section 15, too, of The Public Lands Act a License of Occupation may be granted by the Crown to any person who is permitted to occupy any public lands; and this confers upon him during its existence the right to exclusive possession, subject to the terms of the license. The public right generally to explore the land contained in the license for mines and minerals would in such cases cease.

No amendment to The Mining Act is therefore necessary in order to the completion of the contract with the Engledue Company, as was thought during the early part of the negotiations, but it is quite within the competency of the Commissioner to grant, or of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to authorize, the issue of a license of occupation under the law as it stands.

(Signed) A. S. Hardy,
A.G.

6th October, 1896.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, October 27th, 1896.

Telephoned J. K. Kerr, Q.C., this 27th of October, *re* Col. Engledue's application, that we would want the expenditure of $30,000, $40,000 and $50,000 in the first, second and third years respectively.

J. M. Gibson.

Byfleet, Surrey,
Nov. 14, 1896.

A. Blue, Esq., &c., &c.,
Toronto

Dear Sir,—I have arrived home safely and have been giving my attention to the matter of the concession of areas for exploration about which I saw Col. Gibson with Mr. Kerr. Everything is arranged to push this forward, so that a start may be made in the spring, but as no documents are yet to hand no firm progress can be made. The basis talked of with Col. Gibson was a guarantee of $20,000, certain sums to be expended yearly, and it is on the above terms that I have placed the proposal before my friends. Mining affairs are now very difficult to deal with, for there has been a complete slump in all the mining markets, therefore I hope your Government will make the terms as easy as possible, so as to induce capital.

I hope to send you the pamphlets about the Bromo-cyanogen by next mail, and with kind regards, believe me,

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. T. Engledue.

Byfleet, Surrey,
Nov. 20, 1896.

Dear Mr. Blue,—Many thanks for the plants, which arrived safely and in good condition. I am planting them in pots and can then plant out in the spring.

I sent you a copy of the pamphlet about the Sulman-Teed process for gold extraction. This process can do wonders and will solve the difficulties connected with the Hastings ores, but as regards the B. Columbia Rossland I expect they are too complex and will only yield to smelting.

I have had no reply to my cable to Mr. Kerr asking him what Government had decided about the concessions on the Lake of the Woods. I have everything ready to go ahead, and unless I know soon I shall find difficulty in arranging for a staff to start work when the winter is over. With kind regards, believe me,

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. T. Engledue.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 3rd December, 1896.

Dear Sirs,—Having reference to correspondence and interviews which have taken place respecting Colonel Engledue's application for the two locations in the Rainy River District, and in consideration of the advantages to the province involved in the extensive explorations proposed to be made, and the investment of English capital, employment of labor and development of mineral resources likely to result, and in further consideration of the immediate payment by way of a special deposit to the credit of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in some duly chartered bank to be named by the Commissioner, of the sum of $20,000 as evidence of bona fides and by way of security for the expenditure of $30,000, $40,000 and $50,000 in actual exploration, development and mining upon the said lands during the first, second and third years respectively following from the first day of May next, the Department of Crown Lands will agree to sell or lease to your syndicate the mining locations described in the schedule hereto annexed or any parts or parcels thereof which may be selected by your syndicate at any time within the said three years, upon the usual terms of purchase or lease as provided in The Mines Act, 1892, and its amendments, and in the meantime will grant a license of occupation under the Public Lands Act.

The said sum of $20,000 is to remain on deposit during the first two years, but the same or part thereof may be applied from time to time in payment of any rents or purchase money which may become payable in respect of the said locations, or either of them, or any portions thereof, during the three years.

It is to be provided that the said $20,000 shall be forfeited to the Crown by failure to expend the said sums in exploration, development and mining during each of the said two years, and that such expenditure shall at the end of each year be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and such details thereof furnished as may be by him required.

It is to be further provided that there is to be no interference with or disturbance of any right or interest which any person may have prior to the date of the license of occupation within the limits of either of said locations; and any lands affected by such rights or interests are to be excepted from the license, or any subsequent lease or sale.

It is also to be provided that during the first year not less than $10,000 of the said $30,000 shall be expended in exploration, development and mining works on either of the said locations.

It is also to be provided that until parts or parcels are actually purchased or leased and paid for, no ore shall be removed from either of said locations, or any part or parcel of them, except in such quantities as may be permitted by the Commissioner for the purpose of analysis or experiment.

The timber is of course reserved to same extent as in mining leases, and generally the Department reserves the same powers with respect to the locations as if they were under mining leases.

The license of occupation must also be understood as being granted subject to such other conditions as may be necessary to enable the Department to have control and supervision of the work and as may be necessary in the public interest.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. M. Gibson,
Commissioner.

Messrs J. K. Kerr, Q.C.,
Col. W. T. Engledue and James Reid.

[See p. 12 for schedules referred to above.]

Toronto, February 15th, 1897.

Re Engledue.

Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose you herewith deposit receipt of the Bank of Hamilton for $20,000, being the deposit required to be made as security for the performance of the conditions set forth in the License of Occupation granted by you to Messrs. Kerr, Reid and Engledue.

I have the honor to remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. K. Kerr.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, Q.C.,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

Department of Crown Lands (Surveys Branch),

Toronto, February 16th, 1897.

No. 3743.

To the Treasury Department:

Herewith receive the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars paid by J. K. Kerr for Col. Engledue on account of Mining Lands.

(Signed) G. B. K.
Director of Surveys.

Department of Crown Lands,

Toronto, January 7th, 1897.

The undersigned has had under consideration the application of Colonel Engledue and his associates for a license of occupation of two locations in the Rainy River District for mining purposes, in pursuance of the terms of a letter addressed to the syndicate represented by Colonel Engledue, bearing date the third day of December last. A memorandum on the subject of the policy of making a special arrangement such as is proposed, by Messrs. Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Archibald Blue, Director of the Bureau of Mines, is attached hereto, and sets forth the advantages which may be derived from the proposed concession to this company and deals with such objections as may be urged in reference thereto.

The undersigned concurs in the conclusions arrived at by the Assistant Commissioner and the Director of the Bureau, and respectfully recommends that upon a deposit of twenty thousand dollars being made to the credit of the Commissioner of Crown Lands by way of security, according to the terms suggested in the annexed memorandum, a License of Occupation be granted to Colonel Engledue and his associates covering the locations set forth in the schedules hereto annexed, designated respectively as "Block A" and "Block B."

(Signed) J. M. Gibson,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

To His Honor,
The Lieutenant Governor in Council.

SCHEDULES OF LOCATIONS.

Block A.

Commencing on the northerly shore of Porter Inlet (Red Gut Bay of Rainy Lake), District of Rainy River and Province of Ontario, at a point where the said northerly shore of Porter Inlet meets the lands known as Indian Reserve 26 B.; thence following the easterly limit of said Indian Reserve to the north-east angle of such Reserve; thence westerly to the line known as Niven's 6th meridian, run in 1894; thence northerly, following the said 6th meridian, to the northerly shore of Crow Rock Bay; thence on a course due east to the easterly shore of Otukamamdan Lake; thence following the easterly and northerly shores of Otukamamdan Lake to a point due north of the head waters of Spawn Inlet; thence to the said head waters of Spawn Inlet; thence along the middle of said head waters and of Spawn Inlet to Red Gut Bay; thence south-westerly and westerly along the westerly and northerly shore of Red Gut Bay to Porter Inlet; and thence following along the easterly and northerly shores of Porter Inlet to the place of beginning, together with all islands, islets and reefs and land covered by water, along the shores of the said above described parcel of land situate and within three hundred feet from the shore line of the above parcel or block of land.

Block B.

Commencing on Carl Bay (Shoal Lake), west of the Lake of the Woods, District of Rainy River, Province of Ontario, at a point where Deadman Portage meets the waters of Carl Bay aforesaid; thence in a southerly direction along Deadman Portage aforesaid to the waters of Portage Bay of the Lake of the Woods; thence following the water's edge along the westerly and southerly edge of Portage Bay and along the edge of the waters of Outer Bay and other waters of the Lake of the Woods and Monument Bay to the south-westerly extremity of the head of Monument Bay; thence in a north westerly direction to Shoal Lake to a point where the 95th line of longitude intersects the south-easterly shore of Shoal Lake aforesaid; thence north-easterly, following the edge of the waters of Shoal Lake along the south-easterly shore of Shoal Lake to the place of beginning, together with all islands, islets and reefs and land covered with water along the shores of the said above described parcel of land, situate and within three hundred feet from said shore line, saving and excepting therefrom Indian Reserve 31B., south of Portage Bay, mining locations D. 128, D. 157 on Outer Bay, D. 156 on north end of Cochrane Island, islands 186 P. and 187 P. in Shoal Lake, also a proposed mining location applied for south of Outer Bay (L. 18335 96), and one at the foot of the bay east of Pine Island in Shoal Lake.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONER.

The undersigned have the honor to report as follows upon the application of Col. Engledue, of Byfleet, Surrey, England, and his associates:

The proposition is that Col. Engledue and his associates shall form a company with the object of entering upon vacant and unclaimed lands of the Crown in the District of Rainy River, to explore and determine their mineral value, with the right to purchase or lease such areas of these lands as may be found valuable, and to develop or dispose of them to companies or individuals who desire to invest in mining properties.

It has been pointed out in support of this proposal that to induce substantial investment in such an enterprise the work should be on a considerable scale, and that reasonable time should be given to make such a close exploration as is intended. As to the areas applied for, Col. Engledue asks that two locations of 23,000 acres each should

be set apart for this object, to be selected in such regions not hitherto explored as may be approved by the Department of Crown Lands, and that control by the applicants should extend, if necessary, for a period of three years.

With respect to the merits of the proposal, the undersigned beg leave to say that while it is a novel one and not perhaps contemplated by existing regulations, yet under all the circumstances it is worthy the favorable consideration of the Government.

In the first place, it is most desirable that the auriferous wealth of lands in the Rainy River District, and in other parts of the Province, should be determined accurately and beyond doubt. As you are aware, it has been a matter of criticism that neither the work of the Geological Survey of Canada nor of the Provincial Surveys, is on a sufficiently close and thorough basis to determine the existence of minerals in the waste lands of the Crown in the Province. The Governments have been called upon from time to time to make an exhaustive exploration of different localities, and it has even been suggested that the Government of Ontario should open up and operate mines in order to demonstrate the mineral wealth of the Province and as an object lesson to encourage investors. The Department has to some extent, by the purchase of a diamond drill, provided the means for a closer examination, and although this drill is at the disposal of parties who may require its service to explore their lands upon very liberal terms, it has not been taken advantage of to any large extent. But here is a company proposing to do at its own expense, in a thorough manner, upon limited areas, what the Government has been urged to do on a large scale, and agreeing to purchase at the full ordinary prices such lands as it may by its energy and expenditure demonstrate to be of value.

The only serious objection to the proposal is the withdrawal from market of a large area of land for a considerable period of time. This objection would have some force if the auriferous area of the Province, or even of the Rainy River District, were limited or small, in which case it might not be expedient to withdraw from public exploration a block of 46,000 acres. But when it is borne in mind that gold has been found at various places over an extent, as stated by Prof. Coleman in his report, of 260 miles long by 120 miles broad, or 20,000,000 acres, the comparative smallness of the area asked for is at once seen; and it must be further borne in mind that discoveries are daily being made in the Algoma, Thunder Bay and Nipissing Districts.

Strong objection has been made to what is technically called "blanket applications," which means in general acceptance the making of applications for land on a large scale without any payment in localities where minerals are known to occur, and holding the same for considerable periods without exploration or development, as a matter of speculation. Nothing of that kind is intended in the present application. There is to be immediate, energetic and close exploration, followed by development.

There is no doubt that the work of this company, if successful, will stimulate exploration and development all around the vicinity where its operations are carried on, and will be of great advantage to the district and to the Province. Even if the lands or any part of them are shown to have no mineral value, there will be no loss to the Province, and the time, money and energy of small explorers, which might have been wasted there, will be directed to other and perhaps more promising fields.

As to the benefits which will accrue from the operations of the company in Ontario, there are many beyond merely proving the mineral value of the areas examined. The formation of such a company in England will give our gold-bearing regions a standing which they have not hitherto reached, and should the operations of the company prove successful, great interest will no doubt be awakened in the mining capabilities of the Province. The company will give employment to a large number of men in exploration, and later on it will if successful be the means, directly or indirectly, of providing work for a large number of miners and laborers and markets for the produce of the farm. Such a company, surrounded by conditions and regulations which will oblige it to perform its contract, will be an object lesson in exploring on a large scale such as this country has never seen. Of course no company or person will invest capital upon a large scale and undertake an enterprise such as Col. Engledue projects without some hope of return, and

the obtaining of reasonable facilities and opportunities for carrying it into effect, and a company whose proposed capital is $2,500,000 cannot be considered unreasonable in asking for a tract of 46,000 acres upon which to carry on its work of exploration unobstructed and freely, particularly as it proposes to purchase at full prices the lands which are proven to be of value.

The undersigned are further of opinion that the application is one which might be granted with advantage to the public interest, if surrounded with proper conditions, and if ample guarantees of good faith are given by the company for the performance of its promises and engagements.

The following are some of the conditions which in the opinion of the undersigned should be insisted upon :

1. That a substantial deposit be made in one of the chartered banks of Canada, to the credit of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as security that the company will expend in exploration, development and mining in the first year $30,000 ; in the second year, should one not be sufficient for its purposes, $40,000 ; and in the third year, should that extension of time be necessary, $50,000,—the period to commence with the opening of navigation, say about 1st May next.

2. That the company shall have the right to purchase or lease under the provisions of the Mines Act such lands or locations as it may desire to obtain within the areas set apart during the period of three years, at the usual prices and on the usual conditions.

3. That the deposit shall remain at the credit of the Commissioner of Crown Lands during the period of three years, except any portion of it which may be applied in the purchase or lease of lands within the area in which the explorations are carried on.

4. That the failure to carry out the covenanted expenditure or other conditions of the agreement shall entail forfeiture of the deposit.

5. That full particulars of the expenditures shall be furnished to the Commissioner of Crown Lands at the end of each year in detail if desired, and shall be subject to verification by such proof as he may call for, or by inspection and audit of the books and accounts of the company.

6. That while $30,000 is to be expended on both locations the first year, the expenditure shall not be all on one location, but so divided that at least $10,000 will be expended on each.

7. That such title by license of occupation or otherwise shall be given to the company as will confer upon it exclusive possession of the locations or areas specified for the period named, except as to any right, claim or interest which any person may have acquired in lands contained in either of the said locations before the execution of this agreement, which right, claim or interest shall not be interfered with or disturbed by the company, nor shall it impede, obstruct or harass any such claimants in exploring and developing the lands to which the Department may give them title.

8. That no ore shall be removed from either of the said areas except for the purpose of assay or experiment until the land from which it is taken is acquired by the company under lease or purchase.

9. That should the company have fully explored one of the areas within the first year and desire to surrender its rights under the license of occupation or other authority, it shall be refunded a proportion of the deposit, but no refund on account of the abandonment of any less area than one location shall be made.

10. That any agent or officer of the Commissioner of Crown Lands or the Crown Lands Department or the Bureau of Mines shall have the right to enter upon the said locations during their occupation by the company and inspect the works of the company, and he shall not be in any way impeded in such enquiries or examinations as may be called for by the Commissioner or the Department.

11. That all timber upon the locations shall be reserved to the Government, except such timber other than pine as may be necessary for exploratory or development pur-

poses, and the Crown Timber Agents, Forest Rangers and Fire Rangers of the Department shall have the right to enter upon the said lands in the exercise of their duties.

12. That the Department shall have the right, should the same be necessary in the public interest, to construct any road or other works through the locations and to enter upon them for that purpose.

The undersigned are of opinion that with the above conditions the application of Col. Engledue and his associates might be granted, but as it is a novel application, and the powers to be conferred by the license of occupation are larger than have heretofore been conferred by such license, it would be well to obtain authority by Order-in-Council for the action proposed to be taken.

(Signed) AUBREY WHITE.
(Signed) A. BLUE.

Toronto, December 1st, 1896.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY COLONEL SIR CASIMIR STANISLAUS GZOWSKI, K.C.M.G., ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, THE 19TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1897.

Upon consideration of the memorandum of Mr. Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Mr. Archibald Blue, Director of the Bureau of Mines, dated 1st December, 1896, and of the report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 7th of January, 1897, the Committee of Council advise that upon a deposit of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) being made to the credit of the Commissioner by way of security and subject to the terms and conditions expressed and contained in the said memorandum, a license of occupation be granted to Colonel Engledue, of Byfleet, Surrey, England, and his associates, covering the locations in the District of Rainy River set forth in the Schedules hereto annexed, designated respectively as "Block A" and "Block B."

Certified,
(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Ass't. Clerk, Executive Council.

AUBREY WHITE, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

LICENSE OF OCCUPATION NO. 282.

Whereas James Reid, Colonel William T. Engledue and James Kirkpatrick Kerr, hereinafter called the licensees, have applied to the Department of Crown Lands for permission to explore for minerals on the two blocks of land in the District of Rainy River, in the Province of Ontario, hereinafter described and known as Blocks A and B, and in the event of discovery of valuable minerals thereon for lease or purchase under the Mines Act, 1892, and amendments thereto, either of the whole of said blocks or of such parts thereof as they may after such discovery select, provided such exploration and application for lease or purchase be made within three years from the first day of May next, and in the meantime for a License of Occupation of said blocks of land under The Public Lands Act, and whereas it will be of advantage to the Province to encourage such exploration for minerals and the investment of capital, employment of labour and development of mineral resources which will result therefrom:

And whereas the said licensees have agreed to pay as a special deposit to the credit of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in a chartered bank of Canada to be approved by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, by way of security for the making of the exploration aforesaid and the performance of the conditions hereinafter set forth, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and whereas the said sum of twenty thousand dollars has been so paid in and is now on deposit to the credit of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Bank of Hamilton, Toronto:

Now therefore know all men by these presents that I, the Honourable John Morison Gibson, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario, do in consideration of the premises and of the deposit of twenty thousand dollars as aforesaid, hereby give leave and license and due and full permission to the said licensees, their servants or agents, to enter upon, possess, occupy, use and enjoy for the purpose only of exploration and development of mines from the date hereof and for three years to be computed from the first day of May next,

All and singular the parcels described as follows : *Block A*, commencing on the northerly shore of Porter Inlet (Red Gut Bay of Rainy Lake), District of Rainy River and Province of Ontario, at a point where the said northerly shore of Porter Inlet meets the lands known as Indian Reserve 26 B., thence following the easterly limit of said Indian Reserve to the north-east angle of such Reserve, thence westerly to the line known as Niven's 6th meridian run in 1894, thence northerly following the said 6th meridian to the northerly shore of Crow Rock Bay, thence on a course due east to the easterly shore of Otukamamdan Lake, thence following the easterly and northerly shores of Otukamamdan Lake to a point due north of the head waters of Spawn Inlet, thence to the said head waters of Spawn Inlet, thence along the middle of said head waters and of Spawn Inlet to Red Gut Bay, thence south-westerly and westerly along the westerly and northerly shore of Red Gut Bay to Porter Inlet, and thence following along the easterly and northerly shores of Porter Inlet to the place of beginning, together with all islands, islets and reefs and land covered by water along the shores of the said above described parcel of land situate and within three hundred feet from the shore line of the above parcel or block of land. *Block B.*—Commencing on Carl Bay (Shoal Lake) west of the Lake of the Woods, District of Rainy River, Province of Ontario, at a point where Deadman Portage meets the waters of Carl Bay aforesaid, thence in a southerly direction along Deadman Portage aforesaid to the waters of Portage Bay of the Lake of the Woods, thence following the water's edge along the westerly and southerly edge of Portage Bay and along the edge of the waters of Outer Bay and other waters of the Lake of the Woods and Monument Bay to the south-westerly extremity of the head of Monument Bay, thence in a north-westerly direction to Shoal Lake to a point where the 95th line of longitude intersects the south easterly shore of Shoal Lake aforesaid, thence north-easterly following the edge of the waters of Shoal Lake along the south-easterly shore of Shoal Lake to the place of beginning, together with all islands, islets and reefs and land covered with water along the shores of the said above described parcel of land situate and within three hundred feet from the said shore line, saving and excepting therefrom Indian Reserve 31 B, South of Portage Bay, Mining locations D 128, D 157 on Outer Bay, D 156 on North end of Cochrane Island, Islands 186 P. and 187 P. in Shoal Lake, also a proposed mining location applied for south of Outer Bay (L. 18335/96) and one at the foot of the bay east of Pine Island in Shoal Lake.

Subject to the following conditions, that is to say :—

The said licensees shall expend in actual exploration, development and mining upon the said lands and in stripping or in opening up, in sinking shafts or other actual mining operations during the first year after the 1st day of May next not less than than the sum of thirty thousand dollars, during the second year not less than the sum of forty thousand dollars, and during the third year not less than the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and shall give proof of such expenditure at the end of each year to the satisfaction of the said Commissioner and shall furnish such details of said expenditure as the said Commissioner may require, and of the said expenditure of thirty thousand dollars in the first year not less than ten thousand dollars shall be so expended in one of the blocks of land aforesaid, and the remaining twenty thousand dollars may be all expended on the other of the said blocks of land.

The said licensees shall not interfere with or disturb in any way any right or interest which any person or persons may have already acquired within the limits of either of the said blocks of land, and shall not cut or remove or dispose of in any way any timber of any

kind on the said blocks of land or any part thereof, except as may be necessary in the process of actual exploration and mining as aforesaid.

The said licensees shall not remove from either of the said blocks of land or any part or parcel thereof any ore for purposes of experiment unless and until the parts or parcels from which said ore may have been extracted shall have been actually leased or purchased and the rent or purchase money, as the case may be, actually paid.

The said sum of twenty thousand dollars shall remain on deposit during the first two years of the term above mentioned, and in default of such expenditure as aforesaid in exploration, development and mining during the said first two years the said sum of twenty thousand dollars on deposit as aforesaid shall be absolutely forfeited to Her Majesty for the uses of the Province.

The Department of Crown Lands agrees to sell or lease to the said licensees the said blocks of land or either of them, or any parts or parcels thereof, which they may select at any time within the said three years upon the usual terms of purchase or lease as provided in The Mines Act, 1982, and amendments thereto, and will apply the said sum of twenty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be requisite, towards the payment, from time to time, of such rents or purchase money as may become payable in respect of the said blocks of land or either of them or any portion thereof during the said three years. Such blocks or parcels, as the case may be, shall be surveyed at the expense of the said licensees by an Ontario Land Surveyor and the plans and descriptions thereof shall be in duplicate and shall be filed in the Department of Crown Lands before the lease or Crown patent, as the case may be, shall issue.

In case the said licensees shall during the first or second year of the term aforesaid surrender and yield up either one or the other of the said blocks of land and all right, title and interest therein under this License of Occupation, one-half of the said sum of twenty thousand dollars on deposit shall be refunded to them or to such person or persons or body corporate as may be entitled thereto.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 17th day of February, A. D. 1897.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
(Signed) AUBREY WHITE.

(Signed) J. M. GIBSON,
Commisioner of Crown Lands.

{ SEAL. }

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, February 17th, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand you herewith License of Occupation to Messrs. James Reid, Col. William T. Engledue and yourself, to explore for certain minerals on two blocks of land in the District of Rainy River, described as Blocks A and B as authorized by Order-in-Council of the 7th January last, and subject to the conditions expressed therein and in the license itself.

The enclosed document will be of record in the Patents Branch of this Department as License of Occupation No. 282.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) AUBREY WHITE,
Ass't. Commissioner.

J. K. KERR, Esq., Q.C.,
Toronto.

2—50

RAINY

REPORT

OF THE

MASTER OF TITLES

FOR THE YEAR

1896.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly

By Command,

E. J. DAVIS,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 11th March, 1897.

To His Honour

COL. SIR CASIMIR S. GZOWSKI, K.C.M.G.,

Administrator of the Government of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report with reference to the business of the Land Titles Offices for the year 1896.

As there has been no improvement in the value of suburban real estate near Toronto, there has been no movement in such property, and I am, therefore, unable to report any increase in the business of this office during the year. Indeed, the falling off in registrations which has been going on since 1891 has continued during the past year, the number of instruments registered being only 813, as against 4,129 in 1890.

The same causes as I referred to in my report of last year have continued to prevent owners bringing their lands under the Lands Titles Act, and in consequence only three new parcels have been brought under the system in this office. There being no prospect whatever of sales of subdivided lands being made for reasonable prices during the present condition of real estate values, the owners regard it as a mere waste of money to take any steps with a view of putting them upon the market.

Under a by-law of the County Council of the County of Ontario, and a proclamation issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, the provisions of The Land Titles Act were, on the 1st day of July last, brought into operation in that county, but no land there has yet been brought under the Act.

When real estate begins to recover from the present depression, I have no doubt but the orders of 27th February last, passed with a view of decreasing the expense of bringing land under the system, and by which advertisements, unless under exceptional circumstances, are dispensed with, where the value of the parcel does not exceed $3,000, will lead proposing vendors to take advantage of the Act.

During September last I made my annual inspection of the local offices in the various districts, and upon the whole found the work carefully and correctly done. It is, however, obvious that minute inspection is necessary in order to prevent faulty precedents being established. The fact that taxes become a charge upon registered lands after the first year is a point that I find requires constant reiteration, and unless lands when first registered are entered as subject to taxes for the year of first registration and afterwards, there is great danger of a mortgage or transfer being registered without a prior entry of the taxes as a charge on the land being made. There ought to be no danger of this occuring except in respect of the early parcels, as for some years I have given instructions that all first registrations shall be expressed as subject to all unpaid taxes for the current year or afterwards.

The following table shows the business of these offices during the year:—

Business of Offices of Local Masters from 1st January to 31st December, 1896.	Parry Sound.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Bracebridge.	Port Arthur.	North Bay.	Rat Portage.
Freehold Patents received from C.L.D.	70	58	78	17	70	139
Mining Lease Patents	2	0	0	0	0	147
Patents entered in register including some in course of entry at end of last year	73	59	78	16	70	281
				1 returned to C.L D.		
Patents in course of entry on 31st December	3	4	0	0	0	5
Number of instruments registered	178	356	80	24	132	389
Fees payable upon registrations other than Crown Lands	$426 20	$877 60	$193 70	$83 10	$258 60	$893 47
Fees payable upon special matters	nil.	26 55	nil.	nil.	nil.	4 70

It will be perceived that by far the largest number of patents have been issued for lands in the Rainy River District and registered at the Rat Portage office. These patents are nearly all for mining lands. The present excitement owing to the valuable gold bearing veins which have been discovered in Rainy River will doubtless lead to the extensive purchase of lands there, and the successful development of various properties will attract capital for the opening up of other promising lodes. I regret that patentees are sometimes delayed in obtaining registration in the Land Titles offices in the district, by the facility with which persons obtaining conveyances from other parties who may claim they have some interest in the land, either through alleged agreements with the patentees or otherwise may put a cloud upon the title of the patentee by the registration in the registry office of deeds from these claimants. Were cautions based upon these claims required to be filed in the Land Titles office an address for service would have to be given and notice could easily be mailed to or served upon the claimants and the allegations of all parties heard and disposed of. When these conveyances are registered in the registry office notice that the claim is made is given by such registrar but the claimant may live at a distance and his residence may be unknown. It seems to me but reasonable that when a person claims adversely to a patentee he should be at least required to give an address for service in Ontario so that he may be conveniently called upon to state and support his claim.

It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be advisable to prohibit the registration in the registry offices of any instrument in respect of any unpatented lands.

As, when the patents issue, they are, under section 141 of the Land Titles Act, forwarded to the Local Master of Titles for entry under the Land Titles system, it would seem proper that any person who proposes to claim title either adversely to the patentee or under him, should be required to lodge his claim in the Local Master's office, as he may, under section 68.

Whether a claim arising prior to the issue of the patent, and not acquired through the patentee and evidenced by an instrument in writing, should be allowed to be set up before a Master of Titles, is a matter which is also worthy of serious consideration.

There are many reasons why such claims should be presented before the Commissioner of Crown Lands and adjudicated on by him or by the courts, prior to the issue of the patent.

The large value which these mining location may at an early date attain, and the importance to the patentees that their dealing with the locations should not be unduly delayed, make it necessary that something should be done to prevent the registration of fictitious claims and to facilitate the bringing of contestants together so that the questions at issue may be adjudicated upon without loss of time.

A good deal of difficulty is experienced in determining the value of mining lands upon which discoveries of precious metals have been made, the owners, in many cases, claiming the right to value these lands for the purpose of the payment of assurance fees at the price paid to the Crown for the lands or at a comparatively small advance, even when it is known that on account of these discoveries these owners would be unwilling to sell for this price doubled many times.

In view of the enormous values which some of these properties may hereafter attain, and the possibility of error occurring for which the assurance fund would be liable, and for which the small contributions made upon the basis of the values placed upon the properties by the owners is no fair equivalent, the question arises whether any action should be taken to limit the liability of the province in respect of mining properties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. SCOTT,
Master of Titles.

No. 52.

Return to an Order of the House of the 26th day of February, 1897, for a Return giving a summarized statement of the amounts paid by the Government of Ontario in connection with the Dominion-Provincial Arbitration, and to whom, year by year. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. Mr. *Witney*. *Not printed.*

No. 53.

Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of February, 1896, for a Return, shewing the names of all persons, firms or companies indebted to the Province, since the date of the last Return made to this House, on account of timber dues, ground rent or bonuses for timber limits; the amount of indebtedness in each case; the balance, if any, due by such persons, firms or companies at the date of last Return, and the total amount of such indebtedness on the first day of January, 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. Mr. *Marter*. *Not printed.*

No. 54.

Analysis of Reports of Electoral District, Township Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 55.

Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of March, 1897, for a Return shewing what was the amount of stock on hand in the Central Prison Industries on the 30th September in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Also, what was the amount of the outstanding account in connection with the Central Prison Industries on the 30th September in each of the above years. Shewing also, what was the amount of the net revenue from the Central Prison Industries on the 30th September in each of the above years Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1897. Mr. *Marter*. *Not printed.*

No. 56.

Report on the House of Refuge for the County of Huron for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 57.

Report on the House of Refuge for the County of Waterloo for the year 1896. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 58.

Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of March, 1897, for a Return of copies of the Minutes of meetings of the new Educational Council since its establishment, together with copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education and the Council. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1897. Mr. *Whitney*. *Not printed.*

No. 59.

Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of March, 1897, for a Return shewing the names, occupations and dates of appointment of the issuers of Marriage Licenses made during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896. Also, the number of Marriage Licenses issued in the years 1894, 1895 and 1896, and the amounts received by the Province from this source of income. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1897. Mr. *Ryerson*. *Not printed*.

RETURN

To an Order of the House of the 24th February last, showing the number of pupils at each High School and Collegiate Institute who passed, for the first time, the Primary examination in July last, and showing in the case of each High School and Collegiate Institute the average length of time these candidates had attended, prior to passing.

By command,

E. J. DAVIS,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, , 1897.

RETURN.

—	No. who passed Primary, '96.	Average time candidates attended prior to passing.	—	No. who passed Primary, '96.	Average time candidates attended prior to passing.
Aylmer	8	2¾	Toronto, Jarvis St.	4	1¾
Barrie	8	1¾	Whitby	6	4
Brantford	5	2½	Windsor	6	2½
Brockville	13	2½	Woodstock	19	2¼
Chatham	16	2¾			
Clinton	6	2¼	Alexandria	12	2¼
Cobourg	10	3	Almonte		
Collingwood	6	1½	Arnprior	4	3
Galt	15	1½	Arthur	4	3
Goderich	8	1½	Athens	8	3
Guelph	12	2½	Aurora	3	3
Hamilton	1	3	Beamsville	6	2½
Ingersoll	6	3	Belleville	4	1¾
Kingston	4	2	Berlin	5	2
Lindsay	4	3	Bowmanville	4	3
London	35	2¾	Bradford	8	3
Morrisburg	19	2	Brampton	16	3
Napanee	10	3	Brighton	5	2¼
Niagara Falls	11	2	Caledonia	7	3
Ottawa	17	3	Campbellford	26	2¼
Owen Sound	21	2¼	Carleton Place	3	3
Perth	17	2	Cayuga	3	2½
Peterborough	12	3	Colborne	6	1¼
Ridgetown	16	2	Cornwall	6	2½
Sarnia	2	3	Deseronto	3	2½
Seaforth	7	2	Dundas	2	3
Stratford	14	2½	Dunnville	4	3¼
Strathroy	14	2¼	Dutton	6	2
St. Catharines	9	2¼	Elora	3	1½
St. Mary's	19	2	Essex	17	2¼
St. Thomas	20	3	Fergus	5	2½
Toronto, Harbord St.	16	2	Forest	6	1¾
Toronto, Jameson Ave.	5	2	Gananoque	6	3

RETURN.—*Continued.*

—	No. who passed Primary, '96.	Average time candidates attended prior to passing.	—	No. who passed Primary, '96.	Average time candidates attended prior to passing.
Georgetown	9	2¾	Petrolea	5	3
Glencoe	11	2½	Picton	19	2½
Gravenhurst	3	2	Port Arthur		
Grimsby	2	5	" Dover	2	3½
Hagersville	8	3	" Elgin	7	2
Harriston	9	1	" Hope	10	3
Hawkesbury	1	3	" Perry	7	1¾
Iroquois	5	3½	" Rowan	5	2
Kemptville	24	2¾	Prescott	3	3
Kincardine	5	2	Renfrew	2	2
Leamington	3	1	Richmond Hill	1	2½
Listowel	4	1½	Simcoe	6	1
Lucan	11	3	Smith's Falls	9	2½
Madoc	2	2	Smithville	3	3¾
Markham	9	2¾	Stirling	6	3
Meaford	18	2	Streetsville	3	2¾
Mitchell	8	3	Sydenham	7	2
Mount Forest	12	2½	Thorold	4	3½
Newburgh	8	2¾	Tilsonburg	1	1
Newcastle	3	1¾	Toronto Junction	14	2¼
Newmarket	5	2	Trenton	6	2¼
Niagara	1	3	Uxbridge	4	1¼
Niagara Falls, South	1	4	Vankleek Hill	10	2
Norwood	7	2½	Vienna	1	4
Oakville	3	2	Walkerton		
Omemee	5	3	Wardsville	1	1¼
Orangeville	17	2	Waterdown	2	1½
Orillia	2	3	Waterford	4	3
Oshawa	4	3	Watford	5	2
Paris	2	3	Welland	10	3½
Parkhill	3	2½	Weston	7	2½
Pembroke	7	3	Wiarton	5	3
			Williamstown	2	2½

RETURN.—*Concluded.*

Collegiate Institutes.

No. of pupils who passed for the first time the Primary examination in July, 1896	421
Average time these candidates had attended prior to passing	2.40 yrs.

High Schools.

No. of pupils who passed for the first time the Primary examination in July, 1896	576
Average time these candidates had attended prior to passing	2.47 yrs.

Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.

No. of pupils who passed for the first time the Primary examination in July, 1896	997
Average time these candidates had attended prior to passing	2.45 yrs.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES

1896.

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1897.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

GUELPH, 27th February, 1897.

To the Honorable A. S. HARDY,
Attorney-General,
Toronto.

SIR,—In presenting my second report as Inspector of Registry Offices for the Province of Ontario, I have much pleasure in saying that the result of the inspections made during the year 1896 was on the whole satisfactory. The Registrars and their assistants continue to perform their duties intelligently and efficiently and with closer attention to the requirements of the law.

I find that the notes of decisions and opinions given by me on questions which arose under the Registry Acts, appended to my first report, have been useful in guiding Registrars in the performance of their duties.

For the purpose of emphasizing several of the instructions which I have had occasion to give to a number of the Registrars individually, I may here refer to some of my directions to Registrars in the course of my inspections.

That the Registrar should be particular to examine all deeds and other instruments ascertain whether the same contain special trusts, conditions or clauses, and if they do, to note the fact briefly in the column for remarks in the Abstract Index.

In the registration of Sheriffs' Deeds, Vesting Orders, Final Orders of Foreclosure and the like, to note in the Abstract Indexes whose estate or interest was conveyed or affected by the instrument.

To enter the names of all grantors and grantees in the Abstract Indexes and to shew therein when the grantor or grantee is a party to the instrument in the capacity of executor, trustee or assignee, the fact that the instrument is made by him or to him in such capacity and to show also the name of the deceased or beneficiary where it is given.

To see that the Registry and other books are duly certified by the County Judge or Warden, or in cities, by the Mayor, etc , and that Registers, upon completion, are verified by Statutory Declaration.

To see that any omissions or errors in copying are properly corrected and that the corrections are made in red ink and the memorandum stating the date of correction is duly made and signed by the Registrar or his deputy.

To have care that in the Abstract Indexes, when mortgages are entered therein, a note be made showing whether or not the mortgages have been registered in full.

To have the marginal certificate of registration in each Register promptly signed by the Registrar or deputy.

In cases where heretofore separate alphabetical indexes for each township, city, town or incorporated village have not been kept as required by section 37 of the Act, to procure and commence keeping them.

I append to this report notes of some decisions and opinions which I have given as Inspector since my last report.

Accompanying this also are schedules containing particulars from the Returns of Registrars for the year 1896.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

DONALD GUTHRIE,
Inspector, R. O.

NOTES OF DECISIONS, BY DONALD GUTHRIE, Q.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

Can a Rent Charge be Endorsed as a Mortgage "Not to be Registered in full"? Difference between a Rent Charge and a Mortgage.

A question has arisen between Messrs. M. & Co., solicitors, and a Registrar, touching the fees for registration of an instrument dated 1st April, 1896, J. to J. The instrument is a rent charge in the ordinary form granting an annuity out of certain lands, and contains covenants for payment of the annuity, powers of distress on default, power to lease, mortgage or sell to raise the annuity, and the usual provisions of a rent charge. The instrument is endorsed "Mortgage or Grant of Rent Charge," and was marked "Not to be registered in full," the solicitors claiming that in pursuance of 57 Victoria, chapter 35, section 1, it was an instrument which they could so endorse, and they contend that the Registrar is only entitled to $1 fee under that statute for registration of the instrument. The contention of the Registrar is that the instrument is not a mortgage within the meaning of that Act and therefore that the ordinary fees are payable upon it.

I have considered the arguments advanced by the solicitors to the effect that the instrument in question has the same operation as a mortgage because it is a pledge of the lands to secure payment of money, and contains powers of sale and other powers analagous to those contained in mortgages, and that the whole purpose and effect of the instrument are the same as in the case of a mortgage. They also refer me to the definition of "Mortgage" as contained in Wharton's Law Lexicon.

I am unable to adopt the solicitors' view in this matter. A Mortgage and a Rent Charge are both well known, and, in my opinion, different instruments. I have never heretofore known or heard of a Rent Charge being called a Mortgage. A Mortgage is a conveyance of property subject to a proviso for or a right of redemption. This Rent Charge is not a conveyance of property with a proviso for redemption, but it is an absolute grant of the annuity. There is no proviso for redemption, because the land is not granted; the annuity is the thing granted, issuing out of and charged on the land. The powers of sale and the like are provisions to facilitate the collection of the annuity. A mortgagee on default has a right of foreclosure. The grantee of the annuity has not a right of foreclosure. He has not the legal estate in the land and there is no equity of redemption to be foreclosed.

I think also the provisions of the Registry Act, section 76 *et seq*, touching Discharges of Mortgages, indicate that this instrument cannot be treated as a Mortgage, nor do I think it could be discharged by a Statutory Discharge of Mortgage.

I must decide this dispute in favor of the Registrar.

WHAT INSTRUMENTS MAY BE REGISTERED WITH A CAUTION? RIGHT OF REGISTRAR TO SEPARATE DIFFERENT PAPERS BROUGHT FOR REGISTRATION.

A complaint has been made to me by Messrs. M. & Co, solicitors, touching the following matter affecting a Registrar.

Messrs M. & Co. say that they sent to the Registrar for registration a Caution prepared under 56 Victoria, chapter 20, section 1, subsections or clauses, 1, 2, 3 and 4. The Caution had attached to it at the time it was tendered for registration, not only an affidavit of verification (clause 1) and a further affidavit (clause 2), showing the necessity for the executors selling the real estate, but under clause 5, a Consent in writing of the adult heirs and under clause 4, an affidavit verifying such consent. Messrs. M. & Co. treat these papers as one instrument to be registered together. They say that at the registry office the Caution and Consent which were tendered for registration and which were then fastened together were, by the person who received the instrument, separated; he contending that the Caution should be registered as one instrument and the Consent as a separate instrument.

The questions that arise, are :—

1. Whether the Caution and Consent should be registered together as one instrument; and

2. Whether the Registrar should have separated them before registration.

Some difference exists between the versions of the circumstances given by the complainants and the Registrar as to whether when the instruments were separated in the Registry Office objection thereto was made by the representative of Messrs. M. & Co. In the view I take of the matter it is not important to decide that difference.

I am of opinion that the Caution and Consent are, for registration purposes, to be treated as one instrument. Under the Act the Caution, owing to the lapse of twelve months, could not properly be registered without the Consent or an Order of a Judge or a Certificate of the Official Guardian. These are as essential as is an affidavit of verification. On the other hand the Consent could not be registered without the Caution. If the other view is correct, namely, that they are all separate instruments, the result would be that it might be said that not only were the Caution and Consent separate instruments but that the affidavit mentioned in sub section 2, showing the necessity for selling the real estate, is also a separate instrument. In addition to the affidavits of verification the section (clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4), covers three instruments : (1) A Caution ; (2) An affidavit of necessity ; and (3) the Consent. All three were, under the existing circumstances, necessary to the Registration of the Caution, and they seem to me to form for the purposes of that section, part of a valid Caution.

Of course under sub-section or clause 5 an Order of a Judge or the certificate of the Official Guardian may take the place of a consent. The order or the certificate would then really complete the Caution for registration purposes, just as the affidavit of necessity and Consent also complete it.

I do not think a Registrar should separate any document brought to him for registration, without the consent of the party tendering it. If the Registrar considers it his duty not to receive an instrument in the shape in which it is tendered, the proper course will be, if the Registrar is prepared to assume the responsibility, to refuse to register it as one instrument or else to register it but to notify the person tendering the instrument that he will claim double fees and if his claim is disputed the matter can be referred to me.

STATUTE 58 VIC., CAP. 22, SEC. 4. ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S EXECUTORS WHERE ASSIGNMENT REGISTERED BEFORE ACT CAN DISCHARGE MORTGAGE WITHOUT REGISTRATION OF WILL OF MORTGAGE. STATUTE NOT RETROSPECTIVE.

A difference has arisen between a Registrar and Mr. H., a solicitor. The circumstances are as follows :

A registered mortgage was by assignment made and registered in March 1889, assigned by the executors of one J. M., the mortgagee, to J. G. and others The assignees of this mortgage have been paid and it is desired to register a discharge of it. The Registrar thinks that under the Statute, 58 Victoria, chapter 22, section 4, the will of M., the original mortgagee, whose executors made the assignment, must first be registered.

The solicitor contends that as the assignment was executed and registered in 1889, the title of the assignees was perfect then and that the Statute does not apply to them and does not affect their right as then acquired. He presents other reasons of a cogent character why the section referred to does not require his clients to register the will. In his last letter to me the Registrar, while he adheres to his opinion, admits that in this case he does not think it is just that the parties to whom the mortgage was assigned, ought to be at the expense of registering the will.

I have already in connection with another reference to me under the Act, had occasion to consider whether or not section 4 has a retrospective effect, and I then came to the conclusion that it has not, and I adhere to that opinion. At the time that section was passed the assignees of this mortgage had a perfect right to receive the mortgage money and to give a discharge capable of registration, without registering the will of the original mortgagee, and I am of opinion that they still have that right.

I therefore think the Registrar should register the discharge executed by the assignees of the mortgage.

REGISTRATION FEE FOR MORTGAGE ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL," WHICH COVERS LAND IN DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITIES IN SAME REGISTRATION DIVISION.

Messrs. B. & Co., solicitors, object to a double charge made by a Registrar. I have heard from the Registrar on the subject.

It appears that the mortgage was marked "not to be registered in full." It covered one lot in a village and five lots in a township. The village and the township are separate registration divisions. I have already given my opinion on another reference to me that section 111, sub-section 1, last clause Registry Act, 1893, applies only to instruments to be registered in full; it deals with the extent of the *copying* and provides extra charges where the aggregate *copying* exceeds 700 words, etc. The first clause of the section evidently refers to instruments to be registered in full, and so does the last. The Act of 1894, under which this instrument was marked "not to be registered in full," is a piece of exceptional legislation, and it does not seem to provide for the payment of more than $1 for the registration of an instrument, even if that instrument covers land in different municipalities in the county. I think the fee should only be $1, and I decide the question in difference, in favor of Messrs. B. & Co.

CHARGES FOR SEARCHES. CHARGES FOR "WRITING" WHERE ABSTRACT NOT ORDERED. REGISTRARS NOT TO EXPRESS OPINIONS ON TITLES.

Messrs. F. & Co. complain of some charges for searches made by a Registrar.

It appears that in March last Messrs. F. & Co. wrote to the Registrar to make searches on different lots with regard to the incumbrances thereon. There were seventeen different lots. Messrs. F. & Co. are private bankers, and they desired information as to the incumbrances against property of their customers. The Registrar in reply sent them a memorandum in the following form :

"Township of....., lot 15, concession 14, ... appears as owner west half 100 acres, mortgage dated 31st July, 1890, to .... for $1,700." Similar memoranda were sent regarding the other sixteen parties, the whole being comprised on three pages of foolscap, and at the bottom are the words, "....., 27th March, 1896, ..., Reg'r" For this work the Registrar charges $12.30, and Messrs. F. & Co. complain of this charge. They say that they had occasion to call for 47 similar searches in another registry office, and for this that Registrar only charged $11.75. Upon my asking the Registrar for explanations he makes up an account showing what he considers to be his proper charges at $15. This, however, includes a charge of 25 cents for one folio, "writing particulars of search" in each of the seventeen cases, making $4 75 for "writing." The Registrar contends that had he given Messrs. F. & Co. abstracts of title containing the information asked for by them it would have cost them three times as much as he has charged, and he thinks the charge of 25 cents for the writing of a memorandum of the kind referred to is a reasonable charge, as it was in his power to refuse giving the information unless by abstract or to or for them personally at the office ; in any case he says he had a right to charge for searches the full amount of $12.20.

I see nothing in the Act to warrant such a charge as that for writing, unless in connection with the preparation of a formal abstract. The memorandum is not an abstract, and I therefore do not think the Registrar is entitled to make a charge of 25 cents in each of the seventeen cases for what he calls "writing particulars."

Where searches are asked for as in this case care must be taken by Registrars that they do not express opinions on titles. Applicants receiving such a memorandum as the Registrar sent here might suppose that the Registrar was under the same responsibility as if he had given formal abstracts, whereas I do not think he would be so liable, at least to the same extent.

I allow the Registrar $10 in all.

REGISTRAR CERTIFYING TO COPIES OF INSTRUMENTS PREPARED BY PARTIES. FEES. FORMS OF CERTIFICATES ON COPIES.

A Registrar has referred to me a difference which has arisen between him and the S. Co, manufacturers of agricultural implements.

The Company sent to the Registrar for registration one of their Lien Agreements charging the purchase money of a machine on the purchaser's lands. With it they sent to him what purported to be a copy of the agreement. It was upon one of their printed forms, and they desired the Registrar to put the certificate of registration upon the copy. This the Registrar declined to do unless the usual fee for a copy was paid.

The Company then asked the Registrar to certify the instruments as follows: "An instrument of which the within purports to be a copy is duly entered and registered, etc." The Registrar states that he saw no objection to that provided that he was not supposed to certify to the correctness of the copy. But he said that if he certified as in the form last desired by the Company he would in some degree be affirming that the instrument was in fact a copy and that he could not tell that the instrument marked copy and purporting to be a copy of a particular original was a copy unless he compared it with the original throughout.

The position of the Company is that while they admit the Registrar's right to make a charge of 50 cents for such a certificate if he desires to do so, they contend that in special cases like the one in question, where they had failed to obtain a duplicate original of the lien agreement, Registrars are not in the habit of charging an extra fee for attaching a certificate to the copy. The Company do not consider that the form of certificate which they last asked the Registrar to sign commits him to saying that the copy is actually a true copy. In their opinion it is not committing the Registrar at all, it is merely furnishing particulars of registration.

Section 27, sub section 1 of the Registry Act of 1893 enacts that the Registrar shall, when required, and upon being tendered the legal fees for so doing, make searches and make copies of instruments, etc., and shall give certificates of all copies, etc.

Section 28 provides that the Registrar shall furnish an exemplification or certified copy under his hand and seal of any instrument, etc., and such exemplification or certified copy shall be received in evidence, etc.

Were the certificate which is sought here one which would enable a party to use the copy as a certified copy under section 28, it would, of course, be perfectly right for the registrar to insist on his fees. The company here are seeking a certificate of the fact of the registration of an original instrument of which they have no duplicate, but are not asking that certificate in the form or under seal as contemplated by section 28. I think, perhaps, the better way to accomplish their object, while at the same time protecting the Registrar, would be not only to put in the certificate the words "purporting to be a copy," but to put in some words to the effect that the Registrar does not certify it as a true copy, i. e., after the word "copy" insert in certificate words as follows, say "but not hereby certified to be a true copy."

The company admit, and I think properly, that the Registrar would be entitled to a fee of fifty cents for such a certificate as they ask for. I think one may be given, modified in some such way as above suggested, without impropriety, and as a matter of convenience.

FEES FOR PRODUCTION OF INSTRUMENTS IN OBEDIENCE TO SUBPOENA. IS REGISTRAR ENTITLED TO A FEE OF TEN CENTS FOR "EXHIBITING" EACH INSTRUMENT PRODUCED?

A Registrar has, under section 112 of the Registry Act, 1893, submitted to me a dispute which has arisen in regard to a question of fees between himself and Messrs. M. & Co

Under a subpœna issued, I presume, upon a Judge's Order, the Registrar produced instruments on record in his office. He contends that under sub section 9 of section 111 of the Registry Act he is entitled, in addition to the ordinary witness fees, to a fee of ten cents for exhibiting in the office each original registered instrument, including search for same, where he searches for and produces such instrument in obedience to a subpœna, as such search and exhibition are indespensible. The Registrar thinks the fee of $1 is not intended to cover the Registrar's work and responsibility for the production of the instruments and their restoration on file. He points out that were it otherwise, he might be called upon to produce a very large number of instruments, entailing on him a great amount of labor and responsibility without remuneration. This, he contends, is entirely unreasonable. He further considers that had the intention been that, sub section 9 should not apply where the instrument is searched for and exhibited, in pursuance of a judge's order or subpœna, it would have said so, that is, it would have provided that it was to apply to such exhibition and searching of an instrument for such a purpose. He states that under the subpœna in question about twenty-four instruments had to be searched for, examined and produced and afterwards carefully replaced on file in their order. The subpœna in question had the registry numbers of the instruments.

Messrs. M. & Co. on the other hand rely upon the Act respecting witness fees, 57 Victoria, chapter 25, section 1, as an answer to the Registrar's contention, and they state that under this section they believe the taxing officers only allow to the Registars ordinary witness fees. By way of reply to this the registrar says that his claim is not for the production of the documents in court, but for the examination of the instruments in the registry office before being taken to court, and he maintains that there is a distinction between his work of examination and exhibition in the office and the production of the instruments in court.

The language of sub-section 9 of section 111 of the Registry Act, 1893, is as follows:

"For exhibiting in the office each original registered instrument, including searching for same, ten cents."

Here the question is, does the Registrar exhibit in his office within the meaning of this sub-section an original instrument when he searches for and selects it from amongst other instruments preparatory to carrying it to court in obedience to a subpœna? The work he so does is necessary to enable him to obey the subpœna The work is not done for the purpose of exhibiting the instrument in his office. I take it that it means showing it or producing it in the office for the purpose of inspection, comparison or the like there. In obeying the subpœna, it was certainly necessary for the Registrar to select the instruments required, but I scarcely think that can be called an exhibition of the instruments in his office within the meaning of sub-section 9 I think also the effect of chapter 25, 57 Victoria, is adverse to the contention of the Registrar here.

I therefore decide this dispute in favor of Messrs. M. & Co.

SPECIAL INFORMATION ASKED BY LETTER. RIGHT OF REGISTRAR TO FURNISH AN ABSTRACT; FEES FOR SEARCHES WHERE REFERENCE TO ORIGINAL INSTRUMENTS UNNECESSARY.

A dispute has arisen between the S. Company and a Registrar, as to some fees claimed by the latter, under the following circumstances:

The Company sent to the Registrar for registration a Lien Agreement and at the same time obtained an Abstract of Title to the land affected by the agreement. When the Company received the Abstract they ascertained from it that a Lien Agreement registered by another firm had been registered on the same lands on the same day as theirs, but numbered one number before theirs.

When remitting the fees for the registration and Abstract to the Registrar they asked him to advise them if both these Lien Agreements had reached him by the same mail. Instead of answering this question, what the Registrar did by way of reply was to send what the Company call another "Abstract of Title," but which the Registrar calls a "Certificate." For this the Registrar claimed a fee of seventy cents, which fee the Company object to pay upon the ground that they did not ask for a further Abstract of Title or a Certificate. They returned to the Registrar this second Abstract or Certificate.

The Registrar's contention is that it was necessary for him, in order to answer the question asked him by the Company, to search for both instruments on the lot, for which search he charged a fee of twenty five cents. Then he says he had to examine the original documents in order to ascertain the hour and minute on which each was recorded, and he then made out a proper certificate setting out the particulars. He charges ten cents for exhibiting each document, and twenty-five cents for the certificate, making with the search, seventy cents He says he does not know of any other means of furnishing the information asked. He says the hour and minute on the certificate indicate the time of receipt respectively and of course tell when the documents must have been registered. Before dealing with the main question, as to whether the Registrar, under the circumstances, is entitled to any fees, I have to call attention to the fact that in any case there would be no necessity to look at the original instruments in order to ascertain the hour and minute at which each instument was registered, because under Section 67 of the Registry Act of 1893, the hour and minute of registration should be entered in the margin of the Registry Book and the ordinary fee of twenty-five cents for search includes four references. Here, if references were necessary at all, there would only be two required to the books and it would be unnecessary to refer to the original instruments and therefore it would not be proper to charge therefor.

But the main question is as to whether, under the circumstances, the Registrar is fairly entitled to charge any fee and I think on the whole that he is not so entitled. The Company asked a question which, probably, the Registrar was not bound to answer, namely, as to whether both lien agreements reached him by the same mail. I think in such a case a Registrar should, as a matter of courtesy, if he thinks he should not or cannot answer such a question without a search or declines to give the information without a certificate, so inform the party preferring the request, especially where it is plain as it is in this case, that the applicant asked information without contemplating having to pay anything further for it. The information sought was on a point outside of what the instruments or the endorsements thereon or the ordinary Registry Books would show. The ability of the Registrar to answer the question (if he chose to answer it) would depend on his recollection or that of his assistants or on a reference to the books (if he keeps such) showing what documents he receives by each mail or the like. The certificate which the Registrar furnished was, as I understand it, made out from the original documents and it did not furnish the precise information which the Company sought. It showed at what hour and minute each instrument was recorded, but not whether the instruments reached the Registrar by the same mail. What the Company asked was, whether both the agreements reached the Registrar by the same mail and that question does not appear to have been answered yet.

My decision, therefore, in this dispute is in favor of the Company.

MORTGAGE ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL." ONE DUPLICATE ONLY SO ENDORSED. MUST BOTH DUPLICATES BE SO ENDORSED? FEES.

A question has arisen between a Registrar and Mr. H., a solicitor, under the following circumstances:

Mr. H. sent to the Registrar for registration a mortgage in duplicate. One of the duplicates was endorsed "Not to be registered in full," and under these words were the signature of Mr. H. as solicitor for the mortgagee. These words were not on the other duplicate. The Registrar, treating the Act of 1894 as requiring both duplicates to be so endorsed, registered the mortgage in full. He takes the ground that the endorsement, "Not to be registered in full," should be on both duplicates in order to comply with the Act permitting registration not in full. Mr. H. contends that it is sufficient to so endorse one of the duplicates. He says the Registrar has in his office an instrument endorsed as provided by Section 1 of 57 Victoria, Chapter 35, and Mr. H further says that if the Registrar is right in his contention he had accepted and registered instruments which were not duplicates and in that case the certificate on the one returned, was not correct.

The point raised for decision here is a somewhat nice question. I agree with the Registrar in thinking that the duplicate which he returns with his certificate should either have on it the words "Not to be registered in full," or his certificate should show that the mortgage in his office was not registered in full. Some Registrars stamp the words "Not registered in full" on the duplicate immediately above their certificate, and I have approved of that course. I think a Registrar should do all that he reasonably can to see that both duplicates are endorsed by the mortgagee's solicitor or agent or the mortgagee, with the words referred to. There generally would be no difficulty in getting both endorsed where the mortgage is delivered for registration in person. These difficulties are apt to arise only in the case where the mortgage is sent by mail.

Of course if the mortgage comes by mail without the fees for registering the Registrar will be in a position to return both duplicates for the purpose of correction without incurring any responsibility, because he is not bound to register unless the fees are tendered.

Where, however, the instrument comes by mail and is accompanied by the fees, I incline to think that on the whole the best course for a Registrar to pursue is to register and retain the one marked "Not to be registered in full," as the endorsement shows what the intention of the mortgagee or his solicitor was; but that in certifying on the other duplicate he should either, above his certificate or otherwise, show that the mortgage was not registered in full. This will prevent misconception. There certainly ought to be something on the duplicate given out by the Registrar to show that the mortgage was not registered in full, and so far I agree with the Registrar's contention in this case. On the other hand, viewing the whole circumstances and considering that the mortgagee's solicitor by endorsing one duplicate showed his intention and desire to have the mortgage not registered in full, and as the Registrar did not further communicate with him, I am of opinion that under the circumstances here the Registrar should not charge more than $1.

DONALD GUTHRIE,
Inspector R. O.

NOTES OF OPINIONS GIVEN BY DONALD GUTHRIE, Q.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

Registration in General Register of an Informal Agreement Affecting Lands Agreement not under Seal.

To.....,

Solicitors.

I am in receipt of your letter. I have perused the Registrar's letter which you sent to me, and also the instrument purporting to be signed by Mrs. C. Having considered the matter I think the instrument is capable of being registered in the General Register. It is clearly an instrument affecting lands, and I agree with you in thinking that it may be considered as an agreement in writing not under seal. Such an agreement affecting lands is undoubtedly capable of registration without a seal. I should, however, recommend the Registrar in giving any certificate touching it, for instance in connection with an abstract of title, to refer to the fact that the instrument is not under seal.

Registration of Certified Copy of Power of Attorney. Particulars Required in Certificate.

To.....,

A Registrar.

In reply to your letter I have to say that in my opinion the Registrar who delivers a certified copy of a power of attorney or any substitution thereof as may be required of him under section 55 of the Registry Act, 1893, is to do so under his signature and seal of office in which certificate he shall declare the time, place and other particulars of the registration as in other cases under the Act, and he shall also declare that the copy which he shall so deliver is a true copy of the power or substitution and of all the other documents connected with or relating to the same, of which they respectively purport to be copies, and that the originals have been duly deposited in his office according to the Statute in that behalf.

You might use this letter by showing it to the Registrar to whom you refer, and if he has any further difficulty in the matter I shall be glad to correspond with him on the subject.

REGISTRATION OF A STATUTORY DECLARATION.

To..... .....,
A Deputy Registrar.

I am in receipt of your letter of 9th September. I am of opinion that you are right in your view that grave doubts exist as to whether a Statutory Declaration under the Canada Evidence Act, 1893, is such an instrument as may be registered. My own opinion is that it is not such an instrument, and that you should not register it. It may create a cloud upon somebody's title, and in my opinion is improper. You having pointed out to the person desiring to register the Declaration the provisions of the Custody of Titles Deed Act, and he having declined to avail himself of those provisions, I think your only course is now to refuse to register the Statutory Declaration under the Registry Act.

MANUFACTURERS' LIEN AGREEMENT AND SURETY'S AGREEMENT NOT A MORTGAGE

To.....
A Registrar.

In answer to your letter of 7th October, received to-day, I have to say that in my opinion the instrument accompanying the letter, namely, that purports to be an agreement, dated 29th July, 1896, between a manufacturing company and A.B, and a document headed "Surety's certificate of responsibility," purporting to be executed under seal by C D, do not constitute a mortgage within the meaning of section 1, chapter 35, 57 Victoria.

STATUTORY DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE EXECUTED BY HEIRS AT LAW OF MORTGAGEE.

To.....
Solicitor.

In reply to your letter, I have to say that in my opinion the better course will be for the heirs-at-law of the late E.F. to execute a re-conveyance of the legal estate to the mortgagor or his assigns. I myself doubt whether they can give an effectual statutory discharge. That discharge, as you know, can only be executed by the person entitled to receive the mortgage money; that person would be the administrator of the mortgagee. I think, therefore, the Registrar was right in refusing to register the ordinary statutory discharge.

DATE OF WILL, NOT DATE OF PROBATE TO BE ENTERED IN ABSTRACT INDEX—INSTRUMENT WITHOUT SEALS, BUT PURPORTING TO BE UNDER SEAL—SURREPTITIOUS SEARCHES—SUBSEQUENT SEARCHES.

To.....

A Registrar.

In answer to your letter submitting certain matters for my opinion, I beg to say:

1. When registering Probate of Will, I think the date in the Abstract Book should be the date of the will rather than of the probate.

2 I do not think it would be well for you to take the responsibility of rejecting an instrument which purports to be under seal, but where there are no seals apparently. The seals may have been on when it was executed, but owing to bad gum and the like have come off; besides, an instrument not under seal is capable of registration. I would, however, recommend you to note in the Abstract Index that while the instrument purports to be under seal there are no seals on it.

3. You submit next this question, "On account of ten lots being on one page of the Abstract Index, can a person who asks to search one lot, search the whole ten, and escape with a fee of twenty-five cents?"

I should say that a person could not search ten lots for a fee of twenty-five cents, and if, as a fact, he does search ten lots, under pretence of looking at one, I should think you could recover the full fees from him, but you would have to prove the fact that he had searched the ten lots. You might also adopt the method of covering, in some way, the part of the page affecting the lots other than the one lot he desired to search.

4. You ask what constitutes a "subsequent" search. "If any search is discontinued, can it be renewed under any circumstances without paying a new fee?"

I do not like to answer *ex parte* questions of this sort because they may come before me for my decision after hearing both sides, and any opinion I give will therefore be subject to further consideration in case of a dispute.

My view is that if a party, say, to-day makes a search of a lot with the view either to passing the title for a purchaser or a mortgagee or the like and then a day or two afterwards makes what is called a subsequent search to see whether in the interval any instrument has come in, that subsequent search is a new search and must be paid for accordingly; in fact I am not aware of anything in the Act making provision for subsequent searches. Of course if a person began a search and then left for his dinner or the like, to resume the search after dinner, it could hardly be called a subsequent search; it would be a continuation of the same search.

REGISTRATION OF COPY OF DEED. THE ORIGINAL MUST BE REGISTERED IN SOME REGISTRY OFFICE.

To.....,

A Registrar.

I am in receipt of your letter.

As I understand it the facts of the case upon which you ask my opinion are as follows :

A Deed of Appointment has been made appointing a new executor to fill the place of a retiring executor. That deed has not been prepared in duplicate, there has only been one original and that original has been registered in another Registry Office. You are asked now to receive for registration a copy of the original instrument registered in the other office, the copy having attached to it an affidavit to the effect that it is a true copy but not certified.

In my opinion it will not be proper for you to register the copy in your office.

Under section 59 of the Act where it is desired to register an instrument other than a will, in more than one Registry Office, the same may be registered in like manner as provided for Powers of Attorney by sections 55 and 66 of the Act and a certified copy of such instrument shall be received as evidence to the same extent as provided for in section 57 of the Act respecting Powers of Attorney. Then see the next section regarding notarial copies of instruments executed in the Province of Quebec.

So that if the certified copy of the Deed of appointment, that is a copy certified by the Registrar of another county under his hand and seal of office, is offered for registration under section 58, you should register it.

If I have not understood the facts aright but if the real fact is that the party desiring to register the appointment has only one original copy but does not wish to leave that in the Registry Office, and is seeking to secure registration by leaving a copy of it proved by affidavit to be a copy, and to take away the original, then in my opinion he cannot do this He must leave an original in the Registry Office and if he wishes to register it in some other county, he must get a copy certified by the Registrar who has possession of the original.

INFORMATION REFERRED FROM REGISTRAR WEEKLY OF ALL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED DURING EACH WEEK. REGISTRAR ACCEPTING THEREFOR A LUMP SUM PER WEEK.

To.....,
A Registrar.

I have considered the matter of Mr. D's application with reference to your supplying him weekly with information as to all documents registered during the week, etc., in your office, and I rather incline to think that under the Registry Act the searches contemplated are searches as to registrations on particular lots or with reference to particular instruments registered against these lots or searches in the general register under a particular name or names, or in the alphabetical index as to a particular name or names. As at present advised I scarcely think the Act contemplates such a search as Mr. D. desires you to make and the giving of such information as he desires you to give.

I am quite clear in my own mind that you must charge the fees provided for in the Act and you cannot agree to do the work for a lump sum per week. The county is, or may be interested in the amount of the fees; besides the fee book you are required to keep and the returns you are required to make seem to me to show that such an arrangement as Mr. D. desires to make is not within the Act.

NAMES OF ALL PERSONS MENTIONED BY NAME IN WILLS SHOULD BE IN ALPHABETICAL INDEX.—INDEX OF WILLS UNDER 59 VIC. CAP. 29.—PARTICULARS REQUIRED.

To.....,
A Registrar.

I am in receipt of your favor, and in reply I have to say:

I think the names of all parties, that is, Devisees and Legatees, charged on particular lands mentioned by name in the Will should be in the Alphabetical Index.

On referring to section 5 of chapter 29, 59 Victoria, you will see that the Wills of which you are making an index are those Wills which heretofore have been recorded in the Separate Books of your office and which have not been recorded in the General Register, when the same ought to have been recorded therein so that in your index you ought to show in the appropriate division thereof in what Separate Book each Will is recorded. I make these observations because I notice in the form sent, where you give the name of the Register Book, you enter the word "General" as if the Will was already entered in the General Register. Wills that are already in the General Register are not to be specially indexed under the new Act. It is only Wills that are in Separate Registry Books but are not recorded in the General Register when the same ought to have been recorded therein.

The new Act does not require you now to enter the Wills in the General Registry Book, but permits me by order in writing to direct that an alphabetical index of the names, etc., be prepared and kept.

RECEIPT BY FORMER REGISTRAR ENDORSED ON MORTGAGE—COURSE TO BE TAKEN BY REGISTRAR WHEN INSTRUMENTS TENDERED FOR REGISTRATION ARE NOT DUPLICATES.

To.....,

A Registrar.

I am in receipt of your favor, submitting some questions for my opinion.

1. You state that a mortgage bearing date 8th of November, 1852, was paid in full 8th of November, 1856, and there is endorsed upon it "Received amount in full 8th November, 1856, for Mr. W. E. R. A." You say W. E. was mortgagee and R. A. was then Registrar. This mortgage stands against the property and you think it should have been discharged or marked discharged in the Abstract Index when the Registrar made the endorsement on the mortgage, and you ask whether you should now upon production of the mortgage with this endorsation mark the mortgage discharged.

In answer, I reply that I think you should not mark the mortgage discharged. You can only certify a mortgage to be discharged when a formal certificate of discharge under the statute has been signed and verified where verification by affidavit is necessary. So far as your duties as Registrar are concerned you cannot act upon the receipt, a copy of which you quote.

2. You state that instruments are sometimes offered for registration which are not duplicates and that you have been in the habit of sending them back for correction, and you say it is sometimes difficult to tell which of the duplicates is the correct one and therefore intended to be registered, and which is not, etc. A practical course to be taken in these matters is this :

(*a*) Where the papers are presented in person and you are able at once to point out the error you can ask the person offering the instrument whether he prefers to register one or prefers to take them both back for correction.

(*b*) Where the instruments come by mail they are oftentimes marked with the words "Register" on one copy and the words "Return" on the other, or something to indicate which one the person intends the Registrar to retain and which to send back.

(*c*) Sometimes the fact that one has an affidavit and the other has not, will show you that the one intended to be registered is the one having the affidavit on it.

(*d*) Sometimes it is apparent from other circumstances which one you should register.

(*e*) Where papers come by mail you would not be liable for not registering either copy if the registration fees were not sent along, so you would be safe in returning them for correction.

(*f*) Then in cases where an instrument in duplicate is sent to you by mail and the fees accompany same, and there is nothing to indicate which is to be retained by you and which to be returned, and you find they are not copies, and you have no guide by your books to show, for instance, as in the case you put in your letter as to the quantity of land or anything, I think you would be at liberty to register either copy, and the person making the blunder would have to suffer the consequences, if there were any.

I think, however, bearing in mind the foregoing, that in practice you will very seldom find any difficulty in determining what course to take.

STATUTORY DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE BY EXECUTORS OF AN ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGE RECITING A LOST OR MISLAID UNREGISTERED ASSIGNMENT. SUGGESTION, 58 VIC., CAP. 27.

To.....,

A Solicitor.

The Registrar of L, has submitted to me a Certificate of Discharge of Mortgage, J. M., *et al*, Executors to W. R., and after examining same and reading his letter, which I herewith enclose to you, I have given him the opinion that he was right in declining to register it. I suppose he has in the letter enclosed, correctly stated your position. If you have anything further to add, however, I will consider it if you write me. I venture to suggest to you that you might accomplish your purpose by having executed, not a Statutory Certificate of Release, but a Release under Seal and perhaps a re-conveyance, reciting the facts, and as the Act of 1895 only appears to apply to the Statutory Certificate of Discharge of Mortgage and does not touch the old fashioned discharge by re-conveyance, I think there will be no objection to registering a release in the latter form.

Mem.—The solicitor afterwards wrote to me that he would act on this suggestion and thought it would get over the difficulty.

STATUTORY DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE BY ASSIGNEES OF EXECUTORS OF A DECEASED MORTGAGEE. ASSIGNMENT REGISTERED PRIOR TO 58 VIC. CAP. 22.

To.....,

A Registrar.

I am in receipt of your favor and as I last year gave an opinion on what was substantially the the same question, in another case, I do not in this matter require to refer to the solicitors who are offering the discharge of mortgage for registration, to obtain their views.

It appears by the discharge (which I now return) that the assignment of the mortgage to C. C. F. and T. U. as Trustees was made 9th of June, 1871, and was registered on the 19th June, 1871. Mr. F. now as surviving Trustee executes the discharge. Under these circumstances my view is that as his rights to receive the mortgage money and to discharge the mortgage were complete under the Registry laws as the same stood at the time of the passing of Chapter 22, 58 Victoria, he is now entitled to discharge the mortgage; in other words, if his registered title sufficed to give him the right, then he has the right still. Amongst other reasons, I think that Statute has not a retrospective effect, at least under circumstances such as exist here. I should add, however, that my opinion on this question has not the effect of a decision.

ATTEMPT TO REGISTER A NOTARY'S CERTIFICATE OF AN ALLEGED COPY OF AGREEMENT AS AN ORIGINAL INSTRUMENT. EXECUTION OF ORIGINAL AGREEMENT NOT PROVED AND ORIGINAL NOT PRODUCED.

To..... .....,
A Registrar.

I am in receipt of your letter asking my opinion as to whether you are bound to register an instrument which appears to be a Notarial Certificate of a copy of an agreement of settlement of a suit of W. *v.* G.

From the copy you have sent me it appears that certain Minutes of Settlement were signed by counsel or solicitors in the case of W. *v* G, relating to a farm which was apparently the subject of litigation, but not describing the farm. The Minutes of Settlement, according to the copy, seem to be signed by E. B., solicitor for the plaintiff, E. P., solicitor for A. A. G., and G. M., solicitor for defendant, A. G. Then following this copy minutes is a memorandum apparently signed only by Mr. E., and not stating for whom or by what authority, to the effect that the lands in the within agreement referred to are composed of the south half of the west half of lot number one in the sixth concession of the township of S. M. in the county of N. Then there is a certificate by Mr W. B., a Notary, certifying that the foregoing is a true copy of an original document produced to him by E. B., of the Town of X., barrister-at-law, purporting to be an agreement between H. W., plaintiff, and A. A. G. and A. G., defendants, produced to the notary by E. B., and bearing date the 10th November, 1896, the said copy having been compared by him, the Notary, with the original. Then the Notary signs the certificate; then follows an affidavit by A. Y., who says that she was personally present and saw the within instrument duly signed, sealed and executed by W. B. (the Notary), that she knows the party and is a subscribing witness to the instrument.

The Registry Act of 1893, section 2, sub-section 1, after enumerating the instruments that are included in the word "instrument" in the Act, none of which cover a Notarial Certificate, contains a general clause as follows:

"And every other instrument whereby lands or real estate may be transferred, disposed of, charged or incumbered or affected in any wise affecting land in Ontario."

Then sub-section 3 of the same section makes express provision for Notarial copies of probate of wills and Letters of Administration with the will annexed.

Sections 55 and 56 provide for the registration of copies of instruments, that is, copies certified by a Registrar in whose office the original instrument has been registered.

Section 60 provides for the registration of notarial copies of any instrument executed in the Province of Quebec, the original of which is filed in any office according to the law of Quebec, and which cannot therefore be produced in Ontario.

I see no provision either for registering the Notary's certificate as an instrument or for registering the copy instrument by virtue of the Notary's certificate.

It is clear to me that if this innovation upon the Registry laws was permitted parties could always register a mere copy of an instrument by getting a Notary's certificate of its being a copy, and that without the production of the original and without any proof of the execution of the original by the parties; in fact without any proof that there ever was an original, because the Notary does not show that the original document was really executed by the parties. He does not in this case certify that he knows their signatures or that he knows anything about it.

In my judgment, therefore, you did perfectly right to reject this instrument, and I think the fact that Mr. E, when you asked him to point out the authority for the registration of the instrument, did not do so, confirms the view that there is no authority for it.

Of course my opinion in such a matter has not the effect of a decision, and is not binding upon Mr. E, nor indeed are you bound to act upon it in this case.

RELEASE UNDER SEAL OF A LEGACY NOT A DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE. VAGUE DESCRIPTIONS OF LANDS. AFFIDAVIT SWORN BEFORE A COMMISSIONER OF HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.

To.....,
A Deputy Registrar.

In answer to your letter I have to say that while I consider the description very vague and uncertain, namely, "part of lot 1, concession 13, Township of G....., containing a fifth of an acre," lot 1 being a farm lot containing 100 acres, and a part of it having been sub divided, still I think it better not to object to the registration of the instrument (a Release of Legacy under seal) on that ground, but to enter it as against the undivided part. When you speak of sub-divided part I suppose you mean sub-divided by a duly registered plan?

I do not think that the instrument is entitled to registration because it is in the nature of a discharge of mortgage, as Mr. R. seems to think. A Statutory Discharge of mortgage not under seal is a creature of the Statute and is intended to be used only in case of mortgages, unless where expressly extended as it is in the case of discharge of certain liens.

I think that the affidavit may be regarded as sufficient, as I have no doubt that the High Court of Justice in Ireland is like the Hight Court of Justice in Ontario, part of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

WINDING-UP ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 183 R. S O., AFFECTING 80 LOTS. REGISTRATION IN REGISTERS AND INDEXES. FEES THEREFOR.

To.....,
A Registrar.

Referring to your letter touching the registration of a document such as is referred to in section 7 of the Joint Stock Companies' Winding-up Act, Chapter 183 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, I have to say that in my opinion the better way will be to treat the document as an instrument within the meaning of the last part of sub-section 1 of section 2 of the Registry Act, 1893. No doubt the document affects lands in Ontario, and section 7 of the Winding-up Act provids for its registration

I think also that it should not go into the General Register, but into the ordinary register, as there is certainly a local description, and it of course follows that it will have to go into the Abstract and Alphabetical Indexes.

I rather think, however, that the fee is limited by section 7 to $1.

Section 7 of the Winding-up Act has to be read along with the Registry Act.

Usually in questions of fees I prefer to hear both sides before giving an opinion, but as my opinion is against you on the question of fees, I do not think it necessary to hear from the other side.

I quite agree with you that it is a hardship that you should be compelled to register such an instrument affecting so many lots (over 80) for $1, but it is not a case likely to occur again in your office, at least for a long period of time.

Registration of Will. Affidavit of Execution Attached to Original Will. One Witness Dead. Residence of Other Unknown. Course to be Pursued.

To.....,

A Deputy Registrar.

In answer to your letter touching the registration of a will I have to say that there is no authority for registering an original will, except by the production of the original will and the deposit of a copy, with an affidavit sworn to by one of the witnesses to the will, etc., under section 70.

The solicitors may probably get over the difficulty by proving the will in the Surrogate Court and then producing to you probate or Letters of Administration with the will annexed, and by the deposit of a copy or under the circumstances stated perhaps it would be unobjectionable for him to proceed under section 50 and make proof before the Judge of the County Court. I see the form of Certificate Schedule "I," contemplates the Judge giving a certificate upon the back of a copy, and if that copy, with the Judge's certificate, was left with you, and also an affidavit of the death of the testator, etc., I should say that you should raise no objection to the registration of the original will and deposit of such a copy.

Abstract Required of Part of a Lot. Description so Defective. Registrar Finds After Searching Cannot Furnish Abstract. Right to Charge for Searches. Course to be Pursued.

To.....,

A Registrar.

Regarding your letter as to your right to charge for searches where you are asked to furnish Abstracts of *parts* of lots, and where you are likely to find after considerable trouble it is impossible to do so on account of the defective descriptions, I think in practice it will be a proper course for you to adopt to write back to the party asking for either a more definite description or for authority to prepare the abstract for the whole lot I see nothing in the Act to entitle you to charge for searches *preparatory* to an Abstract, which Abstract you *do not furnish*. What the party calls for is an Abstract, and if you do not and cannot furnish an Abstract, I see nothing in the Act to entitle you to payment, but I think you can guard yourself against loss by pursuing some such course as I have indicated above.

MODE OF REGISTRATION OF EXEMPLIFICATION OF PROBATE OF WILL.

To.....,

A Registrar.

I answer to your letter I have to say that the document enclosed to me purports to be an exemplification of Probate of the last will and testament of E. G. That, under section 70, may be registered, provided a copy of the Exemplification with affidavit verifying the copy is deposited in your office. You can endorse your certificate of registration upon the Exemplification itself.

In other words, the production to you of the Exemplification takes the place of the original Letters Probate, but it does not in my opinion dispense with the necessity of a copy verified as a copy being deposited in your office.

DONALD GUTHRIE,

Inspector R. O.

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No. of registration division.	Registrar.	Amount received by Registrar for 1895.	Amount received by Registrar for 1894.	No. of registration division.	Registration Division.
		$ c.	$ c.		
		061 24	1,845 16	1	Algoma.
1	Algom				
		121 90	2,173 65	2	Brant.
2	Brant	878 39	3,212 91	3	Bruce.
3	Bruce				
		159 17	2,604 29	4	Carleton.
4	Carlet				
		275 44	2,130 81	5	Dufferin.
5	Duffer	823 80	866 75	6	Dundas.
6	Dunda	608 62	744 80	7	Durham, East.
7	Durha	337 23	597 75	8	Durham, West.
8	Durha				
		763 97	3,194 63	9	Elgin.
9	Elgin	043 34	3,614 53	10	Essex.
10	Essex				
		509 93	1,839 87	11	Frontenac.
11	Front				
		188 70	1,280 40	12	Glengarry.
12	Gleng	869 50	917 15	13	Grenville.
13	Grenv	420 26	2 438 82	14	Grey, North.
14	Grey,	083 21	2,091 36	15	Grey, South.
15	Grey,				
		067 50	1,249 49	16	Haldimand.
16	Haldi	337 70	758 74	17	Haliburton.
17	Halibu	779 87	1,139 63	18	Halton.
18	Halto	607 27	2,667 98	19	Hastings.
19	Hastin	817 98	2,293 93	20	Huron.
20	Huron				
		527 80	629 62	21	Kingston.
21	Kings	116 11	2,348 50	22	Kent.
22	Kent.				
		149 76	2.592 46	23	Lambton.
23	Lamb	943 50	897 60	24	Lanark, North.
24	Lanar	173 45	1,383 85	25	Lanark, South.
25	Lanar	013 40	2,112 00	26	Leeds.
26	Leeds	456 75	1.658 20	27	Lennox and Addington.
27	Lennc	026 09	2,556 33	28	Lincoln.
28	Linco	715 95	1,870 19	29	London, City.
29	Londo				
		1,036 07	557 47	30	Manitoulin.
30	Manit	411 32	1,239 27	31	Middlesex, N. and E.
31	Midd	312 38	1,373 95	32	Middlesex, West.
		358 40	1,255 10	33	Muskoka.

STATEMENT I.

Gross Receipts, Payments to Municipalities and Net Incomes of Registrars of Deeds for the years 1896, 1895 and 1894.

No. of registration division.	Registration division.	Registrar.	Gross amount fees earned 1896.	Gross amount fees earned 1895.	Gross amount fees earned 1894.	Surplus of gross income to municipality under sections 119 and 120, Registry Act, 1893.			Surplus of net income to municipality under section 121, Registry Act, 1893, as amended by 59 V. c. 29, s. 13.			Net amount received by Registrar.			No. of registration division.	Registration Division.
						Amount for 1896.	Amount for 1895.	Amount for 1894.	Amount for 1896.	Amount for 1895.	Amount for 1894.	Amount for 1896.	Amount for 1895.	Amount for 1894.		
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c		
1	Algoma	R. A. Lyon	*800 00 2,055 29	*800 00 1,969 05	4,550 16	.....	.....	.....	91 81	77 81	34 51	2,117 28	2,061 24	1,845 16	1	Algoma.
2	Brant	W. B. Wood	2,706 58	3,151 90	3,123 95	20 65	.....	74 80	36 19	.....	.....	1,825 74	2,121 90	2,173 65	2	Brant.
3	Bruce	Donald Sinclair	5,432 35	5,469 95	5,466 45	966 18	984 98	983 23	378 73	478 39	115 73	2,778 72	2,878 39	3,212 91	3	Bruce.
4	Carleton	P. J. Coffey	3,932 20	3,726 80	3,955 40	279 96	218 04	286 62	110 67	102 44	10 43	2,200 95	2,159 17	2,604 29	4	Carleton.
5	Dufferin	Wm. McKim	3,124 55	3,564 00	3,174 85	75 71	169 20	60 62	81 97	131 36	.....	2,077 87	2,275 44	2,130 81	5	Dufferin.
6	Dundas	Thomas McDonald	1,218 25	1,332 55	1,175 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	711 16	823 80	866 75	6	Dundas.
7	Durham, East	George C. Ward	1,023 45	1,077 67	1,294 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625 46	668 62	744 80	7	Durham, East.
8	Durham, West	J. W. McLaughlin	1,061 15	902 03	1,097 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403 26	337 23	597 75	8	Durham, West.
9	Elgin	James H. Coyne	4,129 20	4,670 90	4,957 15	350 30	578 55	823 64	278 27	363 97	111 16	2,649 32	2,763 97	3,194 63	9	Elgin.
10	Essex	J. Wallace Askin	6,020 60	7,238 90	7,628 00	1 260 30	1,869 45	2,064 00	432 62	643 33	263 33	2,832 63	3,043 34	3,614 53	10	Essex.
11	Frontenac	J. D. Thompson	1,800 80	2,000 80	2,202 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,369 89	1,509 93	1,839 87	11	Frontenac.
12	Glengarry	John Simpson	1,360 85	1,571 20	1,605 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	989 55	1,188 70	1,280 40	12	Glengarry.
13	Grenville	Patrick McCrea	1,656 25	1 679 50	1,737 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	846 25	869 50	917 15	13	Grenville.
14	Grey, North	Robert McKnight	3 462 25	3,772 20	3,653 95	142 45	231 66	179 87	103 23	135 77	.....	2,186 94	2,420 26	2 438 82	14	Grey, North.
15	Grey, South	Thomas Lander	3,737 90	3,148 30	3,008 41	402 44	79 66	51 68	315 83	146 31	.....	2,059 12	2,033 21	2,091 36	15	Grey, South.
16	Haldimand	William Parker	2,180 55	2,097 50	2,279 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150 55	1,067 50	1,249 49	16	Haldimand.
17	Haliburton	E. C. Young	409 60	837 70	818 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334 60	337 70	758 74	17	Haliburton.
18	Halton	Donald Campbell	1,745 58	1 713 60	2,0.9 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	846 00	779 87	1,139 63	18	Halton.
19	Hastings	Henry W. Day	5,223 35	4,530 20	4,899 06	1,138 59	500 15	654 92	375 91	152 18	16 80	2,643 78	2,607 27	2,667 98	19	Hastings.
20	Huron	Alex. L. Gibson	5,244 65	6,690 30	6,334 85	406 75	277 62	1,417 42	165 61	262 29	.....	3,393 74	3,817 98	3,293 93	20	Huron.
21	Kingston	J. P. Gildersleeve	1,333 74	1,058 85	1,262 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	688 57	627 80	629 62	21	Kingston.
22	Kent	P. D. McKellar	5,267 40	5,638 70	6,058 30	893 70	1,019 35	1,279 15	88 79	91 50	.....	2,105 19	2,116 11	2,348 50	22	Kent.
23	Lambton	A. McLean	6,101 35	6,083 40	6,375 00	1,300 67	1,291 70	1,337 53	117 43	99 94	9 25	2,219 74	2,149 76	2,592 46	23	Lambton.
24	Lanark, North	John Menzies	867 10	985 50	962 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	749 10	943 50	897 60	24	Lanark, North.
25	Lanark, South	James Bell	1 755 15	1,873 45	2,001 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,155 15	1,173 45	1,283 85	25	Lanark, South.
26	Leeds	Wilmot H. Cole	3,816 25	3,509 70	3,490 39	113 25	162 91	146 07	29 05	62 09	.....	1,761 49	2,013 40	2,172 60	26	Leeds.
27	Lennox and Addington	Stephen Gibson	1,871 40	1,901 75	1,974 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,464 41	1 456 75	1 658 20	27	Lennox and Addington.
28	Lincoln	James G. Currie	3,365 66	3,622 45	3,804 21	121 12	186 73	67 44	103 38	156 89	5 63	2,008 60	2,046 09	2,256 33	28	Lincoln.
29	London, City	Wm. C. L. Gill	2,643 80	2,361 80	2,626 54	14 38	.....	12 65	38 91	21 69	.....	1,889 91	1,715 96	1,870 19	29	London, City.
30	Manitoulin	D. R. Springer	641 20	*600 00 526 25	571 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*600 00 574 14	1,036 07	657 47	30	Manitoulin.
31	Middlesex, N. and E	John Waters	3,131 84	3,601 72	3,664 90	76 20	155 07	.....	95 76	176 28	.....	2,133 08	2,411 32	1,239 27	31	Middlesex, N. and E.
32	Middlesex, West	Stephen Blackburn	1,894 85	1,857 38	1,918 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,559 85	1,312 38	1,373 95	32	Middlesex, West.
33	Muskoka	John Ewart Lount	2,073 20	2,063 40	1,780 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,458 39	1,358 40	1,255 10	33	Muskoka.
34	Nipissing	William Doran	906 30	995 50	990 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	906 30	995 50	933 13	34	Nipissing.
35	Norfolk	A. J. Donly	3,275 75	3,732 85	3,796 80	152 21	219 85	239 04	.....	.....	.....	1,909 79	2,233 90	2,377 76	35	Norfolk.
36	Northumberland, East	A. E. Mallory	2,285 75	2,461 78	2,446 45	.....	.....	.....	35 88	13 49	.....	1,332 92	1,634 09	870 83	36	Northumberland, E.
37	Northumberland, West	F. W. Field	1,053 10	1,171 80	1,265 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	604 15	737 30	852 85	37	Northumberland, W.
38	Ontario	John A. Hay, Dep. Reg.	3,088 30	3,395 65	3,378 85	43 67	129 13	125 77	84 61	146 28	2 65	2 405 65	2,335 14	2,523 83	38	Ontario.
39	Ottawa, City	Alex. Burritt	4,326 75	4,722 85	4,338 75	430 70	611 00	435 25	200 42	251 19	26 00	2,467 66	2,623 60	2,742 68	39	Ottawa, City.
40	Oxford	Geo. R. Pattullo	5,023 00	5,366 25	5,410 81	761 50	933 17	955 40	93 53	212 26	42 23	2,452 38	2,455 28	2,880 12	40	Oxford.
41	Parry Sound	Thos. Kennedy	1,595 00	1,782 95	1,703 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,108 60	1,197 75	1,064 86	41	Parry Sound.
42	Peel	K. Chisholm	2,287 95	2,291 25	2,449 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397 95	1,391 25	1,433 70	42	Peel.
43	Perth, North	D. D. Hay	2,597 05	2 715 40	3 031 85	9 70	31 54	54 31	.....	12 62	.....	1,416 35	1,626 31	1,788 94	43	Perth, North.
44	Perth, South	P. Whelihan	1,567 15	1,565 45	1,488 70	.....	.....	.....	717 25	.....	319 20	722 45	819 20	722 45	44	Perth, South.
45	Peterboro'	B. Morrow	2,920 25	3,340 55	3 422 40	42 02	118 11	134 40	26 48	40 84	46 94	1,748 40	1,867 59	1,913 54	45	Peterboro'.
46	Prescott	John Higginson	1,717 45	1,778 79	1,845 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,281 45	1,333 16	1,439 75	46	Prescott.
47	Prince Edward	W. McKenzie	1,634 58	1,549 38	1,325 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	889 58	712 38	1,025 70	47	Prince Edward.
48	Rainy River	F. J. Anjohn	451 60	434 90	619 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224 60	414 90	700 00	48	Rainy River.
49	Renfrew	Andrew Irving	3,529 51	3,362 26	3,192 66	203 70	122 60	88 53	.....	.....	.....	2,679 51	2 390 26	2 254 13	49	Renfrew.
50	Russell	Jas. Keays	1,582 10	1,449 80	1,449 80	3 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,582 10	1,484 85	1,049 80	50	Russell.
51	Simcoe	S. Lount	7,049 24	7,523 33	7,723 41	1,774 62	2,014 16	2,116 70	129 70	159 77	102 63	2,238 81	2,372 61	2 350 36	51	Simcoe.
52	Stormont	J. C. Alguire	1,817 25	1,664 25	1,888 25	.....	.....	.....	5 13	.....	.....	1,516 12	1,292 92	1,088 00	52	Stormont.
53	Thunder Bay	J. M. Munro	1,015 00	976 65	1,075 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	808 90	630 25	697 75	53	Thunder Bay.
54	Toronto, East	Peter Reid	5,641 00	6,814 70	9 179 45	.....	1,330 71	2,814 72	275 16	21 20	.....	2,368 19	1,690 85	2,448 97	54	Toronto, East.
55	Toronto, West	C. Lindsay	5,216 00	6,295 35	8,725 25	205 89	1,397 68	2,612 68	205 89	52 57	26 00	2,274 42	1,960 30	2,734 18	55	Toronto, West.
56	Victoria	C. D. Barr	3,405 70	3,533 35	3,171 05	131 14	160 00	84 20	91 98	93 43	.....	2,047 98	2,128 72	1,949 40	56	Victoria.
57	Waterloo	Isaac Master	3,482 75	3,552 15	3,579 75	146 55	165 64	173 92	40 30	85 13	.....	1,862 88	1,924 88	2,076 38	57	Waterloo.
58	Welland	Jas. E. Morin	4,604 45	5,410 10	5,619 45	698 60	1,306 35	1,051 07	.....	.....	54 71	2,079 44	2,595 67	2,831 99	58	Welland.
59	Wellington, N	John Anderson	2,493 60	2,869 61	2,690 00	.....	36 96	18 00	5 58	18 60	.....	1,556 60	1,659 00	1,812 94	59	Wellington, N.
60	Wellington, S. and C	N. Higginbotham	2,691 40	2,736 70	2,736 70	10 14	16 81	24 67	32 05	26 73	.....	1,788 40	1,740 58	1,976 68	60	Wellington, S. and C.
61	Wentworth	N. Awrey	6,873 03	8,180 15	8,837 35	428 78	1,885 82	2,418 97	338 54	1,885 32	.....	3,425 43	3,671 61	3,681 83	61	Wentworth.
62	York, E. and W	Jas. Massie	4,221 10	4,961 20	6,131 21	.....	4 75	162 79	16 37	66 00	.....	2,097 62	2,029 60	2,845 98	62	York, E. and W.
63	York, N	J. J. Pearson	1,886 10	2,203 00	2,262 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,078 86	1,367 15	1,402 95	63	York, N.

*Salary.

SCHEDULE B.

Leases.		Amount of mortgages registered.			
16	17	18	38	39	40	
No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Over $5,000. (Class 5)	Total number.	Aggregate amount.	No. of registration division.
	$ c.				$ c.	
		2	2	398	101,931 92	1
1	1 53	1	14	477	664.164 00	2
4	8 60	1,6	7	1,042	963,376 26	3
5	9 15	6	6	619	594,466 22	4
4	10 95	4	1	546	521,571 27	5
6	10 60		1	239	252,398 83	6
.....	.....	1	5	158	282,553 96	7
....	.....	1	1	159	225 835 10	8
21	32 45	1	7	806	873 731 68	9
133	224 95	3	18	871	998,382 12	10
32	67 40	1	3	337	292,362 96	11
4	6 80	1	1	224	190,519 00	12
3	4 35	1	4	254	252,089 41	13
6	13 40	5	3	623	537,923 62	14
11	19 00	7	7	674	569,290 32	15
11	18 40	3	2	361	3,421 55	16
1	1 40		3	51	44,865 00	17
.....	.....	2	6	286	375,303 73	18
24	43 15	5	21	742	854,589 00	19
4	8 30	8	9	778	916,288 52	20
1	1 55	2	4	250	265.631 76	
1	3 15		8	236	534 682 00	21
99	190 50	4	17	993	914 304 16	22
43	71 10	6	15	1,011	1,0~7,677 37	23
1	2 80		2	149	112,788 76	24
2	3 25	1	2	318	226,612 99	25
18	30 40	5	9	587	611,627 96	26
6	9 90	1	1	350	255,135 00	27
15	27 90	6	11	546	631,412 97	28
5	9 40	1	25	578	837,987 31	29
1	3 35		1	105	65,763 86	30
3	4 80		14	617	818,314 78	31
11	18 30	4	1	300	301,780 17	32
2	3 70	1	1	299	154,880 82	33
1	1 85		1	213	143,002 22	34
14	22 05	4	3	521	409,733 00	35
3	4 20		3	335	202.822 20	36
.....	.....		3	243	145,405 40	37
3	6 20		10	541	74,685 00	38
2	8 70		38	760	1,197.289 00	39
16	28 40		21	810	1,279,628 00	40
1	1 40		.....	207	87,661 10	41
7	15 50		8	364	497,842 04	42
5	9 40		10	500	728,460 76	43
1	1 40		6	266	413,201 45	44
2	6 10		20	481	501,373 80	45
5	6 80		1	335	236.953 96	46
2	3 40		5	256	249,881 00	47
			1	70	64.598 64	48
1	1 70		6	775	557,393 99	49
.....	.....		.....	269	168.046 75	50
7	16 85		18	1,257	1,248,320 19	51
4	9 10		2	344	230,733 26	52
			.....	71	58,392 95	53
76	201 60		106	759	2,698,707 00	54
2	5 75		36	615	1 382,686 00	55
14	26 00		12	530	528,617 00	56
3	7 45		27	661	999.425 00	57
20	38 15		22	474	557,101 00	58
3	7 40		3	441	460,219 50	59
1	2 85		14	486	665,360 44	60
16	28 75		41	1.127	1,496,726 00	61
2	4 85		37	488	917,186 00	62
.....	.....		5	328	345,893 61	63

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Deeds of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1896, made in accordance with the provisions of 56 Vic., c

SCHEDULE A.

No. of registration division.	Name of registration division.	Name of Registrar.	1 No. of municipalities.	Total No. of instruments registered in 1895.	Instruments registered in 1896. 2 Total number.	3 Fees therefor.	4 Uncopied.	5 Copied, but uncompared.	Patents. 6 No. registered.	7 Fees for same.	Deeds. 8 No. registered.	9 Fees for same.	Mortgages. 10 No. registered.	11 Fees for same.	Discharge of mortgages. 12 No. registered.	13 Fees for same.	Wills. 14 No. registered.	15 Fees for same.	Leases. 16 No. registered.	17 Fees for same.	Abstracts 18 No. registered.	19 Fees for same.
						$ c.				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
1	Algoma	R. A. Lyon	17	1,092	1,283	1,021 12	....	.....	8	9 29	540	797 18	398	433 40	138	78 90	8	14 30	.....	.....	258	248 52
2	Brant	W. B. Wood	7	1,969	1,733	2 167 85	22	2	2	3 40	533	852 15	477	628 40	416	222 65	83	161 40	1	1 53	129	153 15
3	Bruce	Donald Sinclair	27	3,479	3,439	4,064 20	.....	.....	2	2 80	1,116	1,695 45	1,042	1,209 90	799	412 85	125	258 30	4	8 60	1,6 8	882 25
4	Carleton	P. J. Coffey	13	1,955	2,039	2,808 15	31	.....	....	.....	657	1,059 70	619	928 50	535	338 40	64	156 15	5	9 15	614	651 45
5	Dufferin	William McKim	8	2,282	1,747	2,075 45	.....	.....	3	4 20	498	759 05	546	715 50	511	261 80	38	77 65	4	10 95	495	582 70
6	Dundas	Thomas McDonald	8	886	820	1,016 00	.....	.....	1	1 40	258	385 50	239	352 00	218	110 55	32	64 70	6	10 60	64	75 00
7	Durham, East	George C. Ward	5	619	662	1,025 45	.....	.....	....	.....	196	302 85	164	212 30	176	69 50	27	55 25	.....	.....	123	69 20
8	Durham, West	J. W. McLaughlin	5	529	633	834 85	11	4	....	.....	209	323 30	159	212 90	139	87 75	35	61 40	....	.....	102	127 35
9	Elgin	James H. Coyne	13	3,125	2 779	3,365 45	2	.....	....	.....	950	1,486 30	806	940 00	652	331 65	74	174 70	21	32 45	133	225 60
10	Essex	J. W. Askin	23	4,451	3,853	4,457 15	47	5	18	34 65	1,244	1,929 85	871	1,144 50	838	418 40	72	163 85	133	224 95	233	477 30
11	Frontenac	J. D. Thompson	19	1,331	1,130	1,398 65	....	.....	3	4 20	354	518 25	337	428 35	251	164 25	48	76 70	32	67 40	140	134 00
12	Glengarry	John Simpson	8	955	859	1,003 85	....	.....	1	1 40	267	382 85	224	270 60	186	95 60	173	117 20	4	6 80	174	203 00
13	Grenville	Patrick McCrea	9	1,029	1,040	1 370 25	.....	.....	2	3 40	374	582 45	258	408 45	256	129 55	64	115 50	3	4 35	173	177 40
14	Grey, North	Robert Knight	12	2,252	1,940	2,496 85	5	.....	3	5 20	603	918 75	623	813 80	523	271 70	66	161 25	6	13 46	593	521 50
15	Grey, South	Thomas Lauder	10	2,186	2,005	2,251 90	10	.....	5	7 00	553	797 20	687	819 70	508	247 55	50	68 45	11	19 00	735	555 95
16	Haldimand	William Parker	14	1,210	1,200	1,477 50	.....	.....	4	5 90	351	511 90	361	457 35	265	132 80	64	118 00	11	18 40	355	238 55
17	Haliburton	E C. Young	9	209	399	405 25	... ..	.....	....	.....	136	200 05	51	72 00	16	8 00	2	5 65	1	1 40	81	54 40
18	Halton	Donald Campbell	9	1,009	979	1,745 58	.....	.....	....	.....	304	479 50	286	356 70	208	103 70	31	60 40	.....	.....	241	115 75
19	Hastings	Henry M Day	30	2,519	2,860	3 751 25	225	225	9	13 05	1,007	1,511 00	742	1,085 05	558	285 20	98	189 80	24	43 15	572	791 65
20	Huron	J. C Dickson (Deputy)	25	3,849	2,689	3,070 75	.....	.....	....	.....	792	1,186 45	778	923 65	726	386 15	113	196 35	4	8 30	825	608 85
		A. L. Gibson (Registrar)	25	698	862	1,006 00	187	.....	1	1 40	265	387 65	250	289 25	206	103 10	52	93 40	1	1 55	275	203 80
21	Kingston	J. P. Gildersleeve	1	3,813	873	1,021 61	10	10	4	6 20	239	366 85	236	290 51	214	142 85	39	61 55	1	3 15	56	80 20
22	Kent	P. D. McKellar	20	3,9 0	3,689	4,216 50	145	14	....	.....	1,172	1,712 70	993	1,103 90	888	445 50	75	117 20	99	190 50	401	459 20
23	Lambton	A McLean	20	739	3,989	4,707 20	21	....	1	1 40	1,429	2,112 55	1,011	1,228 95	1,079	542 55	89	188 75	43	71 10	618	495 85
24	Lanark, North	John Menzies	10	1,178	597	753 40	.....	.....	....	.....	215	325 60	173	251 10	126	62 95	34	51 85	1	2 80	64	72 60
25	Lanark, South	James Bell	10	2,123	1,118	1,433 95	....	.....	....	.....	332	484 85	318	457 85	262	135 05	41	75 60	2	3 25	191	89 70
26	Leeds	W. H. Cole	15	1,149	2,050	2,585 95	.....	.....	4	5 60	656	1,001 40	587	898 15	472	237 60	104	165 20	18	30 40	301	379 15
27	Lennox and Addington	Stephen Gibson	17	2,033	1,198	1,522 05	.....	.....	....	.....	423	641 25	350	471 55	257	126 75	40	100 00	6	9 90	101	132 90
28	Lincoln	J G. Currie	14	1,652	1,957	2,319 83	85	24	3	4 95	651	1,019 63	516	609 65	450	269 05	50	102 85	15	27 90	653	667 43
29	London, City	W. C. L. Gill	1	648	1,861	1,980 90	.....	.....	....	.....	553	822 80	572	583 20	459	235 30	58	104 80	5	9 40	116	176 15
30	Manitoulin	D. R. Springer	32	2,350	465	497 90	.....	.....	56	1 40	145	208 65	105	136 85	48	26 75	2	3 50	1	3 35	102	83 20
31	Middlesex, N. and E	John Waters	14	1,238	2,133	2,501 85	25	.....	....	.....	608	930 05	617	652 45	577	288 30	91	178 70	3	4 80	190	244 60
32	Middlesex, W	S. Blackburn	9	1,118	1,102	1,308 00	.....	.....	....	.....	368	556 40	300	348 10	235	119 00	46	89 65	11	18 80	227	252 20
33	Muskoka	J. E. Lount	27	655	1,106	1,468 65	67	.....	20	28 50	476	711 60	299	410 20	161	87 20	8	15 35	2	3 70	230	288 30
34	Nipissing	William Doran	22	2,046	637	789 50	... ,	.....	....	.....	232	342 75	213	277 10	113	56 50	1	1 40	1	1 85	136	101 05
35	Norfolk	A. J. Donly	13	1,180	1,872	2,466 45	... ..	.....	1	1 40	618	962 90	521	767 85	415	207 50	62	135 30	14	22 05	202	339 85
36	Northumberland, E	A. E. Mallory	9	605	1,179	1,490 45	....	.....	4	.....	429	662 50	335	453 70	276	153 45	34	67 70	3	4 20	467	617 00
37	Northumberland, W	F. W. Field	5	1,945	567	737 45	5	.....	....	.....	178	278 45	144	218 75	125	70 50	16	34 60	....	.....	165	209 35
38	Ontario	John A. Hay (Deputy)	17	2,608	1,929	2,486 90	306	630	....	.....	622	968 30	541	856 25	445	225 75	97	191 65	3	6 20	402	480 80
39	Ottawa	Alexander Burritt	1	3,013	2,404	3,081 95	71	.....	21	24 70	693	1,085 20	760	1,149 10	583	285 30	45	88 80	2	8 70	839	640 85
40	Oxford	G. R. Pattullo	16	1,103	2,895	3,748 40	162	.....	2	2 80	870	1,369 95	831	1,141 40	692	402 05	121	244 20	16	28 40	541	664 00
41	Parry Sound	Thomas Kennedy	47	1,388	755	1,035 85	.....	.....	26	37 45	365	556 25	207	255 60	98	55 90	6	14 25	1	1 40	335	252 30
42	Peel	Kenneth Chisholm	8	1,826	1,310	1,619 65	35	35	....	.....	319	489 10	364	470 90	298	151 85	54	109 15	7	15 70	206	333 80
43	Perth, North	D. D. Hay	9	987	1,682	2,012 55	24	....	3	4 20	494	758 15	500	637 80	451	228 10	57	128 75	5	9 40	294	307 25
44	Perth, South	Patrick Whelihan	7	1,846	920	1,100 00	29	15	...	.....	239	349 15	266	359 90	246	124 70	52	104 35	1	1 40	247	249 25
45	Peterborough	Bernard Morrow	20	1,161	1,723	2,059 15	2	2	1	1 40	569	888 85	481	526 10	365	184 00	90	139 65	2	6 10	322	440 40
46	Prescott	John Higginson	9	1,011	1,121	1,374 05	18	22	...	.....	391	625 00	319	403 40	278	139 00	37	71 00	5	6 80	155	161 40
47	Prince Edward	Walter Mackenzie	9	264	1,024	1,325 22	180	.....	2	2 80	341	601 60	256	352 77	255	127 60	47	85 20	2	3 40	99	163 66
48	Rainy River	F. J. Apjohn	3	2,145	275	451 60	.....	.....	....	.....	110	159 10	70	88 50	35	17 50	.	.....	.....	.....	165	112 75
49	Renfrew	Andrew Irving	26	775	2,357	2 794 76	... ..	.... .	7	8 55	825	1,219 76	774	973 85	515	261 10	52	80 75	1	1 70	506	216 15
50	Russell	James Keays	6	4,253	980	1,212 80	.....	.....	....	.....	398	575 80	269	374 25	230	143 10	24	43 20	.....	.....	256	238 70
51	Simcoe	Samuel Lount	27	907	4,078	5,104 58	.....	.....	1	1 40	1,362	2,016 28	1,257	1,712 70	947	483 15	109	267 55	7	16 85	...	1,331 62
52	Stormont	J. Alquire	5	377	1,088	1,230 25	.....	.. ..	....	.....	317	455 20	344	426 55	293	148 60	42	68 50	4	9 10	174	191 75
53	Thunder Bay	J. M. Munro	25	3,751	465	691 05	1	15	....	.....	248	467 05	71	121 95	49	26 10	2	2 95	.....	.....	149	132 40
54	Toronto, East	Peter Ryan	1	3,314	3,255	3,980 85	9	10	1	3 25	774	1,307 25	759	977 85	772	416 20	7	19 35	76	201 60	239	241 75
55	Toronto, West	Charles Lindsey	1	1,889	2,875	3,615 25	18	.....	.....	.....	832	1,340 35	615	781 25	556	284 35	105	209 65	2	5 75	189	341 80
56	Victoria	C. D. Barr	18	2,550	1 851	2,219 35	4	..	....	.....	572	902 50	530	641 60	459	231 35	84	152 90	14	26 00	498	650 40
57	Waterloo	Isaac Master	13	2,403	2 491	2,985 90	41	66	2	2 50	900	1,399 80	661	768 80	546	276 60	105	199 25	3	7 45	190	205 20
58	Welland	James E. Morin	16	1,710	2,013	2,856 35	85	.....	8	16 10	770	1,252 05	474	732 70	433	253 80	74	178 45	20	38 15	675	1,172 15
59	Wellington, North	John Anderson	11	1,759	1,622	1,737 90	83	21	2	2 80	503	840 70	441	561 60	398	199 70	21	51 60	3	7 40	880	617 70
60	Wellington, S. and C	N. Higginbotham	12	4,378	1,646	1,913 25	70	.....	....	.....	502	753 75	486	618 25	423	214 40	56	96 85	1	2 85	217	265 75
61	Wentworth	Nicholas Awery	10	2,498	3,885	4,614 75	49	.....	4	6 80	1,141	1,822 00	1,127	1,301 60	957	492 80	112	227 85	16	28 75	795	1,064 10
62	York, E. and W	James Massey	14	1,216	2,235	2,991 85	97	4	....	.....	689	1,174 50	488	670 45	451	247 55	74	167 70	2	4 85	145	886 20
63	York, North	James J. Pearson	10	.....	1,120	1,473 65	....	.....	....	.....	355	518 55	328	438 60	242	137 60	57	136 40	.....	.....	316	261 08

STATEMENT II.

made in accordance with the provisions of 56 Vic., cap. 21, secs. 117 and 120; with which are contrasted the amount of Fees for the years 1894 and 1895.

SCHEDULE A.

Discharge of mortgages.		Wills.		Leases.		Abstracts.		Searches.		Mechanics' liens.		All other instruments.		26	27	28	31	31a
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25					
No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	Received for work done for municipalities.	Received for other services not enumerated.	Fees earned and not received.	Paid deputy registrar for services.	Other office charges paid by registrar.
	$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
138	78 90	8	14 30	.....	.....	258	248 52	489	222 10	70	24 40	121	166 55	.....	.....	.....	450 00	318 01
416	222 65	83	161 40	1	1 53	129	153 15	1,367	347 50	7	2 75	214	295 53	.....	38 08	154 15	900 00	124 00
799	412 85	125	258 30	4	8 60	1,6 8	842 25	1,028	257 30	25	6 70	328	469 60	.....	228 60	1,089 86	719 00	589 72
535	338 40	64	156 15	5	9 15	614	651 46	908	358 75	3	75	206	315 45	.....	115 25	108 00	625 00	721 85
541	761 80	38	77 65	4	10 95	495	582 70	695	296 15	8	2 00	169	241 30	.....	174 25	.....	700 00	193 00
218	110 55	32	64 70	6	10 60	64	75 00	397	124 00	5	1 25	61	90 00	.....	3 25	.....	500 00	7 10
176	69 50	27	55 25	.....	.....	123	69 20	249	168 15	.....	.....	99	148 20	.....	.....	25 50	400 00	.....
139	87 75	35	61 40	.....	.....	102	127 35	272	98 95	2	50	89	133 85	.....	15 15	162 90	420 00	75 00
652	331 65	74	174 70	21	32 45	133	225 60	1 666	429 70	.....	.....	276	400 35	271 12	113 70	12 85	498 35	429 51
838	418 40	72	164 85	133	224 95	333	477 30	2,277	988 05	321	9 15	356	531 80	.....	98 10	.....	884 00	611 05
251	164 25	48	76 70	32	67 40	140	131 00	851	268 15	1	25	104	139 25	.....	.....	.....	350 00	80 91
186	95 60	173	117 20	4	6 80	171	203 00	331	98 10	.....	.....	104	129 40	.....	55 90	326 28	360 00	11 30
295	129 55	64	115 50	3	4 35	173	177 40	3 8	100 85	.....	.....	84	126 55	.....	7 75	.....	700 00	110 00
523	271 70	66	161 25	6	13 40	593	521 50	1,178	312 70	15	4 50	101	147 70	12 50	131 20	556 00	600 00	423 63
508	247 55	50	68 45	11	19 00	735	555 95	334	108 80	2	50	189	292 50	.....	.....	507 00	423 00	189 95
265	132 80	64	118 00	11	18 40	355	238 55	790	413 75	11	2 75	133	200 40	6 00	44 75	90 99	1,000 00	30 00
16	8 00	2	5 65	1	1 40	81	54 40	80	21 25	1	50	31	40 00	5 00	6 35	.....	75 00	.....
208	103 70	31	60 40	.....	.....	241	115 75	613	338 58	5	1 25	140	198 35	41 35	59 00	80 15	700 00	199 58
558	284 20	98	189 80	24	43 15	572	791 65	1,933	517 20	1	25	421	623 75	.....	165 25	4,878 55	1,000 00	1,581 57
726	386 15	113	196 35	4	8 30	825	608 85	853	241 95	3	75	273	387 10	.....	.....	495 60	.....	664 55
206	103 10	52	93 40	1	1 55	275	203 80	345	113 30	6	1 50	82	118 15	.....	.....	321 80	375 00	239 00
214	142 85	39	61 55	1	3 15	56	80 20	480	228 93	41	14 80	96	138 70	.....	.....	.....	630 00	63 17
888	445 50	75	117 20	99	190 50	401	459 50	1,811	491 30	30	7 75	432	689 20	.....	90 10	118 85	1,000 00	1,199 72
079	542 55	89	188 75	43	71 10	618	405 85	2,234	877 45	6	1 50	331	560 40	.....	110 85	479 63	800 00	1,663 51
126	62 95	34	51 85	1	2 80	61	72 60	80	41 10	4	1 00	44	58 10	.....	.....	.....	96 00	22 00
262	135 05	41	75 60	2	3 25	191	89 70	617	191 40	2	75	171	276 60	.....	40 10	15 00	500 00	100 00
472	237 60	104	165 20	18	30 40	304	379 15	1,243	329 40	21	6 05	185	241 55	.....	21 75	98 75	1,196 00	216 46
257	126 75	40	100 00	6	9 90	101	132 90	485	187 35	.....	.....	122	172 60	.....	29 10	71 12	300 00	105 00
450	289 05	50	102 85	15	27 90	653	667 43	883	320 75	3	1 25	202	284 05	.....	48 15	275 00	365 00	482 56
459	235 30	58	104 80	5	9 40	116	176 15	1,089	425 65	49	15 75	165	209 65	.....	61 10	.....	396 20	358 49
48	26 75	2	3 50	1	3 35	102	83 20	185	71 00	.....	.....	26	31 20	.....	47 30	38 85	.....	28 21
577	288 30	91	178 70	3	4 80	190	244 60	1,149	328 49	5	1 65	232	445 90	.....	56 40	148 20	416 00	410 30
235	119 00	46	89 65	11	18 30	227	252 20	372	179 70	1	25	123	180 15	.....	.....	150 00	520 00	545 00
161	87 20	8	15 35	2	3 70	230	288 30	832	235 05	5	1 25	135	210 85	.....	81 20	110 30	500 00	114 81
113	56 50	1	1 40	1	1 85	136	101 05	63	15 75	4	1 00	73	108 90	.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....
415	207 50	62	135 30	14	22 05	202	339 85	1,574	409 70	1	25	240	369 20	1,603 25	59 75	13 75	624 00	576 00
276	163 45	34	67 70	3	4 20	467	617 00	280	116 95	4	1 00	94	147 90	.....	61 35	163 83	335 00	94 95
125	70 50	16	34 60	.....	.....	165	209 35	328	88 30	3	75	101	112 35	.....	22 05	153 11	420 00	10 95
445	225 75	97	191 65	3	6 20	402	480 80	316	91 40	8	2 00	213	236 75	.....	29 20	.....	166 00	615 00
563	285 30	45	88 80	2	8 70	839	640 95	1,028	257 10	51	14 70	269	425 45	146 80	40 45	.....	1,060 00	167 97
592	402 05	121	244 20	16	28 40	541	661 00	1,783	487 00	6	1 50	357	558 10	.....	123 60	.....	800 80	914 81
98	55 90	6	14 25	1	1 40	335	252 30	875	235 40	5	1 50	47	113 10	.....	71 85	182 30	299 00	5 10
298	161 85	54	109 15	7	15 70	206	333 80	799	238 50	10	2 50	258	380 65	.....	76 00	30 00	700 00	270 00
451	228 10	57	128 75	5	9 40	294	307 25	801	220 20	2	50	170	245 65	.....	57 05	126 52	720 00	460 70
246	121 70	52	101 35	1	1 40	247	249 25	334	85 95	2	50	114	160 00	.....	23 55	.....	600 00	111 45
365	184 00	90	139 65	2	6 10	322	440 40	801	340 00	.....	.....	215	313 05	.....	.....	60 00	840 00	273 35
278	139 00	37	71 00	5	6 80	155	161 40	253	71 70	2	50	91	128 85	.....	107 30	216 29	420 00	16 00
255	127 60	47	85 20	2	3 40	99	103 60	595	178 45	.....	.....	121	151 75	.....	27 25	212 59	700 00	43 00
35	17 50	.	.....	.....	.....	165	112 75	22	9 15	1	50	59	69 10	.....	.....	.....	800 00	127 00
516	261 10	52	80 75	1	1 70	596	216 15	1,103	422 20	14	3 50	169	242 55	.....	96 50	.....	850 00	.....
230	143 10	24	43 20	.....	.....	256	238 70	56	22 00	2	1 90	57	74 45	8 00	88 60	.....	400 00	30 00
947	483 15	109	267 55	7	16 85	.....	1,331 62	.....	464 29	13	5 25	382	661 40	.....	148 79	839 00	800 00	2,076 11
292	148 60	42	68 50	4	9 10	174	191 75	837	343 05	1	25	88	122 05	.....	52 20	125 05	200 00	57 00
49	26 10	2	2 95	.....	.....	149	132 40	257	136 45	6	1 75	49	71 25	.....	.....	80 55	197 85	8 26
772	416 20	7	19 35	76	201 60	239	241 75	3,806	1,151 45	51	12 85	815	912 80	.....	68 95	.....	1,415 86	1,304 65
556	284 35	105	209 65	2	5 75	189	341 80	3,611	1,178 40	41	10 80	724	983 10	.....	64 70	.....	1,499 45	1,014 50
459	231 35	84	152 90	14	26 00	498	650 40	1,239	393 70	5	1 35	188	263 65	253 93	142 25	78 80	500 00	634 60
546	276 60	105	199 25	3	7 45	190	203 20	685	249 25	15	3 75	259	327 45	.....	.....	553 85	880 62	552 40
433	253 80	74	178 45	20	38 15	675	1,172 15	1,145	310 30	30	11 10	231	374 00	.....	165 65	378 80	802 95	541 66
388	199 70	21	51 60	3	7 40	890	617 70	318	95 65	9	2 25	45	72 80	.....	.....	589 25	400 00	940 00
423	214 40	56	96 85	1	2 85	217	265 75	1,334	368 15	2	50	176	226 65	.....	54 25	86 34	520 00	260 81
957	492 80	112	227 85	16	28 75	795	1,351 10	2,566	888 03	34	10 05	494	721 95	.....	20 15	225 00	983 50	967 68
451	247 55	74	167 70	2	4 85	145	386 25	1,802	773 10	7	1 75	459	724 90	.....	69 90	.....	824 00	1,283 11
242	137 60	57	136 40	.....	.....	316	261 05	508	150 40	4	1 00	134	211 50	.....	.....	.....	800 00	6 25

SCHEDULE B.

Number and aggregate amount of mortgages registered.								
38	38	38	38	38	39	40		
For nominal consideration, or amount not specified.	For $1,000, or under.	Over $1,000, and not exceeding $2,000.	Over $2,000, and not exceeding $5,000.	Over $5,000.	Total number.	Aggregate amount.		No. of registration division.
Class 1	*Class 2*	*Class 3*	*Class 4*	*Class 5*				
						$ c.		
2	369	21	4	2	398	101,931 92	1	
14	296	99	54	14	477	664 161 00	2	
54	690	191	100	7	1,042	963,376 26	3	
12	457	96	48	6	619	594,466 22	4	
37	323	136	49	1	546	521,571 27	5	
2	157	57	22	1	239	252,398 83	6	
4	90	33	26	5	158	282,553 96	7	
2	80	34	42	1	159	2:5 835 10	8	
19	538	158	91	7	806	873 731 68	9	
3	637	130	73	18	871	998,382 12	10	
.....	253	46	35	3	337	292,562 96	11	
.....	167	44	12	1	224	190,519 00	12	
1	175	53	21	4	254	252,089 41	13	
21	437	122	40	3	623	537,923 62	14	
18	403	200	46	7	674	569,200 32	15	
2	231	71	33	2	361	3,421 55	16	
7	37	4	.....	3	51	44,865 00	17	
8	167	56	49	6	286	375,303 73	18	
3	551	115	52	21	742	854,589 00	19	
29	424	196	120	9	778	916,288 52	20	
12	139	65	30	4	250	265,631 76		
2	154	36	36	8	236	534 682 00	21	
9	748	137	82	17	993	914 304 16	22	
23	683	181	109	15	1,011	1,0+7,677 37	23	
8	115	16	8	2	149	112,788 76	24	
14	241	46	15	2	318	226,612 99	25	
8	408	110	52	9	587	611,627 96	26	
6	248	64	31	1	350	255,135 00	27	
10	357	99	69	11	546	631,412 97	28	
6	380	110	57	25	578	837,987 31	29	
.....	100	4	.....	1	105	65,763 86	30	
.....	333	154	116	14	617	818,314 78	31	
11	187	57	41	1	300	301,780 17	32	
4	273	16	5	1	299	154,880 82	33	
1	189	13	9	1	213	143,002 22	34	
2	402	84	30	3	521	409,733 00	35	
12	240	62	18	3	335	202,822 20	36	
1	106	18	16	3	243	145,405 40	37	
11	331	99	90	10	541	74,685 00	38	
12	467	148	95	38	760	1,197,289 00	39	
11	448	181	149	21	810	1,279,628 00	40	
.....	199	5	3	.....	207	87,661 10	41	
8	198	86	64	8	364	497,842 04	42	
7	262	122	99	10	500	728,460 76	43	
1	130	59	70	6	266	413,201 45	44	
4	340	89	28	20	481	501,373 80	45	
2	248	68	15	1	335	236,953 96	46	
.....	159	65	27	5	256	249,881 00	47	
1	53	60	5	1	70	61,598 64	48	
11	615	108	35	6	775	557,393 99	49	
1	229	28	11	.....	269	168,046 75	50	
19	924	195	101	18	1,257	1,248,320 19	51	
4	281	36	21	2	344	230,733 28	52	
.....	61	4	6	.....	71	58,392 95	53	
6	830	158	159	106	759	2,698,707 00	54	
8	340	134	97	36	615	1 382,686 00	55	
12	346	97	63	12	530	528,617 00	56	
9	407	118	100	27	661	999 425 00	57	
11	346	67	28	22	474	557,101 00	58	
15	242	86	95	3	441	460,219 50	59	
21	230	130	91	14	486	665,360 44	60	
25	700	211	150	41	1,127	1,498,726 00	61	
5	257	102	87	37	488	917,186 00	62	
7	212	66	38	5	328	345,893 61	63	

No. 62.

Copies of Orders in Council respecting the administration of the Game Laws. Presented to the Legislature, 30th March, 1897. *Not printed.*

No. 63.

Return to an Order of the House of the second day of April, 1896, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and any person respecting the opening of a certain letter addressed to F. R. Davidson, Burlington, by E. Richardson, at the request of one Welsh, Emigrant Agent at the G. T. R. Station, Toronto, in the year 1895. Presented to the Legislature, 30th March, 1897. Mr. *Kerns*. *Not printed.*

No. 64.

Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of March, 1897, for a Return giving copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government and any officer of the Northern Exhibition held at Walkerton, relating to the withholding of money payable to prize winners. Presented to the Legislature, 30th March, 1897. Mr. *Carnegie*. *Not printed.*

No. 65.

Return to an Order of the House of the fifteenth day of March, 1897, for a Return of copies of any report of the Inspector of Division Courts, and all other documents in connection with the dismissal of John Dickinson, Bailiff. Also, giving the names of all applicants for the position, and copies of all correspondence regarding the same. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1897. Mr. *Ryerson*. *Not printed.*

No. 66.

Return to an Order of the House of the fifteenth day of March, 1897, for a Return of all correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, or the Chief Game Warden, and any member of the Government of the Province of Quebec, with reference to the provision of the Game Laws of the two Provinces requiring residents of each Province to take out licenses in order to enjoy the privilege of shooting in the other Province. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1897. Mr. *Barr*. *Not printed.*

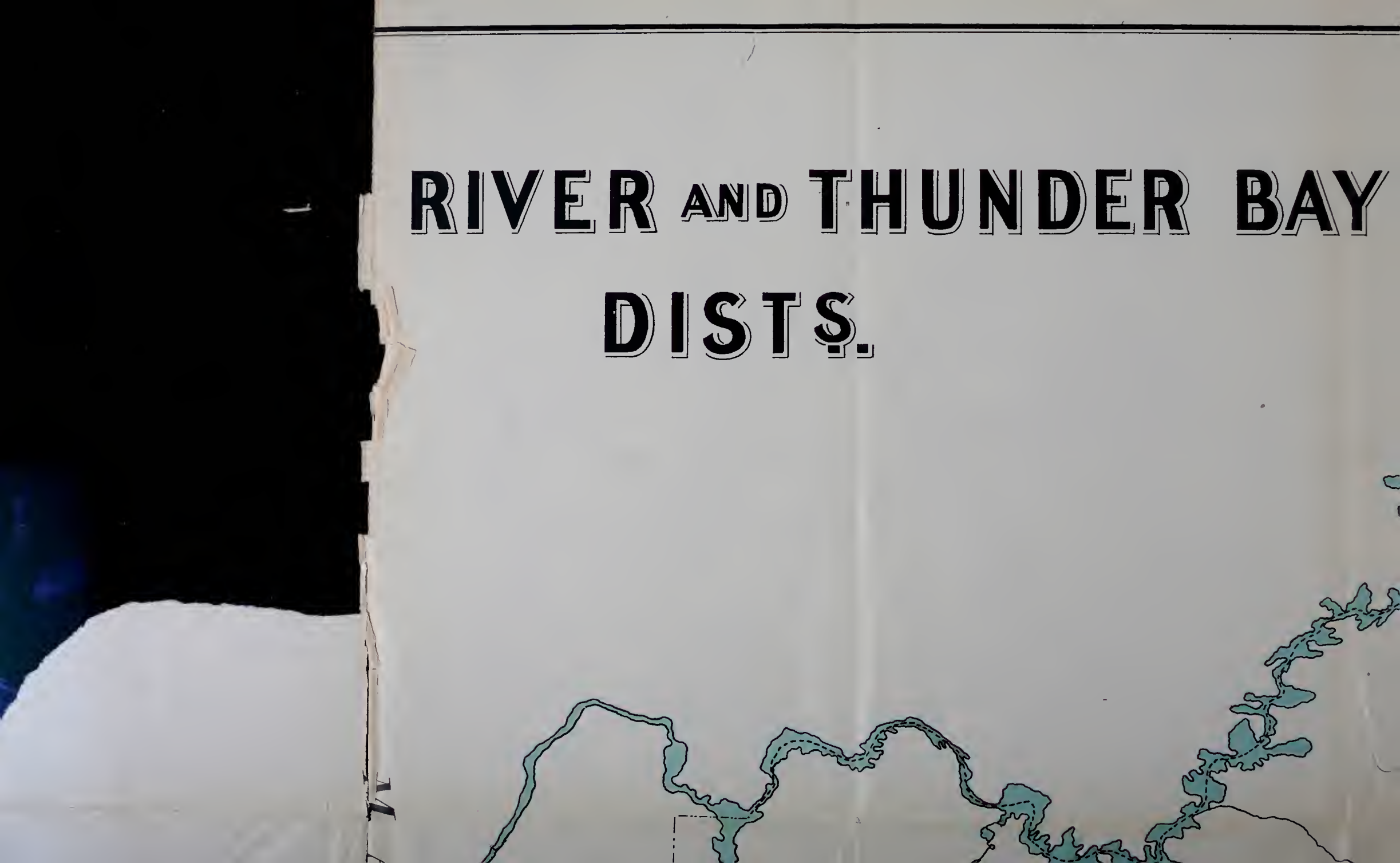
No. 67.

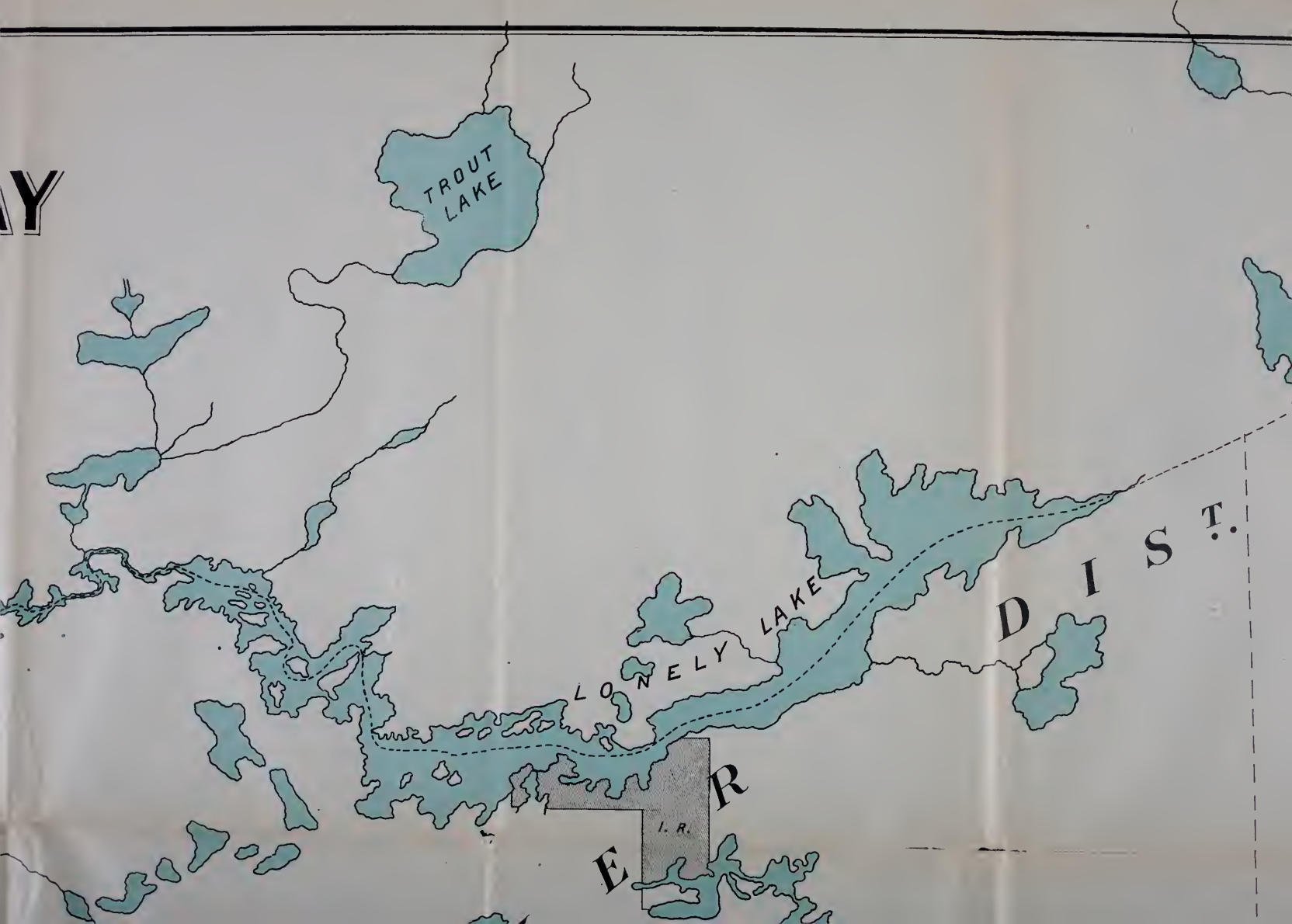
Copy of an Order in Council respecting regulations made and established under the Algonquin National Park Act. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1897. *Not printed.*

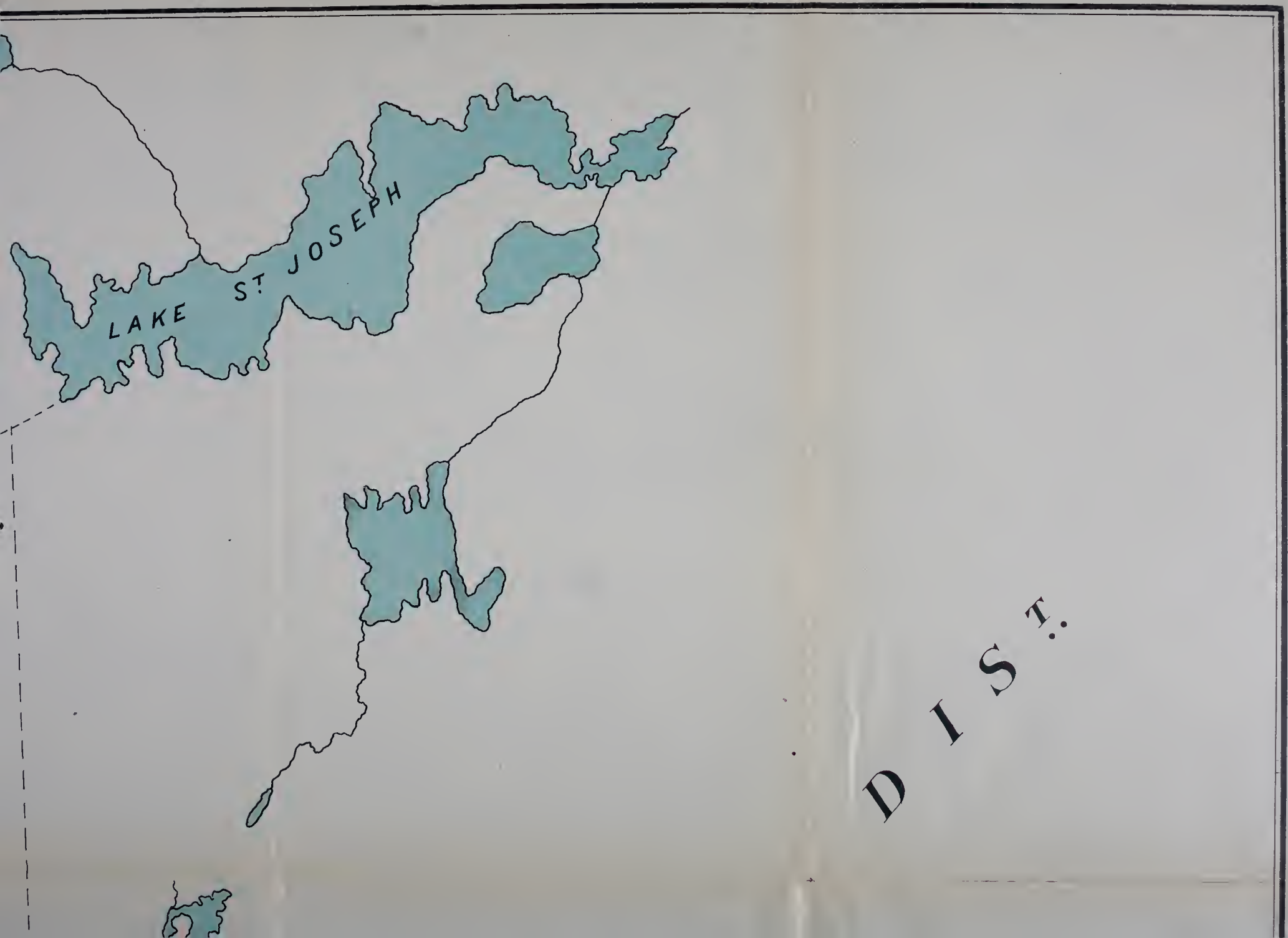
No. 68.

Return to an Order of the House of the thirty-first day of March, 1897, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Chief Game Warden and Alexander Dixon, touching the conduct of Deputy Game Warden Smith. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1897. Mr. *Ryerson*. *Not printed.*

RIVER AND THUNDER BAY DISTS.




TROUT LAKE
LONELY LAKE
I. R.
DIST.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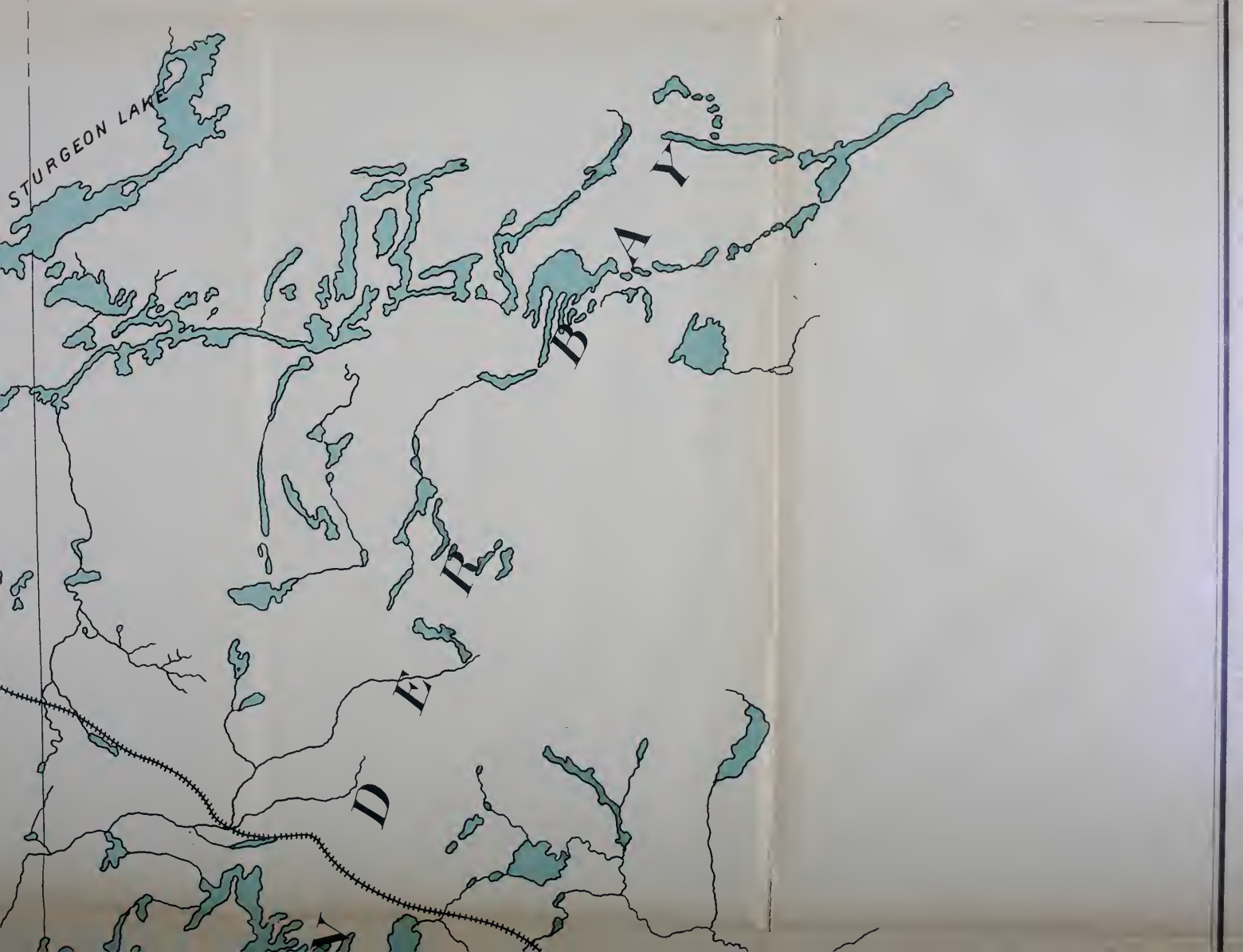
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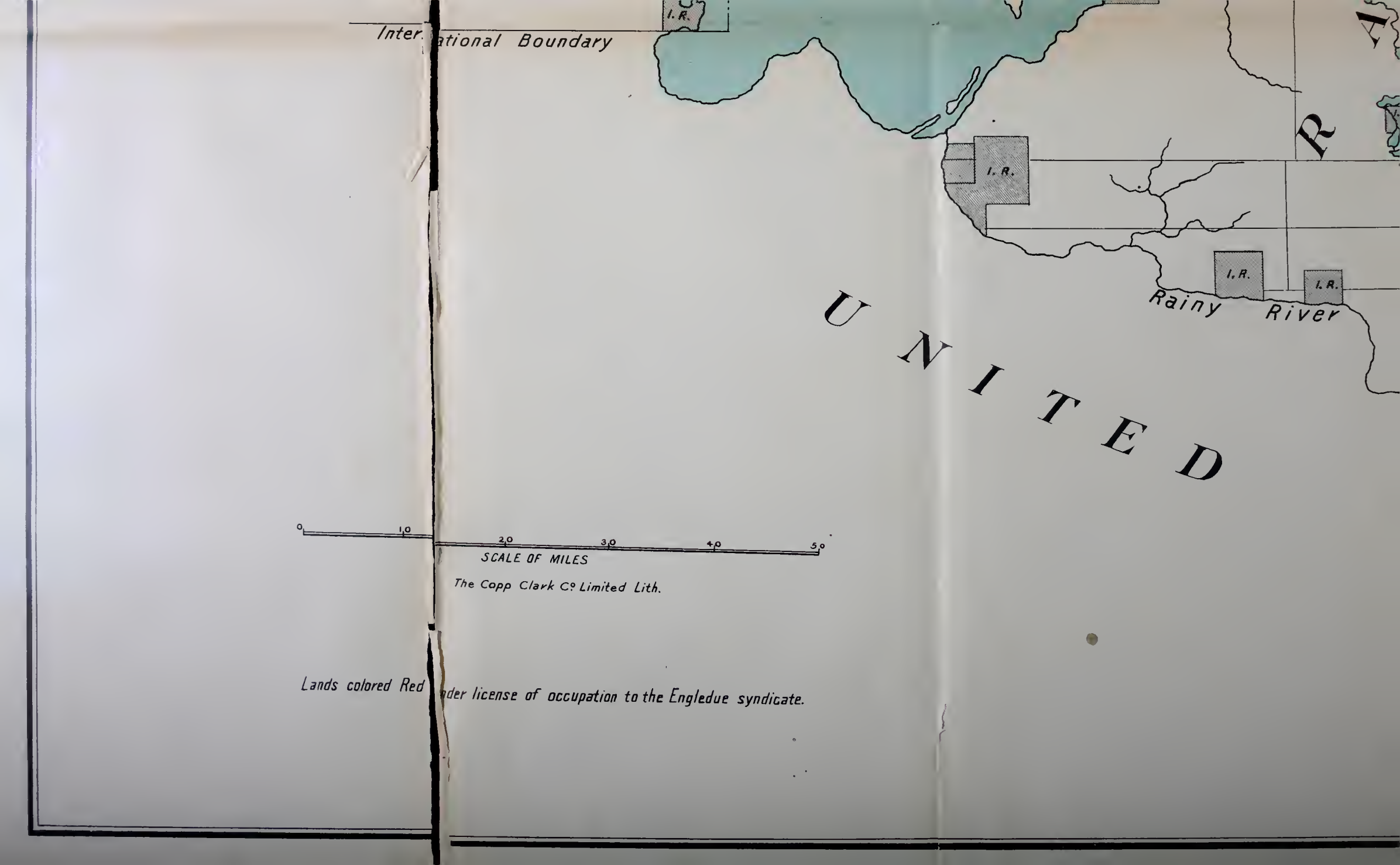
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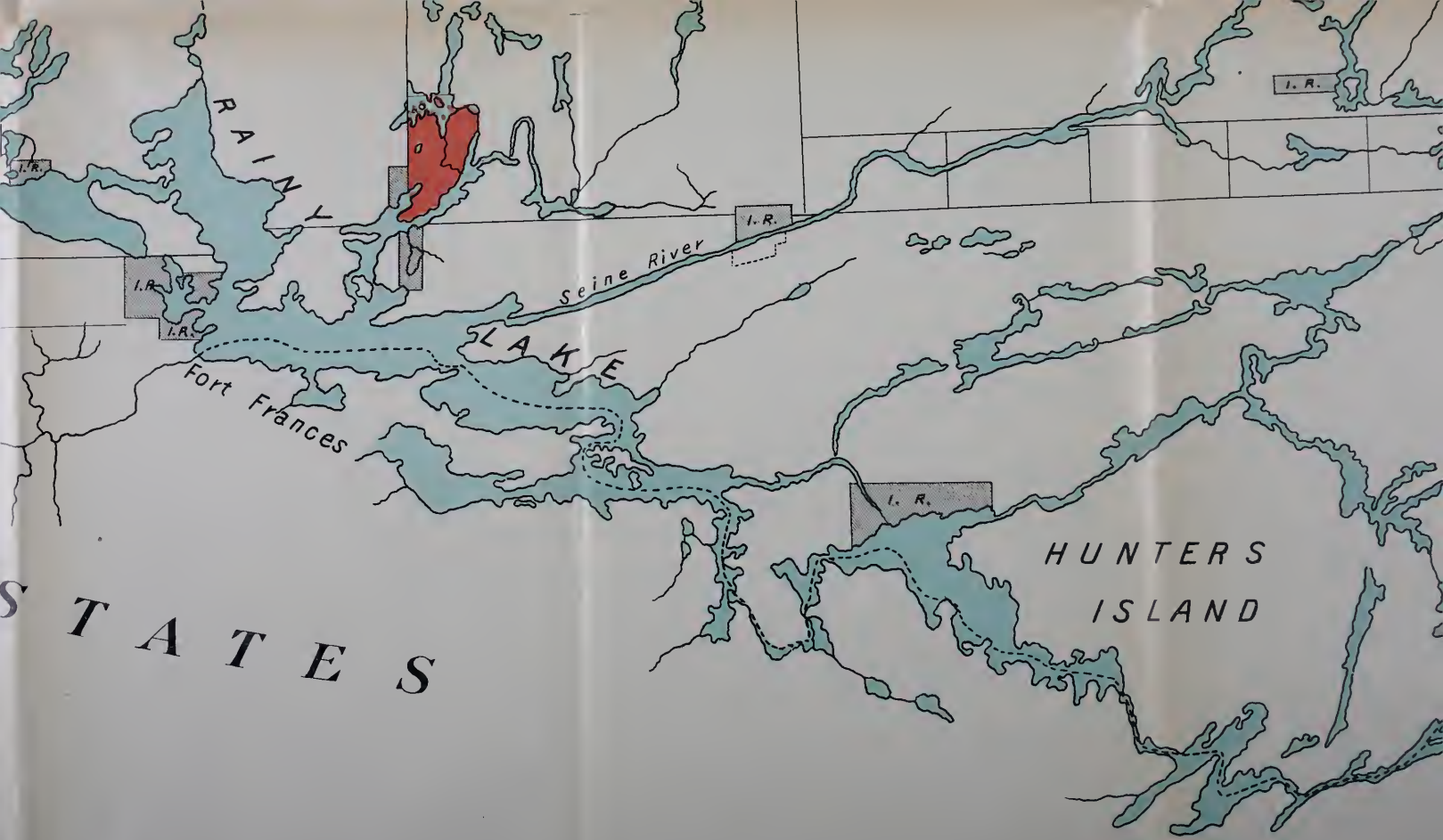
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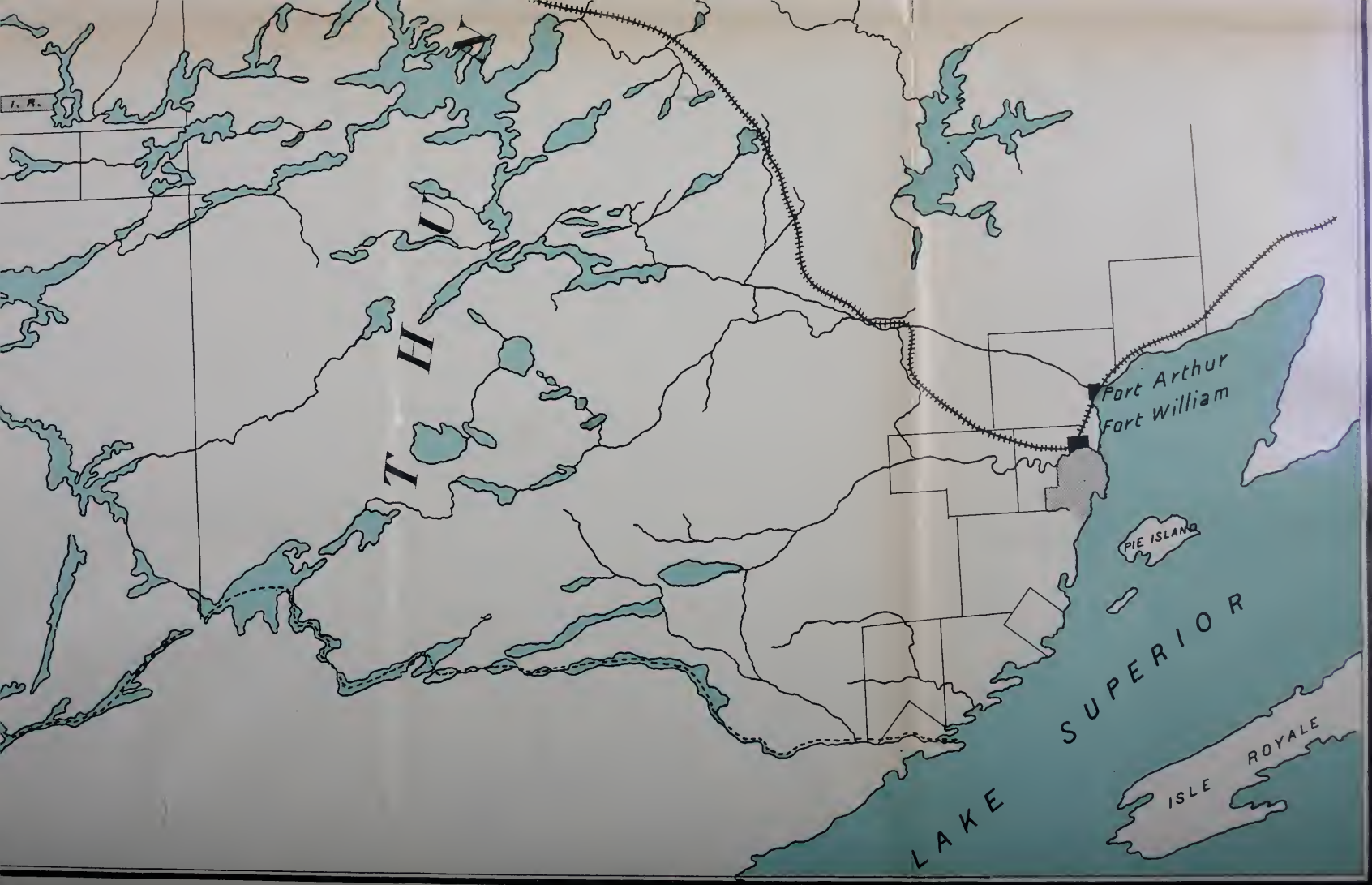
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RETURN

Of papers *re* application of estate of Alexander McArthur *re* Timber Berth, Township of Lumsden.

By Command,

E. J. DAVIS,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, April, 1897.

PAPERS *RE* APPLICATION OF ESTATE OF ALEXANDER McARTHUR *RE* TIMBER BERTH, TOWNSHIP OF LUMSDEN.

Toronto, January 29th, 1895.

The Honourable
The Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Township of Lumsden, north shore of Lake Huron. We are prepared to pay $96,875.00 as a bonus for this township, and dues as timber is cut. Payment on or before the end of the year 1895.

Yours truly,
(Signed) THE McARTHUR BROS. CO.
By Alexander McArthur, Director

The Commissioner said he would accept this offer. Note does not bear interest Ground rent for 1895-96 to be paid by McArthur, but not 1894-95.

(Signed) A. W.
1st February, 1895.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, January 30th, 1895.

Messrs. McArthur Bros.
Toronto.

Gentlemen,—Your offer of $96,875.00 bonus for the Township of Lumsden is accepted. The timber dues to be paid will be fixed by the conditions of the sale of 1892, viz, $1.25 per 1,000 feet B.M. on sawlogs and $25 per 1,000 feet cubic on square and waney board timber.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. S.—Your note payable on the 15th December next, will be satisfactory, the Department of course retaining its hold on the limit as in other cases until full payment.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, January 30th, 1895.

Sir,—Referring to the bid which you made for the Township of Lumsden at the timber sale of 1892, and to your neglect and refusal to make any payment or otherwise carry out the purchase or comply with the conditions of the said timber sale, I have now to inform you that the attempted purchase by you of this berth is cancelled, or in other words is null and void.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Chas. Cameron, Esq.,
Collingwood.

Same letter to Thomas Long, Esq., 513 Jarvis street, Toronto.

Toronto, January 31st, 1895.

The Honourable
The Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 30th to hand accepting our offer of $96,875.00 as a bonus for timber on Lumsden Township.

We enclose you herewith our note for $96,875.00 due the 15th of December, 1895, hoping this is in order.

Yours truly,
THE McARTHUR BROS. CO., Ltd.,
By Alex. McArthur, Director.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, February 6th, 1895.

Gentlemen,—I beg formally to notify you that your purchase of the Township of Lumsden, North Shore of Lake Huron, has been duly completed, and proper entries made in the Departmental books to that effect.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

The McArthur Bros. Co.,
Toronto.

November 20th, 1895.

The Honourable
The Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Re Purchase of Timber Berth, Township of Lumsden.

Dear Sir,—I have the unpleasant duty devolving on me, of asking the Crown to cancel the sale of the above berth which was purchased by my late brother without my knowledge or responsibility, although the promissory note of our company was given for the purchase. The responsibility of meeting the note of course devolves on us, and then his estate to our company. This matter troubles his widow very much and must seriously embarrass his estate. Just at this time with the affairs of my late brother being unsettled, it must if pressed by the Government, result in placing matters in a most unfortunate position.

We purchased a block of berths amounting to over $358,000.00 at the last sale, and paid for them to the cent, and I may tell you frankly, that we paid $125,000.00 more than they were worth, but we as business men met our obligations to the Department in due time as we always did, but the case with Lumsden differs in this respect, that it was purchased, not by our company, but by my late brother, and had he lived he would have met it somehow, but his death has changed the circumstances very materially, and I

respectfully ask the Crown to cancel the sale and return the note. We have always been honourable to the Crown and our dealings with the Department just, and I hope our long and straightforward business relations with you will have some weight and receive from you the consideration that such a case from my view, sustains.

Should the Crown consider that some small penalty be paid, I will pay it myself rather than disturb Mrs. McArthur, for she is much troubled about it.

Kindly give this matter your best consideration, and if anything can be done I will feel more than grateful.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) PETER McARTHUR.

TORONTO, November 27th, 1895

Hon. A. S. HARDY, M. P. P.,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Re TIMBER BERTH, TOWNSHIP OF LUMSDEN.

DEAR SIR,—If the Crown will consent to accept $5,000 for the concellation of the sale, we will pay the amount and have this matter off Mrs. McArthur's mind. We trust you can do this, as it is a somewhat large penalty to pay, particularly in view of our long and honourable relations with the Department. Please let us know by the 30th what you wish us to do.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) PETER McARTHUR

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, November 29th, 1895.

Re LUMSDEN.

MY DEAR SIR,—The note does not mature in this matter until the 15th prox.

I duly brought your letter and offer before the Attorney-General and my other colleagues, but they were unanimously of opinion that we are not in a position to act upon your offer. We are not in the position of private persons who conduct their own business, but are answerable to others.

The bargain was deliberately made, and after many offers had been submitted by your brother and declined. He was too, a very competent judge not only of his own business interests but of the value of timber and timber lands, and we should find it very difficult, indeed impossible, to give a satisfactory answer to the House for setting aside the contract.

Another offer or suggestion was made in regard to time. I think some arrangement can be made as to that in view of the death of your brother and the alteration of the circumstances of the company by reason thereof.

I would very gladly recommend anything that would assist you which may be not inconsistent with the interests of the Department, but cannot go beyond that. Call in and talk the matter over.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

(Signed) ARTHUR S. HARDY.

PETER MCARTHUR, ESQ.,
McArthur Brcs. Lumber Co., Limited,
Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 3rd, 1895.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 20th ult. in connection with the Township of Lumsden. Perhaps it would be advisable to discuss the matter viva voce in order that you might state fully whatever you desire to urge.

The Commissioner will be here to-morrow and next day at any rate.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. MCARTHUR,
McArthur Bros,
Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 15th December, 1895.

THE MCARTHUR BROS. CO.,
Toronto, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to remind you that your note for $96,875 held by the Depart ment, on account of bonus for timber limit in Lumsden, will mature on the 18th instant.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 7th January, 1896.

THE MCARTHUR BROS. CO.,
Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—On the 16th ultimo I wrote to you in regard to note of $96,875 which matured on the 18th.

I have to request that you will give this matter your immediate attention.

If you desire to renew the note, and are satisfied to furnish acceptable endorsation, you will be good enough to call at the Department and discuss the question.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Toronto, January 8th, 1896.

Aubrey White, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 7th received. In reply, our Mr. Peter McArthur is away at Ashland this week and is expected here on the 13th or 14th, when he will call and see you.

Yours truly,

THE McARTHUR BROS. CO. (LTD.)
Per N. Gordon.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, February 1st, 1896.

Gentlemen,—I have again to call your attention to your unpaid note for the Township of Lumsden, and to request that immediate steps be taken to settle the same.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

McArthur Bros. Co.,
Toronto.

Toronto, Feby. 6th, 1896.

Aubrey White, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner Crown Lands,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 1st received. I fully intended calling on you, but have been prevented by other engagements. I will be back in the city on Wednesday and will call and see you.

Yours truly,

THE McARTHUR BROS. CO. (LTD.)
(Signed) Peter McArthur.

In the matter of the contract or purchase of timber berth in the Township of Lumsden, in the District of Algoma, by Alexander McArthur, late of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, deceased, and the cancellation of said contract by the Government of the Province of Ontario.

Application is hereby made by the McArthur Bros. Lumber Company to the Government of the Province of Ontario, for the cancellation of the contract entered into by the above named Alexander McArthur, for the purchase of timber berth in the above named Township of Lumsden, and for the delivery up of the promissory note given by him in the name of the McArthur Bros. Lumber Company, on the following amongst other grounds :—

1. That at the time of entering into said contract, the late Alexander McArthur was not in a fit state of mind to make and realize fully the import and effect of such a contract ;

2. That he entered into said contract contrary to the advice and expressed wishes of his brother, Peter McArthur, then and now a member of the said company ;

3. That said Peter McArthur was not aware of his making said contract and giving said promissory note until after the same had occurred ;

4, That the estate of the late Alexander McArthur will have to bear the liability and will be very much embarassed thereby.

5. That the contract on the part of McArthur was an improvident one.

And in support of this application, are submitted the affidavit of Peter McArthur, the affidavit of Dr. Hilliard, of Ashville, North Carolina, and the affidavit and certificate of Dr. Hunt, of the City of Toronto.

Dated at Toronto, this 25th day of February, A.D. 1896.

(Signed) FRANK PEDLEY,
Solicitor for Applicant.

In the matter of the contract of purchase of Timber Berth in the Township of Lumsden, in the District of Algoma, by Alexander McArthur, late of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, deceased, and the cancellation of said contract by the Government of the Province of Ontario.

I, Peter McArthur, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Lumberman, make oath and say :—

1. That I am the President of the McArthur Bros. Lumber Company carrying on business in the Province of Ontario.

2. That I am a brother of the above named Alexander McArthur, now deceased, who in his lifetime was President of the above company for some time previous and up to the time of his death.

3. That my said brother died at Ashville, in the State of North Carolina, on or about the 24th day of February, 1895.

4. That shortly before his death in January, 1895, my said brother entered into a contract with the Government of the Province of Ontario for the purchase of a timber berth in the above mentioned township of Lumsden for the sum of $96,875 for which he gave on the 31st day of January, 1895, the promissory note of the above company payable on the 15th day of December, 1895.

5. The said note is now in the possession of the Ontario Government to the best of my information and belief and has not been paid.

6. For some time previous to his entering into said contract my said brother gave very strong evidence of lapses of memory and a loss of that grasp of business affairs in connection with the company so that he was urged by Dr. Hunt of this city to take a

rest from the cares of business and endeavor by a trip to some other country to recuperate in health, as I felt satisfied that he was not in a position to administer the affairs of the company in his then condition, and that the company's matters could be better attended to in his absence. I had noticed a gradual but perceptible decline in his method of administering his business, and that a very marked change had taken place during the December and January prior to his death in his conduct of matters coming before him from time to time.

7. Acting on the advice given, my brother went south to Ashville, North Carolina, on the 14th February, 1895, and after a very short stay, died there on the 24th of the same month.

8. My brother was a man very careful and cautious in business matters up to a year or so prior to his death, when he began to manifest a spirit of speculation entirely contrary and out of keeping with his former and usual business methods and decidedly contrary to his advice and example he had imposed on me during our entire business connection which extended over a period of 35 years.

9 As an evidence of his recklessness, he purchased mining stocks, of which he must have known absolutely nothing and was victimized to a very considerable extent by men who recognized and too readily took advantage of his mental weakness which became very noticeable to me and which gave me very much concern.

In one particular instance in December, 1894, he signed a document to exchange a 1st mortgage we had upon the Ophir Mine amounting to $45,000 with additional covenants by men of substance for $45,000 in bonds of the same mine and which formed only a small portion of the intended issue by a company without any personal responsibility whatever, thus giving up a very valuable security for the precarious position of a mere bondholder without any additional property as security.

Although my brother had signed the agreement for this transfer, I refused to consent to the same when the papers were presented to me for signature, and pointed out to him the unbusinesslike character of such a transaction. He refused to discuss the matter and appeared not to appreciate the responsibility he had incurred and that he had surrendered a very valuable security without any fairly equivalent consideration. My refusal to join in the transfer put an end to the negotiation and saved him from a large pecuniary loss.

10. In reference to the timber berth in question, I may say that he spoke to me about buying it along with a small limit on Lake Pogomasing, but I pointed out that at that time we were bearing altogether too much financial liability and that it would be exceedingly unwise and unsafe for us to embark in this venture as our affairs then stood and particularly as our bankers had requested us not to ask for any advances for any new undertaking. The result of our discussion was that he promised me he would have nothing to do with it.

11. When I learned that he had purchased the limit in question I was very much annoyed and exceedingly astonished to learn that he had given the company's note therefor. The company in no manner, except in so far as the signing of the note by my brother is concerned, were responsible or beneficiary in the transaction and have made no provision for the payment of the note. The full import of his unwarranted act in entering upon this transaction and giving the note as aforesaid seemed to worry him very much He avoided as much as possible referring to it, and often expressed anxiety to get away from business cares then appearing to weigh heavily upon his mind.

12. The purchase of the said limit and signing of the note only came to my knowledge after it had occurred through my late brother, and I felt very much disturbed over the matter and would then and there have disclaimed on behalf of the company, any responsibility to the Government had I known that such disclaimer would effect the company's legal liability.

13. In event of our company being held liable for the amount of the note, the personal estate of the late Alexander McArthur will have to bear the charge. This estate, I may say, owing to his business peculiarities during the last few months of his life has been very much reduced and will be seriously embarrassed if we are compelled to provide for the liquidation of the note.

14. The limit in question in one which had it been purchased by us in the ordinary course of business might be a desirable property, but purchased as it was, imposing additional financial burdens contrary to my expressed wishes, I do not see my way clear to accept the limit either for myself or the company.

Sworn before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 14th day of February, 1896. (Signed) PETER McARTHUR.

(Signed) FRANK PEDLEY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF BUNCOMBE. } ss.

In Re ALEXANDER McARTHUR, DECEASED.

William D. Hilliard being first duly sworn says: That he is a practicing physician in the City of Asheville, County of Buncombe and State of North Carolina, and has been continuously and exclusively engaged in the practice of medicine for the past eighteen years; that he is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., having been graduated at the said college on the 11th day of March, 1878.

That he attended in his capacity as a physician, Mr. Alexander McArthur, of Toronto, Canada, in his last illness in the City of Asheville, North Carolina. Mr. McArthur died in the Battery Park hotel in Asheville, North Carolina, in February, 1895, suddenly, of anginæ pectoris. His acquaintance with him was limited to his intercourse and contact with him in his professional capacity and only continued during his stay in Asheville. He died a few days after coming to Asheville. When he came to the City of Asheville he was suffering from an advanced stage of fatty degeneration of the heart, and there were other indications of senile decay. His conversations with him were limited because of the fact that conversation seemed a great labor and tiresome to him. He had a decided hesitancy in speech and his powers of locomotion were much limited. He would be unable to express an opinion alone from his attendance upon Mr. McArthur, of his mental capacity. To enable the affiant to express such an opinion with satisfaction to himself it would be necessary for him to know something of the history of Mr. McArthur. Coupling the facts stated in a letter of January 31st, 1896, from Mr. Peter Ryan, of Toronto, to him, and taking them to be true; that is, that "He entered into mining enterprises of the wildest kind and loaned and gave large sums to absolute and worthless strangers and acted altogether at variance with his accustomed conservative character and prudence," he would unhesitatingly pronounce his case one of incipient paresis, which must have continued for some length of time before he saw him. Taking these facts to be true, and connecting them with his condition during his attendance upon him, his apparent age and generally enfeebled condition of mind and body, he would, without hesitation say, that in his opinion, Mr. McArthur was of unsound mind for some period of time prior to his death, and prior to his arrival at Asheville, and incapable of making a legal valid contract.

Affiant further states that he was for the period of four years, assistant physician in the Western North Carolina State Hospital for the Insane, at Morganton, North Carolina, and that he is from his education and experience in the practice of his profession, capable of forming an opinion in such cases satisfactory to himself.

(Signed) WM. D. HILLIARD, M.D.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

This is to certify that on this the 18th day of February, 1896, personally came before me, Fred. Moore, a notary public in and for the County of Buncombe and State of North Carolina, Dr. William D. Hilliard, who is personally well known to me and the person he represents himself to be, and duly subscribed and was duly sworn to the foregoing affidavit by me. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal on this the day and year first above written in this certificate.

[L. S.] (Signed) FRED MOORE,
Not. Pub. in and for Buncombe Co., N.C.

A.

Some time in January, 1895, I was consulted by the late Alexander McArthur, of McArthur Bros., Toronto, with reference to his health. On that occasion he informed me that he had not been in his usual health for some months. The symptoms from which he suffered during the several months above referred to were those indicative of neurasthemas (nervous exhaustion), viz.: anorexia, insomnia, painful digestion and inclination to worry. Just before calling on me he had been to North Bay, and returned with above symptoms much aggravated. Careful and repeated examination convinced me that organic disease of the great internal organs of the body did not exist. The heart, liver, lungs and kidneys were free from organic disease; the great nervous centres, however, had suffered and were greatly exhausted by the long, severe and self-imposed labor he subjected them to, and were essentially the seat and cause of existing symptoms. From early life he was continually engaged in ardous physical and mental labor, and seldom took rest, and in my opinion, his condition, when he consulted me, was nothing more or less than the legitimate outcome of severe and prolonged labor and anxiety which his position at the head of a huge business concern naturally involved. There was such a very marked contrast between his condition, both mentally and physically during the last few months of his life and the many years of my acquaintance with him, that I repeatedly, during the December, 1894, and January, 1895, advised him that a complete rest and perfect freedom from the worries of business were absolutely necessary in order to avert serious consequences. His decline in health and mental vigor was very rapid during the January before his death. Although I am not prepared to state that his mind was unhinged at that time, yet I am of opinion that both mentally and physically he, during January of last year and up to the time he left Toronto for the South, was quite unfitted to manage the many business matters which from my knowledge of his affairs he then had in hand.

(Signed) H. HUNT, M.D.

TORONTO, February 14th, 1896.

In the matter of Alexander McArthur, late of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, deceased:

I, Henry Hunt, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, physician, make oath and say:

1. That I am a properly qualified and regularly practicing physician, practicing as such is the said City of Toronto.

2. That I have been practicing in said City for the last seven years, and in the County of Glengarry for about twelve years previous.

3. That I was well and intimately acquainted with the late Alexander McArthur, and attended him as his medical adviser for many years prior to his decease.

4. That shortly before his death I attended him in my professional capacity, and have set forth correctly in the hereunto annexed certificate marked A, his mental and physical condition as I found by examination and consultation with him during my attendance on him.

Sworn before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 21st day of February, A.D. 1896.

(Signed) HENRY HUNT.

Signed) FRANK PEDLEY,
A Com.

MEMO. FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Re McArthur.

As I understand the facts, the limit in question was originally put up at auction and bid up to a price of about $100,000. The purchase was not, however, carried out, and subsequently Mr. Alexander McArthur made application to purchase and endeavored to obtain the limit at a lower price. Being informed that the limit could not be sold at a less price without being again put up at auction, Mr. McArthur finally agreed to make the purchase on the same terms as had been offered and gave the note of his company therefor. It is now being asked that this contract should be rescinded on the following amongst other grounds:—

1. That at the time of entering into said contract the late Alexander McArthur was not in a fit state of mind to make and realize fully the import and effect of such a contract;

2. That he entered into said contract contrary to the advice and expressed wishes of his brother, Peter McArthur, then and now a member of the said company;

3. That said Peter McArthur was not aware of his making said contract and giving said promissory note until after the same had occurred;

4. That the estate of the late Alexander McArthur will have to bear the liability and will be very much embarrassed thereby;

5. That the contract on the part of McArthur was an improvident one.

In support of the application, affidavits have been put in by Peter McArthur, by Dr. Hilliard, of Asheville, and by Dr. Hunt, of Toronto.

Mr. Peter McArthur states (paragraph 6 of his affidavit) that for some time previous to his entering into the contract his brother gave very strong evidence of lapses of memory and a loss of his grasp of business affairs in connection with the company, and that he was urged by Dr. Hunt to take a rest and endeavor to recuperate in health. Mr. McArther also states that he had noticed a gradual but perceptible decline in his method of administering the business, and that a very marked change had taken place during the December and January prior to his death in his conduct of matters coming before him from time to time.

In paragraph 8 he states that his brother was very careful and cautious in business matters up to a year or so prior to his death, when he began to manifest a spirit of speculation entirely contrary and out of keeping with his former and usual business methods.

As an evidence of his recklessness (paragraph 9) it is stated that he purchased mining stocks of which he must have known absolutely nothing, and was victimized to a very considerable extent by men who recognized and took advantage of his mental weakness. It is mentioned that in one particular instance in December, 1894, he signed an agree-

ment for the exchange of a first mortgage on the Ophir mine with additional covenants by substantial men for $45,000 for bonds without any personal responsibility therefor. This agreement was not carried out in consequence of Mr. Peter McArthur's objection. No other specific case is mentioned.

In reference to the timber berth in question, it is stated (paragraph 10) that he spoke about buying it, but that it was pointed out by Mr. Peter McArthur that the company had altogether too much financial liability and that it would be unwise and unsafe to embark in the venture. In consequence of this discussion he promised to have nothing to do with it.

Paragraph 11 states that Mr. Peter McLaren was very much annoyed and astonished on learning that the limit had been purchased and the Company's note given therefor, adding with reference to his brother that "*the full import of his unwarranted act* in entering upon this transaction and giving the note as aforesaid *seemed to worry him very much.* He avoided as much as possible referring to it, and often expressed anxiety to get away from business cares then appearing to weigh heavily upon his mind."

Paragraph 13 states that in the event of the Company being held liable for the amount, the personal estate of Alexander McArthur will have to bear the charge, and that his estate having in consequence of his business peculiarities during the last few months of his life been very much reduced, will thereby be seriously embarrassed.

Paragraph 14 is as follows:—"The limit in question is one which had it been purchased by us in the ordinary course of business *might be a desirable property*, but purchased as it was, imposing additional financial burdens contrary to my expressed wishes, I do not see my way clear to accept the limit either for myself or the Company"

Dr. Hilliard states that Mr. McArthur died at Asheville suddenly, of angina pectoris and that he was suffering from an advanced stage of fatty degeneration of the heart, and that there were other indications of senile decay. He further states that there was a decided hesitancy of speech, and that his powers of locomotion were limited, but from his attendance alone he would be unable to express an opinion of his mental capacity. Assuming the fact to be as alleged, that "he entered into mining enterprises of the wildest kind and loaned and gave large sums to absolute and worthless strangers and acted altogether at variance with his accustomed conservative character and prudence," he would unhesitatingly pronounce his case one of incipient paresis. Taking the above facts to be true, and connecting them with his condition, Dr. Hilliard would without hesitation say that in his opinion Mr. McArthur was of unsound mind for some time prior to his death, and incapable of making a legal valid contract.

Dr. Hunt in his statement says that Mr. McArthur's symptoms indicated nervous exhaustion and that careful and repeated examination convinced him there was no organic disease of the great internal organs of the body. There was such a very marked contrast between his condition, both mentally and physically, during the last few months of his life and the many years of Dr. Hunt's acquaintance with him, that he repeatedly, during December, 1894, and January, 1895, advised that a complete rest and perfect freedom from the worries of business were absolutely necessary in order to avert serious consequences. Dr. Hunt, while saying that his decline in health and mental vigor during the January before his death was rapid, is "not prepared to state that his mind was unhinged at that time," but is of opinion that he was unfitted to manage the many business matters which he had in hand.

It is important to notice that the opinion of Dr. Hilliard, who had only known Mr. McArthur for a short time, is not in accord with the opinion of Dr. Hunt, who had known him for many years. Dr. Hilliard's opinion seems to be largely based on an exaggerated statement as to the unbusinesslike conduct of Mr. McArthur and cannot, I think, be relied on. It is to be observed that the purchase in question was one of Mr. McArthur's own seeking, and that time was taken in considering the matter and as would seem, consultation held with his brother who advised against it. It also seems from the final paragraph of Mr. McArthur's affidavit that the purchase was not in itself an unbusinesslike transaction, though he did not consider it prudent, having regard to the existing obligations of the firm.

"Looking at the facts so far as they can be gathered from the papers, I am of the opinion that the case is not one in which the Court would refuse specific performance were that remedy to be sought. In Addison on Contracts, page 405 (9th ed.) it is said, "if a party to a contract was at the time he entered into the agreement a lunatic or of unsound mind, and any imposition appears to have been practiced upon him, or any advantage taken of his infirmity by the other contracting parties, the contract would be void as having been procured by fraud; but if the contract is a fair and honest contract and bears no symptoms of the infirmity of mind of the party said to be charged thereon, the courts will enforce it like any other contract."

(Signed) J. R. C.

14th May, 1896.

Office of the Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

Toronto, 29th October, 1896.

My Dear Hardy,

Re Timber Limit sold to Alexander McArthur.

I have been studying these papers, and have failed to find any satisfactory ground on which I could say that the Government might properly by their own act and as a matter of Executive authority without the assent of the Legislature, cancel the sale either absolutely or in consideration of the $5,000 offered by Mr. Peter McArthur's letter of the 27th November, 1895. But while I think that as a matter of business and of executive authority the compromise proposed could not be put on any satisfactory ground, I should think that under the circumstances the Legislature would readily vote for this compromise, and perhaps, after due explanation, vote for it unanimously. I think that it may rather shock their sense of propriety that so large a purchase should be forced by the Province on the estate and family of the deceased, when his firm repudiates the transaction, and is not bound by it, and the deceased is shown to have been at the time in a weakened condition of mind, though not to the extent of rendering the purchase void, the purchase having been entered into by the deceased voluntarily and very deliberately.

The limit is there, and if resumed by the Government it is to be assumed that the Province will hereafter get for it all that it is worth, and most men would not be disposed to insist on more than it is worth being exacted by the Province from the widow and family.

The $5,000 would cover possible loss to the Province from the delay which has taken place, and the expenses which have been, and shall be, incurred on the part of the Province.

I should suggest that a selection be made of the papers necessary to show what has taken place, with the affidavit of the doctors, and any other evidence to the same effect; that this should be printed, and a motion made to the effect that the House approves of a cancellation of the sale, cancelled on terms of $5,000 being paid forthwith as a compromise of the transaction.

Another plan might be to refer the matter to a select committee, postponing the motion of approval until after the report of the committee had been obtained.

I return the papers in another envelope.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) O. MOWAT.

No. 70.

Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth of March, 1897, for a Return of the names of all persons or municipalities, who during the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, made application to the Government, under the Municipal Act, for an investigation into the financial condition of the municipality, and shewing how many were granted and how many refused, with the cause for refusal in each case. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1897. Mr. *Kerns*. *Not printed.*

No. 71.

Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of March, 1887, for a Return from the Clerks of the Police Courts at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston and Ottawa, shewing 1st. The number of times the Children's Court sat from the first day of January, 1896, to the first day of January, 1897. 2nd. The number of children brought before the Court. 3rd. The ages of such children. 4th. The ages of children sent to Penetanguishene Reformatory. 5th. The ages of children sent to Industrial Schools. 6th. Nationality. 7th. Religion. 8th. The nature of the offences or reasons why brought before the Court. 9th, How disposed of. 10th. Number of children who were before the Court twice. and number four times. 11th. The number before the Court four times and upwards. 12th. The highest number of times any one child was before the Court. 13th. The number of parents summoned to answer for their children. 14th. The number who appeared. 15th. The Courts in which a separate calendar for juvenile offenders is kept. And shewing as well the number of children under thirteen received into the Penetanguishene Reformatory and Mercer Refuge during the last two years, and the special reasons for their receptions. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1897. Mr. *Howland.* *Not printed.*

REPORT

Of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1896.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

E. J. DAVIS,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 9th April, 1897.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

To the Honourable George Airey Kirkpatrick,

Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to Your Honour the Report prepared with respect to the chief transactions of the Department of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario, during the year ending the 31st day of December, 1896.

E. J. DAVIS,
Secretary and Registrar
of the Province of Ontario.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 15th April, 1897.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, April 13th, 1897.

To the Honourable Elihu James Davis,
Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario:

SIR,—According to the practice, the undersigned respectfully submits for your information, a brief statement, partially tabular, of the work which was done in the Provincial Secretary's Office during the year 1896. This statement is general as to all the branches of the office work and special as to the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent.

It would appear, from the statistics derived from the Office Register, that, during the year, six thousand two hundred and seventy-nine new subjects were dealt with, with reference to which thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-two letters were written, and seventeen thousand three hundred and eighty-five received, and that two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven references of fyles to other Departments were made, and that, in respect to these and other matters, three thousand four hundred and sixty-seven references and reports from other Departments were received and acted upon.

The following table deals with this branch of the subject, consisting, as it does, of a statement by months of the correspondence in connection with the office work:

TABLE OF CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., 1896.

Months.	Number of despatches, letters and telegrams received.	Number of despatches, letters and telegrams written and sent out.	Number of references made to other Departments.	Number of references received from other departments.	Fees received.
					$ c.
January	1,543	1,443	334	315	1,231 45
February	1,550	1,376	251	215	1,081 45
March	1,269	1,335	353	329	1,283 70
April	985	896	272	266	1,247 80
May	739	808	266	212	789 95
June	548	679	231	144	856 65
July	1,860	4,353	396	270	1,849 10
August	1,239	2,141	331	279	828 10
September	1,024	764	321	218	1,214 25
October	1,036	900	242	165	2,036 55
November	707	767	203	200	2,797 10
December	972	1,913	267	268	3,635 55
Total	13,472	17,385	3,467	2,877	18,847 65

During the year, four hundred and thirty appointments to office were gazetted together with one hundred and seventy-seven notices of a public character in respect of the incorporation of Companies, etc. The proclamations issued were in number five, and embraced the following subjects :—

I. A Proclamation summoning the members of the Legislative Assembly for the despatch of business on the 11th of February, 1897.

II. A Proclamation re-dividing the Town of Sault Ste. Marie into Wards.

III. A Proclamation extending to the County of Ontario the provisions of the Act to simplify Titles, and to facilitate the transfer of land.

IV. A Proclamation annexing to the Town of Barrie the adjoining Village of Allandale.

V. A Proclamation offering a reward for the arrest of the party or parties who broke into the University of Toronto and stole therefrom certain moneys and securities.

Partially in the nature of proclamations, but not strictly so regarded, were two special notices, one in respect of the due observance of Labour Day on the first Monday in September, the other in respect of the due observance of the day appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General as a Day of General Thanksgiving.

It is worthy of note that during the last three or four months of the year there was a very marked activity in mining matters, as a result of which many

companies, for the especial purpose of mining, milling, reducing and otherwise dealing with ores in the Province of Ontario, were incorporated. As one of the results of this activity the office work was very considerably increased, and, as another, the fees for the year exceeded those of any previous year in the history of the Department, being, indeed, upwards of four thousand dollars in excess of the fees for the year 1895, the highest previous year, and amounting in all to $18,847,65.

As was mentioned would be the case in the report made by the undersigned for the year 1895, very careful attention was, during 1896, paid to the subject of revising The Ontario Joint Stock Companies' Letter Patent Act. As a result of this consideration, there was, during the Session of the Legislature just closed, substituted for that Act an Act with many new features, and now known as The Ontario Companies' Act. This Statute greatly simplifies and expedites the issue of Letters Patent, and makes numerous provisions for the better working of companies and for the protection of the interests of shareholders and creditors. With one or two exceptions, all companies are hereafter to be incorporated and work under it, though still enjoying the provisions of any special Acts necessary to their purposes and objects and associated with the principal Act by the Letters Patent.

The Ontario Companies' Act comes into effect to-day (the 13th of April), and, for this reason, it has been thought that the present is an opportune time to prepare a list of companies incorporated under The Ontario Joint Stock Companies' Act and other Acts up to and including this date, such list to be in a measure supplemental to the list published by the Department in 1892, for the years 1867-1891, inclusive. So that, taking the two lists together, there is now in print what is believed to be a complete statement, showing the names of all companies which have been incorporated by Letters Patent since Confederation, with their respective dates of incorporation and amounts of capital. It is hoped that this list will be useful in so far as the general public is concerned, and, for this reason, extra copies will be printed off to be supplied to applicants.

It may be mentioned that the activity with regard to the exploitation of Provincial mining interests continued well into the year 1897, and that many important companies have been incorporated.

The aggregate amount of the nominal capitals of all the companies incorporated during the year 1896 amounted to $18,135,000. The aggregate amount of the capitals of the companies incorporated during the months of January, February and March, 1897, and up to to-day amounts to $49,919,500. If to these amounts be added the amounts by which the nominal capitals of certain companies were increased by Supplementary Letters Patent, being $1,692,000, it will appear that the gross nominal capital of all the companies incorporated between the 1st of January, 1896, and the 13th of April, 1897, amounts to no less a sum than $79,746,500.

In passing, it may be mentioned that the fees for the first three months of this year alone amount to $13,810.75.

Attached to this Report are the following appendices:

1. A comparative statement of the work done in the Provincial Secretary's office during certain years, including 1896.

2. A detailed statement of the fees received and of the services rendered therefor by the Office during the year 1896.

3. An alphabetical list of the Letters Patent and Supplementary Letters Patent, etc., granted since the issue of the general list in 1892, and therefore, for the period commencing with the 1st of January, 1892, and, as herein referred to,

ending with this date (the 13th of April, 1897), the day upon which, by Her Majesty's assent, the Ontario Companies' Act is substituted for The Ontario Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, which has been in force since the Session of 1874, when it was enacted and substituted for previous company legislation.

4. A synopsis of returns to Addresses and Orders of the House presented to the Legislative Assembly during the Session of 1896.

5. The annual statement of the Deputy Registrar for 1896.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. E. Lumsden,
Assistant Secretary.

APPENDIX I.—Comparative Statement showing the work done in Provincial Secretary's Office during the years 1868, 1871, 1875, 1877, 1881, 1883, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896.

Work done.	1868.	1871.	1875.	1877.	1881	1883	1886	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
No. of Fyles, *vide* the Office Register.	1,172	1,264	1,862	1,983	2,408	3,336	3,575	3,967	4,275	4,434	4,684	4,379	5,464	5,330	6,292	5,39	6,279
Letters received	2,107	1,690	3,289	3,162	4,162	5,586	6,097	9,613	10,626	11,027	11,502	12,648	14,109	13,928	14,320	13,754	13,472
Letters sent	1,667	1,280	3,326	2,358	3,756	4,646	5,734	9,227	13,458	12,887	12,882	13,573	15,233	14,761	17,812	13,595	17,385
References to other departments	481	912	1,642	1,528	1,790	1,885	2,899	2,369	2,948	2,743	3,159	3,013	2,670	2,636	2,660	4,044	2,877
Reports from other departments	256	470	966	1,232	1,395	1,275	2,689	1,786	2,760	2,909	3,317	2,685	2,614	2,621	2,616	4,394	3,467
Letters Patent of Incorporation	19	24	57	38	119	114	90	88	117	123	144	152	158	138	139	174	154
Supplementary Letters Patent	....	....	....	...	.....	10	14	10	19	8	13	16	21	21	11	14	10
Circulars	246	60	1,429	891	954	500	200	250	600	100	200	500	1,000	150	1,300	350	500
Declarations fyled	33	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warrants *re* lunatics	34	195	160	256	359	310	394	360	430	360	382	544	410	396	364	592	365
Notarial certificates	48	72	37	131	76	115	93	122	110	107	127	105	86	108	97	131	113
Statutory returns	52	58	135	792	2,500	3,200	1,000	1,200	1,500	2,000	2,500	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500
Marriage Act forms, etc., issued	.....	.....	28,422	25,384	27,882	29,920	26,254	29,378	29,911	29,712	27,934	28,300	28,659	28,965	37,459	27,098	30,945
Forms distributed to Sheriffs	....	.....	.....	....	1,800	1,700	2,000	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,200	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,500	5,000
Other printed forms for municipal and other returns	.....	.....	....	.....	3,500	3,600	3,350	3,200	2,700	3,000	200	300	250	500	300	350	350
Commissions; Great and Privy Seals	135	190	139	170	275	318	227	214	534	359	400	297	328	305	338	308	185
Fees received	$1,938	$2,282	$5,688	$5,253	$7,021	$8,199	$6,947	$7,711	$9,190	$8,801	$11,075	$9,193	$11,219	$13,204	$12,400	$14,381	$18,847
Ontario Gazette:																	
Proclamations published	.....	16	21	33	17	4	13	4	13	19	11	10	6	6	6	7	6
Appointments gazetted	110	149	94	460	525	461	535	613	541	518	439	468	519	482	497	495	430
Public notices	47	58	80	36	127	123	119	121	150	141	166	179	107	189	163	196	177

APPENDIX II.—A Detailed Statement of Fees

Services.	Authorized fee.	Number.	January.	Number.	February.	Number.	March.	Number.	April.
	$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
Commissions, Notaries Public	8 00	4	32 00	3	24 00	2	16 00	1	8 00
Commissions under the Great Seal	13 00	3	39 00	1	13 00	5	65 00	6	78 00
Notarial Certificates	1 00	10	10 00	9	9 00	15	15 00	4	4 00
Surrogate Court Certificates	2 00	5	10 00	4	8 00	1	2 00	6	12 00
County Court Certificates	2 50	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	2 50
Superior Court Certificates	4 00	..	.....	..	.....	1	4 00	..	.....
Escheats	20 00	..	.....	..	.....	1	20 00	..	.....
Grants	20 00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
Orders in Council	12 00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	24 00
Police Magistrates (without salary)	5 00	2	10 00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
Searches	.....	..	4 45	..	4 45	..	6 70	..	5 30
Charters	.....	13	895 00	15	855 00	16	925 00	14	860 00
Marriage Licenses	.....	..	231 00	..	168 00	..	230 00	..	254 00
Totals	.....	37	1,231 45	32	1,081 45	41	1,283 70	34	1,247 80

Received and the Services rendered therefor, 1896.

Number.	May.	Number.	June.	Number.	July.	Number.	August.	Number.	September.	Number.	October.	Number.	November.	Number.	December.	Total number.	Total amount.
	$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
7	56 00	3	24 00	1	8 00	3	24 00	7	56 00	7	56 00	6	48 00	7	56 00	51	408 00
1	13 00	3	39 00	2	26 00	2	26 00	1	13 00	4	52 00	2	26 00	4	52 00	34	442 00
8	8 00	11	11 00	7	7 00	8	8 00	14	14 00	5	5 00	7	7 00	15	15 00	113	113 00
1	2 00	1	2 00	..	.....	2	4 00	4	8 00	2	4 00	2	4 00	2	4 00	30	60 00
..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	2 50	..	.....	..	.....	2	5 00
..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	8 00	1	4 00	..	.....	..	.....	4	16 00
..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	20 00
2	40 00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	40 00
3	36 00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	12 90	..	.....	1	12 00	1	12 00	8	96 00
1	5 00	1	5 00	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	2	10 00	6	30 00
..	2 35	..	10 65	..	60	..	4 70	..	2 25	..	6 05	..	3 10	..	2 55	...	53 15
12	510 00	8	430 00	22	1,420 00	8	400 00	14	870 00	21	1,650 00	17	2,470 00	29	3,185 00	189	14,470 00
..	113 60	..	335 00	..	387 50	..	361 40	..	231 00	..	257 00	..	227 00	..	299 00	...	3,094 50
35	785 95	27	856 65	32	1,849 10	23	828 10	43	1,214 25	41	2,036 55	35	2,797 10	60	3,635 55	440	18,847 65

LIST OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED UNDER THE ONTARIO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' LETTERS PATENT ACT FROM 1st JANUARY, 1892, TO THE 12th APRIL, 1897.

LIST OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED BETWEEN 1st JANUARY, 1892, AND 13th APRIL, 1897.

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
A.		
The Arnprior Electric Light and Power Company (Limited)	Aug. 3rd, 1892	30,000 00
The Algoma Land and Colonization Company (Limited)	Oct. 27th, 1892	500,000 00
The Althouse Automatic Car Coupler Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 9th, 1892	100,000 00
The Aylesbury Dairy and Produce Company of Toronto (Limited)	Oct. 20th, 1892	3,000 00
The Athletic Building Company of Rat Portage (Limited)	Oct. 20th, 1892	20 000 00
The Aylmer Furniture Company (Limited)	Oct. 16th, 1892	20,000 00
The Athletic Club of Berlin (Limited)	May 3rd, 1893	5,000 00
The Army and Navy Clothing Company of Toronto (Limited)	April16th, 1894	95,000 00
The Anderson Tire Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 1st, 1894	40,000 00
The Anderson Furniture Company (Limited)	July 26th, 1895	250,000 00
The Aqueduct Construction Company of Toronto (Limited)	May 26th, 1896	150,000 00
The Anglers' Club of Rideau Lake (Limited)	Aug. 6th, 1896	25,000 00
The Arlington Hotel Company of Toronto (Limited)	Oct. 21st, 1896	60,000 00
The Algoma Copper Mining Company (Limited)	Mar. 31st, 1896	1,000,000 00
The Amherstburg Electric Light, Heat and Power Company (Limited)	Sep. 17th, 1896	20,000 00
The Athletic Life Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 14th, 1896	3,000 00
The Auburn Power Company of Peterboro' (Limited)	Dec. 30th, 1896	99,000 00
The Algoma Coal Mining Company (Limited)	Dec. 30th, 1896	1,000,000 00
The A. W. Ross Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 6th, 1897	20,000 00
The Atlas Gold Mining and Development Company of Rat Portage (Limited)	Jan. 20th, 1897	90,000 00
The Attercliffe Station Natural Gas Company (Limited)	Mar. 3rd, 1897	2,000 00
The American Exporters' Association of Toronto (Limited)	Mar. 17th, 1897	3,000 00
The Anglo-Ontario Exploration and Gold Mining Company (Limited)	Mar. 15th, 1897	1,000,000 00
The Ambrose Mine and Development Company of Ontario (Limited)	Mar. 19th, 1897	1,000,000 00
The Algonquin Gold Mining and Development Company (Limited)	Mar. 23rd, 1897	1,000,000 00
B.		
The Berlin Publishing Company (Limited)	April 23rd, 1892	6,000 00
The Berlin Shirt and Collar Company (Limited)	April 4th, 1892	40,000 00
The Boyd, Bower and Brumell Company of Toronto (Limited)	July 15th, 1892	25,000 00
The Burlington Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company (Limited)	Aug. 9th, 1892	30,000 00
The Brantford Hedge Company (Limited)	Oct. 12th, 1892	70,000 00
The Brantford Electric and Power Company (Limited)	Nov. 7th, 1892	150,000 00
The Barkwell Chemical Company of London (Limited)	Aug. 18th, 1892	200,000 00
The Barrie Tanning Company (Limited)	Dec. 7th, 1892	40,000 00
The Brockville Carriage Company (Limited)	Mar. 19th, 1892	100,000 00
The Beaver Athletic Club of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 16th, 1892	1,500 00
The Bullion Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Feb. 18th, 1893	300,000 00
The Brown Brothers (Limited)	Mar. 4th, 1893	175,000 00
The Belleville Hotel Company (Limited)	Mar. 15th, 1893	50,000 00
The Big East River Improvement Company [Limited)	Mar. 9th, 1893	10,000 00
The Brantford Spring Tooth Cultivator and Implement Company (Limited)	Mar. 25th, 1893	50,000 00
The Bain Waggon Company (Limited)	June 8th, 1893	100,000 00
The Boehmer Company of Berlin (Limited)	Sep. 22nd, 1893	45,000 00
The Brantford Soap Works Company (Limited)	Sep. 30th, 1893	50,000 00
The Brockville Amateur Athletic Association (Limited)	Nov. 30th, 1893	5,000 00
The Bowman Hardware and Sporting Goods Company (Limited)	Nov. 30th, 1893	90,000 00
The Belleville Box and Basket Company (Limited)	Jan. 10th, 1894	1,500 00
The Bertram Engine Works Company (Limited)	Jan. 11th, 1894	300 000 00
The Brough Printing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 21st, 1894	20,000 00
The Brookdale Trout and Game Preserve Company (Limited)	Mar. 9th, 1894	3,000 00
The Burford Canning Company (Limited)	Mar. 20th, 1894	15 000 00
The Bloomfield Cheese Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Mar. 14th, 1894	2,000 00
The Brantford Stoneware Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Aug 11th, 1894	50,000 00
The Bryant Printing and Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Sep. 21st, 1894	50,000 00
The Bloomfield Canning Company (Limited)	April 30th, 1894	20,000 00

LIST OF COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
The Beckett Mountain Park Company (Limited)	May 26th, 1894	40,000 00
The Bow Park Company (Limited)	Aug. 4th, 1894	50,000 00
The Brantford Starch Company (Limited)	Dec. 6th, 1894	100,000 00
The Belleville Sun Printing and Publishing Company (Limited)	Jan. 7th, 1895	30,000 00
The Berlin Club (Limited)	Feb. 21st, 1895	2 000 00
The Bulletin Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	April 23rd, 1895	20,000 00
The Harold Barrett Company of Port Hope (Limited)	May 9th, 1895	49,000 00
The Barnsdale Trading Company of Stratford (Limited)	May 17th, 1895	20,000 00
The Bennett and Wright Company of Toronto (Limited)	May 23rd, 1895	98,000 00
The Bradley-Garretson Company (Limited)	June 29th, 1895	75,000 00
The Berlin Thresher and Manufacturing Company (Limited)	July 26th, 1895	40,000 00
The Bay of Quinte Hedge Company (Limited)	Aug. 15th, 1895	35,000 00
The British American Business College Company of Toronto (Limited)	Sep. 25th, 1895	10,000 00
The Barrie and Allandale Electric Street Railway Company (Limited)	Oct. 10th, 1895	50,000 00
The Bay of Quinte Auer Light Company (Limited)	Oct. 30th, 1895	40,000 00
The Belleville Traction Company (Limited)	Nov. 8th, 1895	100,000 00
The Brantford Operating and Agency Company (Limited)	Nov. 20th, 1895	50,000 00
The Brockville Electric Street Railway Company (Limited)	Nov. 20th, 1895	200,000 00
The Blind River Boom and Slide Company (Limited)	May 26th, 1896	8,000 00
The Bedells Furnishing Company (Limited)	June 12th, 1896	25,000 00
The Beaver Flint Glass Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 6th, 1896	20,000 00
The Bowmanville Rubber Company (Limited)	Sep. 9th, 1896	75,000 00
The Benjamin Manufacturing Company of Yarker (Limited)	Oct. 6th, 1896	20,000 00
The Booth Copper Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 7th, 1896	25,000 00
The A. O. Boehmer Company of Berlin (Limited)	April 7th, 1897	90,000 00
The Brooke Nitrous-Oxide Gas Company of Dundas (Limited)	Jan. 13th, 1897	2,000 00
The Bath Island Mining Company (Limited)	Mar. 3rd, 1897	750,000 00
The Black Sturgeon Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Mar. 1st, 1897	1,000,000 00
The Bartlet-Frazier Company of Ontario (Limited)	Mar. 12th, 1897	50,000 00
The Bald Indian Bay Mining and Investment Company (Limited)	Feb. 15th, 1897	6,000 00
The Burley Gold Mining Company of Ottawa (Limited)	Feb. 15th, 1897	1,000,000 00
The Bluevale Flax Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Mar. 30th, 1897	6,000 00
The Bi-Metallic Mining and Development Company of Ontario (Limited).	April 7th, 1897	2,000,000 00
C.		
The Cardinal Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Jan. 20th, 1892	10,000 00
The Caledonian Milling Company (Limited)	Feb. 5th, 1892	25,000 00
The Central Fair Agricultural and Industrial Company of Hamilton (Limited)	Feb. 27th, 1892	100,000 00
The Cross Lake Silver Mining Company (Limited)	Mar. 29th, 1892	50,000 00
The Consolidated Railway Equipment Company of Toronto (Limited)	April 21st, 1892	50,000 00
The Commercial Mining Company of Algoma (Limited)	April 22nd, 1892	100,000 00
The Citizens Telephone and Electric Company of Rat Portage (Limited).	June 1st, 1892	40,000 00
The Commercial Agency of Toronto (Limited)	June 1st, 1892	3,000 00
The Cayuga Natural Gas Company (Limited)	June 1st, 1892	20,000 00
The Crescent Nickel Mining Company of Algoma (Limited)	Oct. 7th, 1892	200,000 00
The Central Bridge and Engineering Company of Peterborough (Limited)	June 1st, 1892	200,000 00
The Creighton Gold Mining Company (Limited)	Nov. 16th, 1892	1,000,000 00
The Consumers' Natural Gas Company of Dunnville (Limited)	Dec. 7th, 1892	4,000 00
The Couchiching Park Company (Limited)	Mar. 19th, 1892	50,000 00
The Catholic Register Printing and Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 8th, 1893	50,000 00
The Clark Spring Ticket and Novelty Manufacturing Company of London (Limited)	Feb. 16th, 1893	20,000 00
The Caledonia Natural Gas Company (Limited)	Mar. 22nd, 1893	20,000 00
The City Railway Company of Windsor (Limited)	April 18th, 1893	250,000 00
The Cataract Land Company of Niagara Falls (Limited)	Mar. 25th, 1893	50,000 00
The Chatham Wired Hoop Company (Limited)	June 8th, 1893	50,000 00
The Carter Motor Company of Stratford (Limited)	July 7th, 1893	300,000 00
The Cedar Beach Camping Company (Limited)	Sep. 30th, 1893	1,350 00
The Coronado Beach Land and Improvement Company of Essex (Limited)	Oct. 27th, 1893	10,000 00
The Chippewa Land Company (Limited)	Feb. 17th, 1894	250,000 00
The Chatham Chair-Cot Company (Limited)	Feb. 24th, 1894	3,000 00
The Coleman Planing Mill and Lumber Company of Burlington (Limited)	Mar. 2nd, 1894	50,000 00

LIST OF COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
The Carnovsky Wood Manufacturing Company of Kingston (Limited)...	Mar. 2nd, 1894	10,000 00
The Cedar Springs Cheese and Butter Company of Komoko (Limited)....	Mar. 9th, 1894	3,000 00
The County and Hunt Club of Toronto (Limited)	May 16th, 1894	20,000 00
The Cruiser Club of Toronto (Limited)	Sep. 15th, 1894	10,000 00
The Colborne Athletic and Driving Park Association (Limited)	Nov. 21st, 1894	3,000 00
The Crystal Gold Mining Company of Rathburn (Limited)	Nov. 1st, 1894	1,000,000 00
The Cosgrove Brewing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 11th, 1894	200,000 00
The Central Natural Gas Company of Dunnville (Limited)	Dec. 20th, 1894	3,000 00
The Curtain and Upholstering Manufacturing Company of Guelph (Limited)	Jan. 18th, 1894	20,000 00
The Coulter Vaporizer and Inhaler Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 24th, 1894	100,000 00
The Clinton Gun Club (Limited)	Jan. 30th, 1894	500 00
The Challenger-Crichton Company of Toronto (Limited)	May 9th, 1895	2,000 00
The Compressed Fodder Company of Ontario (Limited)	May 23rd, 1895	50,000 00
The Cornwall Racing and Driving Association (Limited)	May 25th, 1895	2,000 00
The Chosen Friends' Hall Company of Centre Ontario Junction (Limited).	June 24th, 1895	2,000 00
The Cayuga Masonic Building Company (Limited)	July 26th, 1895	10,000 00
The Canonto Mica and Mineral Company (Limited)	Oct. 10th, 1895	22,000 00
The Crystal Beach Cottage and Improvement Company (Limited)	Oct. 10th, 1895	40,000 00
The Consolidated Trust (Limited); (an Imperial Company licensed)		
The Cloak Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)	July 30th, 1896	3,000 00
The Credit Forks Mining and Manufacturing Company	Feb. 14th, 1896	200,000 00
The Cornwall Recreation Company	Nov. 20th, 1896	10,000 00
The Chesley Chair Company (Limited)	Dec. 2nd, 1896	20,000 00
The Canadian Gold Fields Limited; an Imperial Company licensed	Dec. 24th, 1896	
The Chaudiere Press (Limited)	Jan. 6th, 1897	75,000 00
The Cross Typewriter Company of Toronto (Limited)	April 2nd, 1897	25,000 00
The Citizens' Gold and Coal Mining Company of Sudbury (Limited)	April 13th, 1897	1,000,000 00
The Coronado Gold Mining Company of Rat Portage (Limited)	Mar. 3rd, 1897	40,000 00
The Central Ontario Mining Company (Limited)	Mar. 1st, 1897	49,000 00
The Cronsted Mining Company of Algoma (Limited)	Feb. 24th, 1897	450,000 00
The Comstock Gold Mining and Development Company of Ontario (Limited)	Mar. 15th, 1897	600,000 00
The Cooper Machine Company of Toronto (Limited)	Mar. 23rd, 1897	20,000 00
The Czar Gold Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Mar. 23rd, 1897	1,000,000 00
The Climax Gold Mine Company of Ontario (Limited)	Mar. 23rd, 1897	1,000,000 00
D.		
The Drury Nickel Company (Limited)	Jan. 6th, 1892	500,000 00
The Dufferin Park Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 1st, 1892	40,000 00
The Duncan Lithographing Company of Hamilton (Limited)	June 23rd, 1892	50,000 00
The Dunlop Cure Company of Woodstock, Ontario (Limited)	Sep. 15th, 1892	10,000 00
The D. R. Dewey Coal Company of Hamilton (Limited)	Feb. 12th, 1892	75,000 00
The Demill Residential Academy Company of Toronto (Limited)	Dec. 29th, 1892	100,000 00
The Dodds Medicine Company (Limited)	May 2nd, 1893	30,000 00
The Duncan Lithographing Company (Limited)	Sept. 7th, 1893	10,000 00
The Diamond Soap Company of Toronto (Limited)	Oct. 31st, 1893	10,000 00
The Dawson-Leggatt Company of Drumbo (Limited)	Nov. 28th, 1894	8,000 00
The Dorenwend Company of Toronto (Limited)	Dec. 13th, 1894	10,000 00
The Diehl Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Mar. 7th, 1895	30,000 00
The Dorrien Plating and Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited).	Mar. 29th, 1895	10,000 00
The Disney and Devlin Manufacturing Company of Hanover (Limited)	May 2nd, 1895	24,000 00
The Drifters' Club of Gananoque (Limited)	June 6th, 1895	2,000 00
The Dundas County Telephone Company (Limited)	July 3rd, 1895	40,000 00
The D. W. Alexander Company (Limited)	Mar. 12th, 1897	50,000 00
The Demill Ladies' College Company of St. Catharines (Limited)	Mar. 15th, 1897	100,000 00
The Delaware and Mount Brydges Oil and Gas Company (Limited)	Mar. 23rd, 1897	10,000 00
The Dowswell Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Mar. 30th, 1897	75,000 00
E.		
The English Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 9th, 1892	8,000 00
The Eagle Nest Gold Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Aug. 3rd, 1892	200,000 00
The External Journal Loose Pulley Company of Toronto (Limited)	July 28th, 1892	50,000 00

LIST OF COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
The Ellice and Logan Union Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Company (Limited)	April 4th, 1893	3,000 00
The Economical Gas Apparatus Construction Company of Toronto (Limited)	April 7th, 1893	80,000 00
The Elmwood Lumber and Manufacturing Company (Limited)	May 31st, 1893	15,000 00
The Eclipse Office Furniture Company of Ottawa (Limited)	June 28th, 1893	100,000 00
The East Hamilton Improvement Company (Limited)	Jan. 18th, 1894	80,000 00
The Eby-Blain Company of Toronto (Limited)	Oct. 20th, 1894	150,000 00
The Eaton Brothers Brewing Company of Owen Sound (Limited)	Jan. 16th, 1895	200,000 00
The Eureka Oil Development Company of Lambton (Limited)	Jan. 25th, 1895	5,000 00
The John Eaton Company of Toronto (Limited)	Apr. 20th, 1895	2,000 00
The Easton Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)	May 23rd, 1895	3,000 00
The Church of England Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 6th, 1895	50,000 00
The Elias Rogers Company (Limited)	Apr. 10th, 1896	250,000 00
The Eclipse Whitewear Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 8th, 1896	20,000 00
The Empress Gold Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Feb. 7th, 1896	100,000 00
The Economist Printing and Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 20th, 1897	2,000 00
The E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Company (Limited)	Mar. 10th, 1897	50,000 00
The Equitable Mining and Development Company of Ontario (Limited)	Mar. 10th, 1897	1,000,000 00
The European Exporters' Association of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 27th, 1897	100 000 00
The Educational Book Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 29th, 1897	75,000 00
The Eastern Mining Syndicate of Ontario (Limited)	Feb. 17th, 1897	1,000,000 00
The Electrical Construction Company of London (Limited)	Mar. 17th, 1897	45,000 00
F.		
The Fergus Elevator Company (Limited)	Feb. 12th, 1892	6,500 00
The Fort Erie Grove Hotel Company (Limited)	June 21st, 1892	35,000 00
The Farmers' Binder Twine and Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company of Brantford (Limited)	Oct. 25th, 1892	100,000 00
The Fruit, Spice and Botanic Extract Company of Plantagenet (Limited)	Oct. 20th, 1892	10,000 00
The F. F. Dalley Company of Hamilton (Limited)	Sept. 30th, 1892	90,000 00
The Fort William Curling Company (Limited)	Jan. 21st, 1893	3,000 00
The Fort William Land Investment Company (Limited)	Mar. 2nd, 1893	200,000 00
The Fleming-Wood Company (Limited)	April 7th, 1893	90,000 00
The Fenelon Falls Curling Rink Association (Limited)	July 7th, 1893	1,500 00
The F. E. Dixon Belting Company (Limited)	Nov. 30th, 1893	30,000 00
The Fenelon Falls Electric Light Company (Limited)	Apr. 11th, 1894	3,000 00
The Fernhill Land Company of Toronto (Limited)	July 6th, 1894	20,000 00
The Fox Tie-plate Company of Hamilton (Limited)	Aug. 4th, 1894	10,000 00
The Fourteenth Club (Limited)	Mar. 7th, 1894	2,000 00
The Foam Yeast Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 7th, 1895	25,000 00
The Fish Lake Protection Company (Limited)	Jan. 16th, 1895	1,000 00
The W. A. Freeman Company (Limited)	Feb. 14th, 1895	40,000 00
The Facer Solid Steel Car Wheel Company of Perth (Limited)	Mar. 5th, 1895	320,000 00
The Fort William Drug Company (Limited)	Apr. 18th, 1895	3,000 00
The Fulton-Jewell Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 6th, 1895	5,000 00
The Forest City Boating and Shooting Company of Ontario (Limited)	May 26th, 1896	2,000 00
The Flynn Agency Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 17th, 1896	3,000 00
The Francis Frost Company (Limited)	Aug. 26th, 1896	100,000 00
The Fort Erie Jockey Club (Limited)	Oct. 2nd, 1896	225,000 00
The Foley Mines Company of Ontario (Limited)	Nov. 25th, 1896	1,000,000 00
The Farmers' and Traders' Life and Accident Assurance Company (Limited)	Jan. 27th, 1897	500,000 00
G.		
The Gibbard Furniture Company of Napanee (Limited)	April 6th, 1892	30,000 00
The Grant-Lottridge Brewing Company (Limited)	Apr. 27th, 1892	200,000 00
The Georgian Bay Wood Supply Company (Limited)	Oct. 12th, 1892	100,000 00
The Goodwin Law Book and Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 3rd, 1892	50,000 00
The Globe Hat and Cap Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 31st, 1892	30,000 00
The Gem Soap Company of Toronto (Limited)	Dec. 7th, 1892	3,000 00
The Glengarry Reform Newspaper Company (Limited)	Jan. 6th, 1892	2,400 00
The Gold Rock Mining and Smelting Company of Algoma and Nipissing (Limited)	Jan. 23rd, 1892	100,000 00

LIST OF COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
The Grand Valley Elevator Company (Limited)	Mar. 5th, 1892	3,000 00
The Gould, Shapley and Muir Company of Brantford (Limited)	Dec. 29th, 1892	100,000 00
The Gurney-Tilden Company (Limited)	Jan. 25th, 1893	350,000 00
The Gall Lumber Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 16th, 1893	50,000 00
The Georgian Bay Box and Planing Mill Company of Midland (Limited)	Feb. 16th, 1893	10,000 00
The Greenview Cheese Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Feb. 16th, 1893	1,600 00
The Georgian Bay Sawlog Salvage Company (Limited)	Mar. 22nd, 1893	20,000 00
The George H. Harper Farmers' Milling Company of Wentworth (Limited)	Aug. 16th, 1893	45,000 00
The Guelph Workman's Opera House Company (Limited)	Oct. 11th, 1893	30,000 00
The Georgian Bay Fish Company (Limited)	Mar. 14th, 1894	50,000 00
The Georgian Bay Portland Cement Company (Limited)	Oct. 4th, 1894	95,000 00
The Garden City Carpet Manufacturing Company of Ontario (Limited)	Jan. 30th, 1895	10,000 00
The Guelph Heading and Stave Company (Limited)	Mar. 15th, 1895	3,000 00
The Guelph Pavement Company (Limited)	April 10th, 1895	25,000 00
The Glenmajor Angling Company (Limited)	May 7th, 1895	20,000 00
The Goderich Skating and Curling Association (Limited)	May 23rd, 1895	5,000 00
The George Gillies Company (Limited)	June 6th, 1895	125,000 00
The Grimsby Driving Park and Athletic Association (Limited)	June 13th, 1895	10,000 00
The Guelph Norway Iron and Steel Company (Limited)	June 29th, 1895	80,000 00
The Greenland Ice and Cold Storage Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 15th, 1895	24,000 00
The W. E. Gillespie Company of Penetanguishene (Limited)	Sept. 25th, 1895	20,000 00
The Grant Tanning Company of Woodstock (Limited)	Oct. 1st, 1895	90,000 00
The Gananoque Hotel Company (Limited)	Nov. 13th, 1895	100,000 00
The John Gillies Estate Company (Limited)	Nov. 28th, 1895	120,000 00
The Goderich Knitting Company (Limited)	Dec. 18th, 1895	20,000 00
The Goderich Lumber Company (Limited)	June 20th, 1896	45,000 00
The Garland and Rutherford Company (Limited)	Mar. 4th, 1896	25,000 00
The Great Northern Mining Exploration and Development Corporation of Ontario (Limited)	Dec. 2nd, 1896	475,000 00
The Golden Fissure Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Dec 24th, 1896	1,000,000 00
The Grimsby Gold Mining Company (Limited)	Jan. 8th, 1897	200,000 00
The Grand Opera House Company of St. Catharines (Limited)	Jan. 15th, 1897	8,000 00
The Golden Goblin Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Jan. 20th, 1897	500,000 00
The Gold Hills Exploration and Development Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 27th, 1897	2,000,000 00
The Gagné Island Gold Mine Company of Ottawa (Limited)	Feb. 12th, 1897	500,000 00
The Golden Gate Mining and Development Company of Rainy River (Limited)	Mar. 10th, 1897	300,000 00
The Gold Brick Mining and Development Company of Saw Bill Lake (Limited)	April 7th, 1897	500,000 00
The Golden Island Mining Company of Rainy River (Limited)	April 30th, 1897	750 000 00
The Ganancque Departmental Store Company (Limited)	April 7th, 1897	75,000 00
H.		
The Hamilton Electric Street Railway Company (Limited)	Mar. 5th, 1892	300,000 00
The Homestake Mining Company of Algoma (Limited)	Apr. 23rd, 1892	300,000 00
The Hastings Mining and Reduction Company (Limited)	Aug. 4th, 1892	100,000 00
The Harmon Home and Day School Company of Ottawa (Limited)	July 28th, 1892	25,000 00
The H. P. Davies Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 24th, 1892	50,000 00
The Huntsville Lumber Company (Limited)	Oct. 12th, 1892	42,000 00
The Hamilton Natural Gas and Mining Company (Limited)	Oct. 27th, 1892	50,000 00
The Hamilton Facing Mill Company (Limited)	Jan. 20th, 1892	25,000 00
The Hamilton Jockey Club (Limited)	Jan. 27th, 1893	10,000 00
The Household Machine Manufacturing Company of Hamilton (Limited)	Jan. 27th, 1893	250,000 00
The Hamilton, Waterdown and Guelph Electric Railway Company (Limited)	Mar. 3rd, 1893	500,000 00
The S. Hadley Lumber Company of Chatham (Limited)	Mar. 22nd, 1893	100,000 00
The Hodd and Cullen Milling Company of Stratford (Limited)	Apr. 25th, 1893	50,000 00
The Hill and Weir Printing and Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	July 7th, 1893	200,000 00
The Hamilton Iron and Steel Company (Limited)	Nov. 8th, 1893	1,000,000 00
The Holt and Philips Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 2nd, 1894	100,000 00
The Hamilton Hardware Company (Limited)	Feb. 28th, 1894	75,000 00
The Hamilton Trotting and Pacing Association (Limited)	May 2nd, 1894	3,000 00
The Hanlan Ferry Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 4th, 1894	100,000 00

LIST OF COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
The Hamilton Boat Propeller Company (Limited)	Sept. 15th, 1894	40,000 00
The H. F. Sharpe Dry Plate Company of Toronto (Limited)	Dec. 29th, 1894	2,000 00
The Henderson Cycle and Manufacturing Company of Brantford (Limited).	Jan. 25th, 1895	24,000 00
The Hubbell Primary Battery Company of Ottawa (Limited)	Jan. 25th, 1895	45,000 00
The Huntsville and Lake of Bays Transportation Company (Limited)	Mar. 7th, 1895	25,000 00
The Hamilton Storage Battery Company (Limited)	Apr. 5th, 1895	10,000 00
The Hudson Rocking Grate Bar Company of Toronto)Limited)	June 6th, 1895	100,000 00
The Hamilton Change Making Company (Limited)	June 6th, 1895	20,000 00
The Home Journal Publishing Company of Ontario (Limited)	June 24th, 1895	3,000 00
The Hunter, Rose Company (Limited)	July 10th, 1895	50,000 00
The Hough and Harris Company (Limited)	July 26th, 1895	15,000 00
The Horseshoe Club of Niagara Falls (Limited)	July 26th, 1895	2,000 00
The Harvey-Van Norman Company (Limited)	Oct. 25th, 1895	250,000 00
The Hamilton Auer Light Company (Limited)	Oct. 30th, 1895	50,000 00
The Henderson Bicycle Company of Goderich (Limited)	Nov. 28th, 1895	100,000 00
The Hamilton Fruit Exchange Company (Limited)	Dec. 5th, 1895	30 000 00
The Holgate-Fielding Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 6th, 1896	20,000 00
The Hill Chair Company (Limited)	Mar. 28th. 1896	25,000 00
The Hub Spoke and Bent Goods Manufacturing Company of Sarnia (Limited)	Feb. 14th, 1896	50,000 00
The Havergal Ladies College (Limited)	Oct. 28th, 1896	50,000 00
The Heather Bell Gold Mining Company of Toronto (Limited)	Nov. 6th, 1896	1,000,000 00
The Hamilton, Chedoke and Ancaster Electric Street Railway Compauy (Limited)	Nov. 5th, 1896	100,000 00
The Hespeler Curling and Skating Rink Company (Limited)	Feb. 19th, 1897	1,000 00
The Hawk Bay Gold Mining Company (Limited)	Jan. 29th, 1897	150,000 00
The Hamilton Cattle Company (Limited)	Jan. 27th, 1897	24,000 00
The Howell Lithographic Company (Limited)	Feb. 5th, 1897	49,000 00
The Haldimand Milling and Supply Company (Limited)	Mar. 17th, 1897	20,000 00
The Hammond Gold Reef Mining Company (Limited)	Mar. 17th, 1897	1,000,000 00
I.		
The Ingersoll Hedge Fence Company (Limited)	Oct. 11th, 1893	35,000 00
The Ingersoll Curling and Skating Rink Company (Limited)	May 5th, 1894	3,000 00
The Ingersoll Electric Power and Light Company (Limited)	Apr. 26th, 1895	45,000 00
The Irving Umbrella Company (Limited)	Sept. 13th, 1895	25,000 00
The Inter-Ocean Mining and Prospecting Company of Toronto (Limited).	Jan. 20th, 1897	1,000,000 00
The Industrial Mining, Development and Investment Company of Toronto (Limited)	Mar. 17th, 1897	150,000 00
J.		
The Journal Printing Company of Ottawa (Limited)	June 1st, 1892	50,000 00
The Jouffret Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Sept. 15th, 1892	3,000 00
The J. E. Ellis Company (Limited).	June 21st, 1892	100,000 00
The James Stewart Manufacturing Company of Woodstock (Limited)	Apr. 6th, 1892	100,000 00
The Jackson's Point Ice Company of Lake Simcoe (Limited)	Jan. 18th, 1893	20,000 00
The James Hay Company (Limited)	June 16th, 1893	100,000 00
The Joseph Taylor Jewellery Company of Hamilton (Limited)	Feb. 13th, 1894	3,000 00
The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company (Limited)	Feb. 8th, 1894	500,000 00
The Julian Sale Leather Goods Company of Toronto (Limited)	Mar. 5th, 1895	25,000 00
The J. J. Fanning Company (Limited)	Mar. 17th, 1897	25,000 00
The John McPherson Company of Hamilton (Limited)	Mar. 19th, 1897	100,000 00
The John Inglis Company of Toronto (Limited)	April 2nd, 1897	150,000 00
K.		
The King Milling Company of Sarnia (Limited)	Mar 10th, 1892	50,000 00
The Kingston Amateur Athletic Association (Limited)	May 6th, 1892	10,000 00
The Knechtel Furniture Company (Limited)	July 15th, 1892	100,000 00
The Kramer-Irwin Rock Asphalt and Cement Paving Company of Hamilton (Limited)	July 15th, 1892	100,000 00
The Kingsville Preserving Company (Limited)	July 15th, 1892	40,000 00
The Knowles, Ham and Knott, Company of Brantford (Limited)	Mar. 25th, 1893	20,000 00
The Keewatin Power Company (Limited)	June 3rd, 1893	1,000,000 00

LIST OF COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
The Katrine Lumber Company (Limited)	July 20th, 1893	45,000 00
The Keith and Fitzsimons Company (Limited)	Nov. 15th, 1893	75,000 00
The Kingston Vehicle Company (Limited)	Nov. 9th, 1894	70,000 00
The Kingston Chemical Fire Engine Company (Limited)	Mar. 21st, 1895	30,000 00
The King-Jones Company of Toronto (Limited)	Dec. 11th, 1895	50,000 00
The Kingston Yacht Club Association (Limited)	May 27th, 1896	2,000 00
The Karma Vending Company of Toronto (Limited)	Sept. 12th, 1896	5,000 00
The Kieley Institute Company of Ontario (Limited)	Jan. 13th, 1897	750,000 00
The Keewatin Gold Mining, Prospecting and Development Company (Limited)	April 7th, 1897	750,000 00
L.		
The Lake Simcoe Ice Supply and Cold Storage Company (Limited)	May 4th, 1892	100,000 00
The Leishman-Maundrell Company of Woodstock (Limited)	May 4th, 1892	13,000 00
The Lindsay Opera House Company (Limited)	June 1st, 1892	40,000 00
The Light, Heat and Power Company of Newmarket (Limited)	Aug. 3rd, 1892	40,000 00
The Lansdowne and Rockport Telephone Company (Limited)	June 23rd, 1892	2,500 00
The Low Phosphorus Ore Properties Company of Ontario (Limited)	Oct. 20th, 1892	350,000 00
The Lime-tone Creek Fishing and Hunting Club (Limited)	Nov. 30th, 1892	2,700 00
The Lundy's Lane Observatory Company (Limited)	Dec. 16th, 1892	10,000 00
The Levy Brothers Company (Limited)	Feb. 18th, 1893	250,000 00
The Locked Wire Fence Company of Ingersoll (Limited)	Mar. 30th, 1893	20,000 00
The Lancaster Athletic Grounds Company (Limited)	July 26th, 1893	2,000 00
The LaForce Pneumatic Bicycle Tire Company of Toronto (Limited)	Sept. 15th, 1893	15,500 00
The Lake Park Company of Carleton Place (Limited)	Jan. 24th, 1894	16,000 00
The Ledyard Gold Mines Company (Limited)	Mar. 7th, 1894	1,000,000 00
The Lake Opinicon Phosphate Company (Limited)	Sept. 15th, 1894	15 000 00
The London Electric Company (Limited)	Oct. 20th, 1894	250,000 00
The J. T. B. Lee Company (Limited)	Feb. 8th, 1895	95,000 00
The Leaskeard Land Company (Limited)	Feb. 14th, 1895	50,000 00
The Lundy's Lane Electric Street Railway Company (Limited)	Apr. 23rd, 1895	50,000 00
The Light, Heat and Power Company of Lindsay (Limited)	June 29th, 1895	70,000 00
The Lambeth Union Hall Company (Limited)	July 3rd, 1895	2,000 00
The London Auer Light Company (Limited)	Oct. 12th, 1895	50,000 00
The Lincoln Street Railway Traction and Light Company (Limited)	Nov. 20th, 1895	90,000 00
The Lake Harold Gold Mines Company (Limited)	June 12th, 1896	150,000 00
The Lakeview Cheese and Butter Company (Limited)	July 17th, 1896	2,000 00
The Little Current Driving Park Association (Limited)	July 23rd, 1896	2,000 00
The Lake Erie Oil and Gas Company of Elgin (Limited)	Sept. 9th, 1896	45,000 00
The London and Western Trusts Company (Limited)	Sept. 17th, 1896	500,000 00
The Lion Medicine Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 4th, 1896	10,000 00
The Lake Harold Gold Mines Company (Limited)	Dec. 9th, 1896	1,000,000 00
The Lakeside Gold Mining Company of Rat Portage (Limited)	Jan. 6th, 1897	.....
The London Box Manufacturing and Lumber Company (Limited)	Jan. 20th, 1897	25,000 00
The Leap Year Consolidated Gold Mining Company [Limited)	Jan. 27th, 1897	1,000,000 00
The Laidlaw-Watson Shoe Company of London, Ontario (Limited)	Jan. 27th, 1897	24,000 00
The Lucknow Central Furniture Company (Limited)	Jan. 27th, 1897	20,000 00
The La Compagnie Robinet Freres de Sandwich (Limited)	Mar. 22nd, 1897	50,000 00
The La Reine Gold Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	April 12th, 1897	1,000,000 00
M.		
The Mimico Sewer Pipe and Brick Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Apr. 14th, 1892	50,000 00
The Manitoulin and North Shore Telephone and Telegraph Company (Limited)	June 1st, 1892	20,000 00
The Merritton Wood and Pulp Company (Limited)	Jan. 15th, 1892	150,000 00
The Might Directory Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 3rd, 1893	100,000 00
The Merchants' Dock Company of Gore Bay (Limited)	Feb. 25th, 1893	3,000 00
The Moffatt Stove Company of Weston (Limited)	May 3rd, 1893	50,000 00
The Membray Medicine Company of Peterboro' (Limited)	May 25th, 1893	40,000 00
The Markham Weighing Truck Company (Limited)	Nov. 22nd, 1893	3,000 00
The Merchants' and Traders' Collecting and Protective Company of Ontario (Limited)	Feb. 8th, 1894	25,000 00
The Morden Office File Company of Toronto (Limited)	July 19th, 1894	12,000 00
The Murphy Gold Cure Company of Ontario (Limited)	July 19th, 1894	30,000 00

LIST OF COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
The Morrisburg Cold Storage Freezing and Warehouse Company (Limited)	Aug. 1st, 1894	24,000 00
The Mattawa Electric Light and Power Company (Limited)	Sept. 21st, 1894	10,000 00
The Map and School Supply Company of Toronto (Limited)	Oct. 20th, 1894	24,000 00
The Mississaga River Improvement Company of Thessalon (Limited)	Nov. 1st, 1894	5,000 00
The Milton West Fish and Game Club (Limited)	May 1st, 1894	2,500 00
The Melrose Warehouse Company (Limited)	May 16th, 1894	2,000 00
The Marmora Reduction Company (Limited)	May 30th, 1894	24,000 00
The Maganetawan Tanning and Electric Company (Limited)	Nov. 7th, 1894	50,000 00
The Merchants Portrait Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 5th, 1894	2,000 00
The Midland Electric Company (Limited)	Jan. 25th, 1895	10,000 00
The Milton Electric Light and Power Company (Limited)	Mar. 29th, 1895	15,000 00
The Money and Risks' Printing and Publishing Company of Toronto (Ltd).	Apr. 6th, 1895	3,000 00
The Metropolitan School of Music of Toronto (Limited)	July 3rd, 1895	3,000 00
The Marthaville Public Hall Company (Limited)	Sept. 25th, 1895	1,500 00
The Midgley Vapor Burning Company of Paris (Limited)	Oct. 1st, 1895	20,000 00
The Morrisburg Skating and Curling Rink Company (Limited)	Dec. 13th, 1895	2,000 00
The Mooretown Salt Company (Limited)	Dec. 11th, 1895	10,000 00
The Millbrook Electric Light Company (Limited)	Dec. 18th, 1895	6,500 00
The Manitou Wood Manufacturing Company (Limited)	May 26th, 1896	95,000 00
The Murton Coal Company (Limited)	Sept. 18th, 1896	30,000 00
The Modern Office Systems Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 18th, 1896	10,000 00
The Modern Art Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 7th, 1896	3,000 00
The Mount Forest Woollen Mills Company (Limited)	Dec. 9th, 1896	15,000 00
The Mikado Gold Mining Company (Ltd.); an Imperial Company licensed.	Nov. 6th, 1896	
The Mississaga River Gold Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Jan. 13th, 1897	490,000 00
The Milton Wire and Roofing Company (Limited)	April 7th, 1897	40,000 00
The Middlemiss Oil Company (Limited)	Mar 10th, 1897	2,000 00
The Magatherium Gold Mining Company of Jack Fish (Limited)	April 7th, 1897	100,000 00
The Mecca Sanitarium Company of Sandwich (Limited)	Jan 27th, 1897	40,000 00
The Minerals Exploration and Development Company of Ontario (Limited)	April 2nd, 1897	2,000,000 00
The Medical Inhalation Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 3rd, 1897	10,000 00
Mc.		
The McMaster Manufacturing Company of Orangeville (Limited)	Feb. 12th, 1892	30,000 00
The Macfarlane Shade Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 3rd, 1892	100,000 00
The McKinnon Dash and Hardware Company of St. Catharines (Limited).	Jan. 25th, 1893	50,000 00
The McColl Oil Company of Toronto (Limited)	May 6th, 1893	3,000 00
The McLennan French Paint Company (Limited)	Sept. 15th, 1893	90,000 00
The McGown Gold Mining Company of Parry Sound (Limited)	April 7th, 1897	1,000,000 00
The J. McCarthy and Sons Company of Prescott (Limited)	May 17th, 1895	100,000 00
The R. A. McCready Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 13th, 1895	25,000 00
The McCrea-Haines Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 13th, 1895	24,000 00
N.		
The New Toronto Oil and Natural Gas Company (Limited)	Mar. 29th, 1892	400,000 00
The Newmarket Mat and Rug Company (Limited)	Apr. 21st, 1892	40,000 00
The Nasmith Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 23rd, 1892	100,000 00
The Niagara District Fruit Preserving Company of St. Catharines (Limited)	June 9th, 1892	30,000 00
The Newbury Creamery Company (Limited)	Sept. 15th, 1892	3,000 00
The Norwich Elevator Company (Limited)	Oct. 20th, 1892	2,500 00
The Niagara Falls Land Company (Limited)	Dec. 30th, 1892	40,000 00
The Normandale Trout Fishing Company (Limited)	Apr. 24th, 1893	1,500 00
The Niagara Manufacturing Company (Limited)	June 15th, 1893	90,000 00
The Niagara Whirlpool Land Company (Limited)	May 25th, 1893	90,000 00
The Niagara-on-the-Lake Park Company	July 7th, 1893	80,000 00
The Norway Cabinet Company (Limited)	Nov. 8th, 1893	20,000 00
The Napanee Pulp and Paper Company (Limited)	May 9th, 1894	90,000 00
The Neustadt Flax Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Mar. 14th, 1894	3,000 00
The North Bay Curling Rink Company (Limited)	Nov. 28th, 1894	2,000 00
The Niagara Falls Hotel Company (Limited)	July 19th, 1894	60,000 00
The News Printing Company of Kingston (Limited)	Jan. 5th, 1894	40,000 00
The Niebergall Stave and Lumber Company (Limited)	Jan. 9th, 1895	45,000 00
The Niagara Neckwear Company (Limited)	Jan. 25th, 1895	20,000 00
The Niagara Fruit Package Company (Limited)	Jan. 25th, 1895	50,000 00

LIST OF COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
The Natural Gas and Oil Company of Ontario (Limited)	Mar. 29th, 1895	500,000 00
The Niagara Falls Printing and Advertising Company (Limited)	May 7th, 1895	10,000 00
The Niagara Falls Athletic Grounds Association (Limited)	June 6th, 1895	2,000 00
The Niagara Falls Electric Street Railway Company (Limited)	June 14th, 1895	125,000 00
The Northumberland Paper and Electric Company (Limited)	Oct. 12th, 1895	100,000 00
The Nesbitt Publishing Company (Limited)	Oct. 25th, 1895	25,000 00
The Newspaper Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	May 26th, 1896	75,000 00
The Northern Nail and Wire Company of Ontario (Limited)	Dec. 24th, 1896	50,000 00
The Non Such Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Jan. 20th, 1897	20,000 00
The Neustadt German Coach Horse Company (Limited)	Feb. 24th, 1897	3,000 00
The Niagara Falls Acetylene Gas Machine Company (Limited)	Mar. 10th, 1897	24 000 00
The Neepawa Gold Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Feb. 3rd, 1897	1,000.000 00
The Nugget Gold Mining Company of Rat Portage (Limited)	Feb. 12th, 1897	50,000 00
The Nan Ki Poo Gold Mining Company of Ottawa (Limited)	Feb. 17th, 1897	1,000,000 00
The New Hamburg Manufacturing Company (Limited)	April 13th, 1897	45 000 00
O.		
The Ontario Box Company (Limited)	Apr. 27th, 1892	25,000 00
The Ontario Medical Journal Publishing Company (Limited)	June 9th, 1892	3,000 00
The Ottawa Lands Association (Limited)	Sept. 9th, 1892	50,000 00
The Ontario Chemists Manufacturing Company (Limited	Aug. 3rd, 1892	100,000 00
The Ontario Power and Flats Company (Limited)	July 28th, 1892	175,000 00
The Ontario Wool Boot Company of Hanover (Limited)	Sept. 15th, 1892	25,000 00
The Ottawa Transfer Company (Limited)	Oct. 12th, 1892	24,000 00
The Ontario Peat Fuel Company (Limited)	Nov. 2nd, 1892	300,000 00
The Ontario Standard Oil Company (Limited)	Dec. 15th, 1892	100,000 00
The Ontario Malleable Iron Company (Limited)	Nov. 30th, 1892	100 000 00
The Oneida Quarry Company (Limited)	Mar. 5th, 1892	50,000 00
The Owen Sound Rink Company (Limited)	Dec. 15th, 1892	3,000 00
The Ontario Silver and Antimony Mining Company (Limited)	Dec. 29th, 1892	300,000 00
The Ontario Double Chloride of Gold Cure Company (Limited)	Dec. 29th, 1892	250,000 00
The Ontario Excelsior Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Apr 24th, 1893	25,000 00
The Ontario Publishing Company (Limited)	May 3rd, 1893	20,000 00
The Ontario Liquor Company (Limited)	July 13th, 1893	75,000 00
The Ottawa Car Company (Limited)	Sept. 7th, 1893	200,000 00
The Ontario Brewing and Malting Company (Limited)	Nov. 8th, 1893	15,000 00
The Ottawa Independent Ice Company (Limited)	Apr. 21st, 1894	24,000 00
The Ontario Medical College for Women (Limited)	Mar. 21st, 1894	25,000 00
The Ontario Sewer Pipe Company (Limited)	Apr. 7th, 1894	100,000 00
The Oil Springs Chronicle Printing and Publishing Company (Limited)	Mar. 29th, 1894	1,500 00
The Otterville Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Apr. 11th, 1894	5,000 00
The Ottawa Canoe Club House Company (Limited)	May 26th, 1894	3,000 00
The Ontario Engine and Machine Company (Limited)	May 30th, 1894	12,000 00
The Ontario Pure Food Company (Limited)	Aug. 11th, 1894	25,000 00
The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company (Limited)	Sept 21st, 1894	40,000 00
The Ottawa Citizen Company (Limited)	Jan. 11th, 1894	50.000 00
The Ottawa Theatre Company (Limited)	Jan. 11th, 1894	95,000 00
The Oxford Milling Company (Limited)	Jan. 11th, 1894	50,000 00
The Ontario Cheese Company of the Village of Dixon (Limited)	Feb. 8th, 1895	2,000 00
The Ontario Paving Brick Company (Limited)	Apr. 18th, 1895	50,000 00
The Ottawa Investment Company (Limited)	Apr. 20th, 1895	450,000 00
The Ontario Veneer Company (Limited)	May 2nd, 1895	20,000 00
The Oriental Steam Laundry Company of Ontario	May 23rd, 1895	20,000 00
The Ontario Liberal Association (Limited)	Apr. 26th, 1895	2,000 00
The Ontario Steam Logger Company (Limited)	June 6th, 1895	250.000 00
The Ottawa Real Estate Company (Limited)	July 3rd, 1895	1,000,000 00
The Oliver Typewriter Company of Toronto (Limited)	July 10th, 1895	50,000 00
The Office Specialty Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Sept. 25th, 1895	75,000 00
The Ottawa Auer Light Company (Limited)	Oct. 30th, 1895	30,000 00
The Ottawa Novelty Company (Limited)	Nov. 7th, 1895	10,000 00
The Owen Sound Curling Company (Limited)	Dec. 11th, 1895	1,500 00
The Ontario General Construction Company (Limited)	Apr. 22nd, 1896	50,000 00
The Ottawa Trust and Deposit Company (Limited)	Jan. 23rd, 1896	500.000 00
The Ottawa Coal Company (Limited)	Sept. 17th, 1896	45,000 00
The Ottawa Specialty Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Sept. 23rd, 1896	45,000 00

LIST OF COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
The Ottawa Fruit Auction Company (Limited)	Oct. 21st, 1896	15,000 00
The Ontario Mines Development Company (Limited)	Oct. 30th, 1896	50,000 00
The Ottawa Printing Company (Limited)	Nov. 6th, 1896	10,000 00
The Ontario Veterinary College (Limited)	Dec. 19th, 1896	45,000 00
The Ontario Gold Fields Mining and Development Company (Limited)	Jan. 6th, 1897	2,500,000 00
The Ontario Radiator Company (Limited)	Jan. 15th, 1897	300,000 00
The Ontario Water and Sewage Purification Company (Limited)	Jan. 27th, 1897	95,000 00
The Owen Sound Dredge and Construction Company (Limited)	Feb. 17th, 1897	50,000 00
The Owners' Agency Company of Windsor (Limited)	Feb. 24th, 1897	10,000 00
The Original Swede Boys' Prospecting Company of Rainy River (Limited)	Mar. 10th, 1897	90,000 00
The Otto Vending Machine Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 27th, 1897	2,500 00
The Ottawa Gold Milling and Mining Company (Limited)	April 9th, 1897	1,000,000 00
P.		
The Peterboro' Medicine Company (Limited)	Nov. 2nd, 1892	3,000 00
The Parkin Lumber Company of Lindsay (Limited)	Feb. 13th, 1892	35,000 00
The Patrons of Industry Warehouse Company of the County of Simcoe (Limited)	June 1st, 1892	1,800 00
The Page Wire Fence Company of Ontario (Limited)	July 28th, 1892	40,000 00
The Paul Frind Woollen Machinery Company of Toronto (Limited)	Nov. 16th, 1892	50,000 00
The Priory Club of Guelph (Limited)	Nov. 16th, 1892	2,000 00
The Pennington-Baker Seating Company of Ontario (Limited)	Nov. 16th, 1892	50,000 00
The Peterborough Canoe Company (Limited)	June 1st, 1892	3,000 00
The Petrolia Skating and Curling Rink Company (Limited)	Feb. 3rd, 1893	3,000 00
The People's Electric Company of Windsor (Limited)	Mar. 4th, 1893	50,000 00
The Peterborough Examiner Printing Company (Limited)	April 7th, 1893	60,000 00
The Peerless Manufacturing Company of Hamilton (Limited)	May 6th, 1893	30,000 00
The Penetanguishene and Midland Electric Street Railway, Light and Power Company (Limited)	June 3rd, 1893	75,000 00
The James E. Patmore Company of London (Limited)	June 3rd, 1893	3,000 00
The Poole Printing Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 28th, 1893	30,000 00
The Peterborough Hardware Company (Limited)	June 28th, 1893	75,000 00
The Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines and Thorold Electric Street Railway Company (Limited)	June 28th, 1893	100,000 00
The Paris Tool Manufacturing Company (Limited)	June 26th, 1893	20,000 00
The Pearce Company (Limited)	Sept. 21st, 1893	175,000 00
The Plantagenet Springs Company (Limited)	Oct. 12th, 1893	75,000 00
The Perfect Button Stick Company of Toronto (Limited)	Nov. 22nd, 1893	3,000 00
The Provident Investment and Mortgage Guarantee Company of Ontario (Limited)	Nov. 3rd, 1893	2,500,000 00
The Peterborough Navigation Company (Limited)	Mar. 20th, 1894	40,000 00
The Port Hope Athletic Association (Limited)	May 26th, 1894	2,000 00
The Petrolia Electric Light, Heat and Power Company (Limited)	Oct. 13th, 1894	25,000 00
The Price Advertising Company of Toronto (Limited)	Nov. 21st, 1894	10,000 00
The Peterborough Freehold Company (Limited)	Dec. 20th, 1894	1,000,000 00
The Preston and Berlin Street Railway Company (Limited)	Mar. 7th, 1894	100,000 00
The Palmer Pneumatic Tire Company of Toronto (Limited)	April 11th, 1894	10,000 00
The Plansifter Company of Ontario (Limited)	April 19th, 1894	30,000 00
The Pollard Printing Company of Napanee (Limited)	May 16th, 1894	5,000 00
The Parisian Steam Laundry Company of Ontario (Limited)	July 3rd, 1894	200,000 00
The Port Credit Terra Cotta and Pressed Brick Company (Limited)	Feb. 6th, 1894	50,000 00
The Plain Dealer Printing and Publishing Company of Owen Sound (Limited)	Dec. 20th, 1893	3,000 00
The Pine Malt Medicine Company of Ontario (Limited)	Mar. 2nd, 1895	24,000 00
The Providence Gold Mining Company of Norland (Limited)	May 2nd, 1895	40,000 00
The Plantagenet Fruit Syrup Company (Limited)	May 9th, 1895	3,000 00
The Petrolea Bicycle Track Company (Limited)	June 6th, 1895	2,000 00
The Port Dover Summer Resort and Hotel Company (Limited)	June 6th, 1895	50,000 00
The Port Dalhousie and Grantham Park Company (Limited)	Aug. 13th, 1895	50,000 00
The Preston Swimming and Mineral Baths Company (Limited)	Oct. 10th, 1895	15,000 00
The Patterson Dry Mineral Magnetic Separator and Gold Extraction Company of Ontario (Limited)	Oct. 25th, 1895	125,000 00
The Parry Sound Electric Light Company (Limited)	Nov. 7th, 1895	20,000 00
The Parkhill Independent Printing and Publishing Company (Limited)	Nov. 28th, 1895	2,000 00
The Perth Canning Company (Limited)	Nov. 28th, 1895	20,000 00

LIST OF COMPANIES —*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
The Prismatic Glass Company of Toronto (Limited)	Nov. 28th, 1895	5,000 00
The Pine and Hardwood Company of Toronto (Limited)	Dec. 11th, 1895	40,000 00
The Playfair and Preston Company of Midland (Limited)	Dec. 20th, 1895	10,000 00
The Pilkington Brothers (Limited); an Imperial Company licensed	Feb. 28th, 1895	
The Parmenter and Bulloch Company (Limited)	May 26th, 1896	100,000 00
The Presbyterian Publishing Company (Limited)	July 23rd, 1896	60,000 00
The Paxton, Tate Company (Limited)	Oct. 20th, 1896	99,000 00
The Port Stanley Elevator Company (Limited)	Oct. 21st, 1896	3,000 00
The Princess Gold Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Oct. 21st, 1896	500,000 00
The Preston Gold Mining Company of Seine River (Limited)	Nov. 4th, 1896	50,000 00
The Pipestone Gold Mining Company (Limited); an Imperial Company licensed	Aug. 6th, 1896	
The Premier Gold Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Mar. 10th, 1897	495,000 00
The Pharmaceutical Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 3rd, 1897	2,000 00
The Plutus Gold Mining Company of Sault Sainte Marie (Limited)	Feb. 5th, 1897	750,000 00
Q.		
The Queen City Yacht Club of Toronto (Limited)	Mar. 25th, 1892	6,000 00
The Queen Bee Gold Mining Company of Ottawa (Limited)	Feb. 15th, 1897	1,000,000 00
The Queen of the Lakes Gold Mining and Development Company of Ontario (Limited)	Mar. 23rd, 1897	1,000,000 00
R.		
The Richard Fitzgerald Company of St. Catharines (Limited)	Mar. 29th, 1892	20,000 00
The Ridgetown Canning and Preserving Company (Limited)	June 1st, 1892	25,000 00
The Rat Portage and Keewatin Electric Street Railway Company (Limited)	June 1st, 1992	300,000 00
The River Canard Gun Club (Limited)	Oct 20th, 1892	700 00
The Reimers Piano Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 21st, 1892	12,000 00
The R. J. Doyle Manufacturing Company of Ontario (Limited)	Jan. 14th, 1892	100,000 00
The Rosedale Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company (Limited)	Mar. 19th, 1892	30,000 00
The Rotary Pump Company of London (Limited)	April 25th, 1893	10,000 00
The Robinson Carriage Manufacturing Company of Coldwater (Limited)	Oct. 11th, 1893	2,500 00
The Ridgetown Citizens' Gas Company (Limited)	Jan. 2nd, 1894	24,000 00
The Renfrew Creamery Company (Limited)	May 26th, 1894	100,000 00
The Royal City Cycle Club of Guelph (Limited)	May 16th, 1894	1,500 00
The Reid Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 4th, 1894	50,000 00
The Reid Brothers Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Oct. 4th, 1894	50,000 00
The Rice Lake Fishing and Hunting Club (Limited)	Nov. 9th, 1894	12,000 00
The Recorder Printing Company of Brockville (Limited)	Jan. 11th, 1894	15,000 00
The Rat Portage Hardware Company (Limited)	Jan. 5th, 1894	15,000 00
The Recorder Publishing Company of North Toronto (Limited)	Dec. 20th, 1894	2,000 00
The Rose Importing Company of Napanee (Limited)	Feb. 16th, 1895	9,000 00
The Railroad Folder Advertising Company of Ontario (Limited)	Feb. 26th, 1895	5,000 00
The C. Ross Company of Ottawa (Limited)	Nov. 1st, 1895	250,000 00
The Richmond Creamery Company of Toronto (Limited)	Dec. 6th, 1895	50,000 00
The Rapid Delivery Company of Toronto (Limited)	Dec. 11th, 1895	10,000 00
The Raymond Manufacturing Company of Guelph (Limited)	Dec. 13th, 1895	130,000 00
The John Ritchie Plumbing and Heating Company (Limited)	Dec. 20th, 1895	75,000 00
The Robert Simpson Company (Limited)	June 12th, 1896	500,000 00
The Rat Portage Lumber Company (Limited)	July 23rd, 1896	500,000 00
The Round Lake Fishing and Hunting Company (Limited)	Feb. 20th, 1896	2,000 00
The Rainy River Mining Company (Limited)	Nov. 4th, 1896	1,000,000 00
The Ripley Flax Company (Limited)	Jan. 8th, 1896	10,000 00
The Robert McCausland Stained Glass Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 3rd, 1897	10,000 00
The River Range Oil Company (Limited)	Jan. 27th, 1897	10,000 00
The Ranger Cycle Company of Toronto (Limited)	April 7th, 1897	5,000 00
The Rupert Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Feb. 5th, 1897	200,000 00
The Reliance Collection Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 20th, 1897	1,000 00
S.		
The Stratford Hedge Fence Company (Limited)	Jan. 20th, 1892	70,000 00
The Sudbury Customs Smelting Company (Limited)	Mar. 15th, 1892	75,000 00
The Sebringville Flax Company (Limited)	Mar. 30th, 1892	12,500 00

LIST OF COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
The Sadler, Dundas and Flavelle Milling Company (Limited)	April 14th, 1892	150,000 00
The Superior Lumber Company of Ontario (Limited)	June 1st, 1892	100,000 00
The Stereotype Plate Company of Ontario (Limited)	Sept. 20th, 1892	25,000 00
The Sarnia Salt Company (Limited)	July 28th, 1892	20,000 00
The Spring Brook Public Hall Company (Limited)	Sept. 20th, 1892	2,000 00
The Smith's Falls Electric Power Company (Limited)	Nov. 9th, 1892	60,000 00
The St. Catharines Mineral Water and Humanitas Company (Limited)	Dec. 21st, 1892	100,000 00
The Sanitary and Non-Explosive Gas Company of Ontario (Limited)	Jan. 6th, 1892	150,000 00
The South Falls Shingle Company (Limited)	Jan. 27th 1892	3,000 00
The Strathroy Canning and Preserving Company (Limited)	Feb. 24th, 1892	50,000 00
The Smith Brothers Company of Toronto (Limited)	Mar. 8th, 1892	3,000 00
The St. Catharines Box and Basket Company (Limited)	Jan. 11th, 1893	10,000 00
The Southwick Oil Company (Limited)	Mar. 22nd, 1893	25,000 00
The Summer Homes Branch Y. M. C. A. of London (Limited)	Feb. 18th, 1893	3,000 00
The Stratford Athletic Company (Limited)	May 20th. 1893	10,000 00
The Standard Ice Machine and Refrigerator Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 8th, 1893	50,000 00
The Sutherland-Innis Company (Limited)	July 7th, 1893	500,000 00
The S. H. Smith Company of Toronto (Limited)	July 26th, 1893	20,000 00
The Star Printing and Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Nov. 8th, 1893	100,000 00
The Standard Milk Company (Limited)	Nov. 22nd, 1893	50,000 00
The Storey Washing Machine Company of Ottawa (Limited)	Dec. 6th, 1893	25,000 00
The Sebringville Cheese and Butter Company (Limited)	Feb. 24th, 1894	3,000 00
The Sims Lumber Company of Sault Sainte Marie (Limited)	Feb. 28th, 1894	2,000 00
The St. Lawrence Hall Hotel Company of Toronto, (Limited)	Mar. 6th, 1894	20,000 00
The Strathroy Petroleum Company (Limited)	May 4th, 1894	90,000 00
The Standard Bicycle Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 23rd, 1894	2,000 00
The Southampton Lumber Company (Limited)	Sept. 15th, 1894	10,000 00
The Sydenham Glass Company of Wallaceburg (Limited)	Nov. 7th, 1894	50,000 00
The Simcoe Wood and Lumber Company (Limited)	May 16th, 1894	45,000 00
The Seaforth Electric Light, Heat and Power Company (Limited)	Sept. 21st, 1894	25,000 00
The Safe Lock, Metal Shingle and Siding Company (Limited)	Oct. 4th, 1894	3,000 00
The St. Anthony Lumber Company (Limited)	Dec, 13th, 1894	1,500,000 00
The Spanish River Talc and Nickel Mining Company of Algoma (Limited)	Dec. 20th, 1894	96,000 00
The Sykes and Ainley Manufacturing Company of Glenwilliams (Limited)	Jan. 24th, 1894	100,000 00
The H. F. Sharpe Dry Plate Company of Toronto (Limited)	Dec. 29th, 1894	2,000 00
The Southampton Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Jan. 9th, 1895	25,000 00
The T. A. Slocum Chemical Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 16th, 1895	25,000 00
The Standard Silver Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 9th, 1895	50,000 00
The Shirra Milling Company of Caledonia (Limited)	Jan. 16th. 1895	25,000 00
The Standard Oil and Gas Company of Essex (Limited)	Jan. 25th, 1895	400,000 00
The Savanne Lumber Company (Limited)	Feb. 8th, 1895	48,000 00
The Julian Sale Leather Goods Company of Toronto (Limited)	Mar. 5th, 1895	25,000 00
The South River Mercantile Company (Limited)	May 9th, 1895	25,000 00
The Smiley-Hemstreet Company of Otterville (Limited)	May 17th, 1895	24,000 00
The Swansea Forging Company (Limited)	July 26th, 1895	100,000 00
The I. Simpson Manufacturing Company of Brantford (Limited)	July 26th, 1895	45,000 00
The Stevens-Campbell Company (Limited)	Sep. 18th, 1895	450,000 00
The Sault Sainte Marie Trading Company (Limited)	Oct. 10th, 1895	24,000 00
The Saw Bill Lake Gold Mining Company (Limited)	May 26th, 1896	100,000 00
The Shelburne Flax Company (Limited)	June 26th, 1896	40,000 00
The Sun Printing Company of Toronto (Limited)	July 15th, 1896	10,000 00
The Shipway Ash and Garbage Box Company (Limited)	July 15th, 1896	20,000 00
The Scott and MacMillan Company (Limited)	Aug. 26th. 1896	25,000 00
The Schofield Woollen Company (Limited)	Sep. 9th, 1896	40,000 00
The Seine Manitou Gold Mining Company (Limited)	Sep. 9th, 1896	100,000 00
The Sault Sainte Marie Tug Company (Limited)	Mar. 25th, 1896	24,000 00
The Scribner Organ and Manufacturing Company of London (Limited)	Aprl. 24th, 1896	50,000 00
The Stoney Lake Summer Resort Company (Limited)	Jan. 18th, 1896	10,000 00
The Saint Andrews Skating Rink Company of Sarnia (Limited)	Dec. 16th, 1896	3,000 00
The Standard Mining and Development Company of Ontario (Limited)	Dec. 24th, 1896	500,000 00
The Sweden Gold Mine Company of Ontario (Limited)	Jan. 6th, 1897	500,000 00
The Schram Water Guard Company of Ontario (Limited)	Jan. 15th, 1897	3,000 00
The Stanley Piano Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 17th, 1897	24,000 00
The Security Gold Mining and Development Company of Ontario (Limited)	Mar. 1st, 1897	1,500 000 00
The Strathroy Brewing and Malting Company (Limited)	Feb. 24th, 1897	11,000 00

LIST OF COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
The Sovereign Gold Mining and Development Corporation of Ontario (Limited)	Mar. 3rd, 1897	2,500,000 00
The Shoal Lake and Seine River Mining Company (Limited)	April 7th, 1897	600,000 00
The Southam Printing and Lithographing Company of London (Limited)	April 23rd, 1897	20,000 00
The Scramble Gold Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	April 7th, 1897	1,000,000 00
T.		
The Toronto Steel-Clad Bath and Metal Company (Limited)	June 21st, 1892	40,000 00
The Toronto Art Exhibit Company (Limited)	Aug. 3rd, 1892	40,000 00
The Toronto and Scarborough Electric Railway, Light and Power Company (Limited)	Aug. 18th, 1892	100,000 00
The Trinidad Asphalt Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 9th, 1892	100,000 00
The Toronto Public Hall and Building Company (Limited)	July 15th, 1892	100,000 00
The Toronto Chemical Smelting Company (Limited)	Aug. 31st, 1892	100,000 00
The Taché Gold Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Nov. 3rd, 1892	500,000 00
The Thomas Nightingale Pressed Brick Company (Limited)	Nov. 30th, 1892	50,000 00
The Trenton Electric Company (Limited)	Dec. 7th, 1892	50,000 00
The Thompson-Morris Hand Power Propellor Company of Hamilton (Limited)	Dec. 14th, 1892	10,000 00
The Toronto Nickel Company (Limited)	Dec. 14th, 1892	300,000 00
The Tilsonburg Driving Park Association (Limited)	Nov. 16th, 1892	8,000 00
The Toronto Junction Printing and Publishing Company (Limited)	Jan. 20th, 1892	10,000 00
The Tribune Printing Company of Toronto Junction (Limited)	Mar. 11th, 1892	15,000 00
The T. H. Taylor Company (Limited)	Mar. 14th, 1892	150,000 00
The Toronto and Orillia Stone Quarry Company (Limited)	Jan. 11th, 1893	10,000 00
The Toronto Coffee and Spice Milling Company (Limited)	Feb. 23rd, 1893	30,000 00
The Toronto Furniture Supply Company (Limited)	Mar. 8th, 1893	30,000 00
The Tay Electric Light Company (Limited)	Mar. 22nd, 1893	30,000 00
The Toronto and York Land Investment Company (Limited)	Mar. 24th, 1893	90,000 00
The Thamesford House Improvement Company (Limited)	May 17th, 1893	3,000 00
The Toronto Vitrified Paving Brick and Stone Company (Limited)	May 26th, 1893	500,000 00
The Toronto Furnace and Crematory Company (Limited)	June 28th, 1893	40,000 00
The Toronto Lumber and Manufacturing Company (Limited)	July 26th, 1893	10,000 00
The Toronto Glass Company (Limited)	Sep. 15th, 1893	50,000 00
The Toronto Lock Company (Limited)	Oct. 19th, 1893	3,000 00
The T. W. Birks Company of London (Limited)	Oct. 11th, 1893	1,500 00
The Toronto Rubber Company (Limited)	Oct. 31st, 1893	3,000 00
The Tottenham Elevator Company (Limited)	Oct. 15th, 1893	3,000 00
The Teller Envelope Company of Toronto (Limited)	Nov. 30th, 1893	250,000 00
The Thamesville Gas and Oil Company (Limited)	Nov. 30th, 1893	3,000 00
The Toronto Portable Oven and Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Jan. 31st, 1894	15,000 00
The T. Thompson and Son Company (Limited)	April 7th, 1894	95,000 00
The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Company (Limited)	Mar. 22nd, 1894	50,000 00
The Toronto Milling Company (Limited)	Mar. 27th, 1894	25,000 00
The Toronto Golf Association (Limited)	July 3rd, 1894	25,000 00
The Tavistock Milling Company (Limited)	Dec. 6th, 1894	20,000 00
The Toronto Upholstering Company (Limited)	April 3rd, 1894	24,000 00
The Tandem Car Brake Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 23rd, 1894	90,000 00
The Toronto Feather and Down Company (Limited)	Sep. 21st, 1894	20,000 00
The Thousand Islands Carriage Company (Limited)	Oct. 24th, 1894	50,000 00
The Toronto Stock-Yards and Abbatoir Company (Limited)	Dec. 20th, 1894	500,000 00
The Toronto Hoop and Veneer Company (Limited)	Feb. 20th, 1895	50,000 00
The Toronto Mineral Wool Manufacturing Company (Limited)	May 17th, 1895	24,000 00
The Toronto Dredging and Contracting Company (Limited)	June 29th, 1895	50,000 00
The Toronto Presbyterian Ladies' College Company (Limited)	July 26th, 1895	40,000 00
The Tilbury Peninsular Oil and Gas Company (Limited)	Aug. 22nd, 1895	20,000 00
The Trent River Lumber Company (Limited)	Oct. 12th, 1895	500,000 00
The Toronto Auer Light Company (Limited)	Oct. 30th, 1895	500,000 00
The Tadenac Club (Limited)	Dec. 18th, 1895	10,000 00
The Toronto Rowing Club (Limited)	Dec. 18th, 1895	3,000 00
The Trader Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Dec. 20th, 1895	2,000 00
The Toronto Pharmacal Company (Limited)	May 26th, 1896	20,000 00
The Toronto Clef Club (Limited)	July 30th, 1896	2,000 00
The Times Publishing Company of Port Hope (Limited)	Aug. 6th, 1896	24,000 00
The Trill Mining and Manufacturing Company (Limited)	July 7th, 1896	1,000,000 00

LIST OF COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital.
		$ c.
The Toronto Brass Company (Limited)	Oct. 6th, 1896	25,000 00
The Temiscamingue Lithographic Stone and Mining Company (Limited).	Mar. 20th, 1896	100 000 00
The Talbot, Cockroft and Harvey Carpet Company of Ontario (Limited).	Mar. 26th, 1896	99,000 00
The Toronto Weekly Railway and Steamboat Guide Company (Limited).	Sep. 18th, 1896	2 000 00
The Toronto Junction Foundry Company (Limited)	Jan. 18th, 1896	24,000 00
The Toronto Whip and Novelty Company (Limited)	July 30th, 1896	24.000 00
The Toronto Basket Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Nov. 25th, 1896	24,000 00
The Toronto Tudor Mining Company (Limited)	Jan. 20th, 1897	1,000,000 00
The Tait-Bredin Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 17th, 1897	25,000 00
The Trusts and Guarantee Company (Limited)	Mar. 24th, 1897	500,000 00
The Thessalon Gold Mining Company (Limited)	Mar. 3rd, 1897	800,000 00
The Toronto Guild of Civic Art (Limited)	Mar. 19th, 1897	2,000 00
The Toronto and Western Mines Development Company (Limited)	Jan. 13th, 1897	99.000 00
The Toronto Tire Company (Limited)	Jan. 29th, 1897	50,000 00
U.		
The Union Suspender Company of Toronto (Limited)	April 21st, 1892	10,000 00
The Union Furniture Company of Wingham (Limited)	June 3rd, 1893	95,000 00
V.		
The Victoria Electric Light Company of Lindsay (Limited)	Feb. 13th, 1892	10,000 00
The Vernon Company of Ontario (Limited)	Dec. 7th, 1892	300,000 00
The Vale Barrel Machine Company of Hamilton (Limited)	July 25th, 1893	250,000 00
The Vokes Hardware Company of Toronto (Limited)	Aug. 9th, 1894	40,000 00
The Victoria Curling Club of Lindsay (Limited)	May 17th, 1894	3,000 00
The Valley City Seating Company of Dundas (Limited)	Nov. 21st, 1894	50.000 00
The Victoria Yacht Club of Hamilton	May 2nd. 1895	3,000 00
The Victoria Oil Company (Limited)	June 26th, 1896	3,000 00
The Victoria Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	Dec. 2nd, 1896	450,000 00
W.		
The Wm. Davies Company (Limited)	July 28th, 1892	250,000 00
The Williamson Book Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 1st, 1892	50,000 00
The West Lorne Canning and Evaporating Company (Limited)	June 21st, 1892	20,000 00
The Worsted and Braid Company of Toronto (Limited)	Nov. 18th, 1892	100,000 00
The Watson Manufacturing Company of St. Catharines (Limited)	Nov. 16th, 1892	30,000 00
The Windsor Patent Brush Company (Limited)	Nov. 16th, 1892	25,000 00
The W. H. Comstock Company (Limited)	Nov. 30th, 1892	300,000 00
The Ward Boat Company of London (Limited)	Mar. 5th, 1892	2,500 00
The Weller's Bay Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company (Limited).	Mar. 22nd, 1892	1,500 00
The Wooley Electrical Appliance Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 18th, 1893	25,000 00
The Whitby Hedge Company (Limited)	Mar. 30th, 1893	50,000 00
The West Huron Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Apr1 15th, 1893	10,000 00
The Woodstock Wind Motor Company (Limited)	Apr1. 15th, 1893	75,000 00
The Wychwood Park Public Hall Company (Limited)	May 2nd, 1893	2,500 00
The Wallaceburg Glass Works Company (Limited)	May 8th, 1893	3,000 00
The Western Algoma Brick Company (Limited)	May 25th, 1893	2,500 00
The W. J. Gage Company (Limited)	July 26th, 1893	200,000 00
The Whaley-Royce Piano Company of Toronto (Limited)	Oct. 11th, 1893	75,000 00
The W. M. Milligan Company of Toronto (Limited)	Nov. 8th, 1893	75,000 00
The William A. Frazer Wood Manufacturing Company of Ontario (Limited)	Nov. 22nd, 1893	80,000 00
The Wellington Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Dec. 14th, 1893	100.000 00
The White-Allen Company of Toronto (Limited)	Mar. 7th, 1894	20,000 00
The Week Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Sept 27th, 1894	50,000 00
The Wade Granite and Marble Company of Delhi (Limited)	April 3rd, 1894	15,000 00
The Winona Park Club (Limited)	June 2nd, 1894	20,000 00
The Wilson Fire Extinguisher Company of Toronto (Limited)	May 26th, 1894	24,000 00
The Wingham Athletic Grounds Company (Limited)	Aug. 1st, 1894	5,000 00
The Western Wire and Nail Company (Limited)	Dec. 26th, 1894	50,000 00
The Williams-Hurlburt Company of Collingwood (Limited)	Dec. 29th, 1894	11 000 00
The Harry Webb Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 9th, 1895	90,000 00

LIST OF COMPANIES.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital
		$ c.
The Wyoming Grain Warehouse Company (Limited)	Jan. 25th, 1895	1,500 00
The Williams Cheese Box Machine Company of Belleville (Limited)	Feb. 11th, 1895	3,000 00
The Waterloo Grand Stand Company (Limited)	Mar. 5th, 1895	1,000 00
The R. S. Williams and Sons Company (Limited)	Mar. 19th, 1895	500,000 00
The A. R. Williams Machine Company (Limited)	Mar. 19th, 1895	300,000 00
The Harold A. Wilson Company of Toronto (Limited)	April 18th, 1895	14,000 00
The Winch Brothers Company (Limited)	June 6th, 1895	3,000 00
The Wallaceburg Flax Company (Limited)	June 29th, 1895	10,000 00
The Walker Foundry Company of Belleville (Limited)	Aug. 13th, 1895	20,000 00
The Woodstock Waggon and Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Oct 12th, 1895	25,000 00
The Wentworth Rod and Gun Club (Limited)	Nov. 20th, 1895	2,000 00
The Wanderer Cycle Company of Toronto (Limited)	Dec. 11th, 1895	45,000 00
The Whaley-Royce Company (Limited)	July 15th, 1896	100,000 00
The Wehrle Brush Manufacturing Company (Limited)	July 23rd, 1896	20,000 00
The Western Ontario Mining Company (Limited)	Nov. 18th, 1896	1,000,000 00
The Walker Oil and Gas Company of Bothwell (Limited)	Nov. 18th, 1896	250,000 00
The William Ryan Company of Toronto (Limited)	Dec. 11th, 1896	15,000 00
The Willson Carbide Works Company of Sainte Catharines (Limited)	Dec. 16th, 1896	200,000 00
The Weeks-Eldred Company of Toronto (Limited)	Jan. 15th, 1897	27,000 00
The Wabigoon Land Agency (Limited)	Feb. 17th, 1897	3,000 00
The William Sutton Compound Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 26th, 1897	10,000 00
The Western Broom Company of London (imited)	Feb. 12th, 1897	2,000 00
The Wabigoon Free Milling Gold Mining Company (Limited)	Feb. 17th, 1897	1,000,000 00
The Webbwood General Mining and Development Company (Limited)	Mar. 23rd, 1897	490,000 00
The Windsor-Barker Company of Toronto (Limited)	Mar. 23rd, 1897	3,000 00
Y.		
The York Milling Company (Limited)	Sept. 15th, 1893	6,000 00
The Young and Brother Company (Limited)	July 19th, 1894	150,000 00
The York Riding and Driving Club (Limited)	Dec. 20th, 1894	40,000 00
The Yum Yum Gold Mining Company of Ottawa (Limited)	Dec. 24th, 1896	1,000,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST LETTERS PATENT.

Increasing Capital.

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital increase. From	Capital increase. To
		$ c.	$ c.
The Aylesbury Dairy Produce Company of Toronto (Limited).	Sept. 13th, 1893	3,000 00	45,000 00
The Barrie Electric Light Company (Limited)	Mar. 22nd, 1892	50,000 00	100,000 00
The Barrow Bay Lumber Company (Limited).....	Dec. 15th, 1893	50,000 00	100,000 00
The Bain Brothers Manufacturing Company (Limited)	Jan. 31st, 1894	50,000 00	100,000 00
The Brantford Operating and Agency Company.....	April 17th, 1896	50,000 00	150,000 00
The Cowan Company (Limited)	June 28th, 1893	25,000 00	50,000 00
The Dunnville Natural Gas Company (Limited).....	June 1st, 1892	5,000 00	20,000 00
The Drury Nickle Company (Limited)	Dec. 21st, 1892	500,000 00	1,000,000 00
The Elma Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company (Limited)	May 25th, 1893	3,000 00	5,000 00
The Gendron Manufacturing Company of Toronto (Limited)..	Feb. 3rd, 1893	45,000 00	150,000 00
The Glengarry Reformer Newspaper Company (Limited)	Mar. 20th, 1894	2,400 00	5,000 00
The Galt and Preston Street Railway Company (Limited) .. .	Jan. 25th, 1895	50,000 00	100,000 00
The Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Company (Limited).....	July 28th, 1892	3,000 00	60,000 00
The Hemming Brothers Company of Toronto (Limited)	Sept. 9th, 1892	50,000 00	100,000 00
The Huron Cheese and Butter Company (Limited)	Mar. 22nd, 1892	3,000 00	6,000 00
The Hamilton Electric Light Company (Limited)	Feb. 16th, 1893	200,000 00	300,000 00
The Hamilton Jockey Club (Limited).....	May 23rd, 1893	10,000 00	100,000 00
The J. R. Stouffer Company of Berlin (Limited)	Feb. 18th, 1893	6,000 00	20,000 00
The John Eaton Company of Toronto (Limited).....	July 26th, 1895	2,000 00	100,000 00
The Kingston Hosiery Company (Limited)	Dec. 14th, 1892	100,000 00	200,000 00
The London Gun Club.....	June 3rd, 1893	1,000 00	5,000 00
The Moneymore Cheese Company (Limited)	Apl. 22nd, 1892	1,800 00	2,000 00
The Mattawa Electric Light and Power Company (Limited)..	Mar. 7th, 1895	10,000 00	30,000 00
The Metropolitan Athletic Grounds Company of Ottawa (Limited)....	July 10th, 1895	7,000 00	30,000 00
The Niagara Falls Electric Light and Power Company (Limited)	June 21st, 1892	20,000 00	40,000 00
The Novelty Manufacturing Company of Newmarket (Limited)	June 23rd, 1892	12,000 00	25,000 00
The North Shore Navigation Company of Ontario (Limited) ..	July 15th, 1892	50,000 00	150,000 00
The North Shore Navigation Company of Ontario (Limited) ..	Feb. 8th, 1893	150,000 00	350,000 00
The Niagara Falls Electric Light and Power Company (Limited)	May 1st, 1894	40,000 00	75,000 00
The Ontario Bolt Company (Limited).....	Feb. 5th, 1892	120,000 00	200,000 00
The Ontario Coal Company (Limited)	Mar. 8th, 1893	150,000 00	250 000 00
The Ontario Peat Fuel Company (Limited)	Mar. 7th, 1893	300,000 00	1,000,000 00
The O'Keefe Brewing Company of Toronto (Limited)	June 24th, 1895	550,000 00	600,000 00
The Ottawa Land Association (Limited)	Apl. 22nd, 1896	50,000 00	250,000 00
The Peterborough Canoe Company (Limited)	Oct. 27th, 1892	3,000 00	40,000 00
The Pembroke Electric Light Company (Limited)	Feb. 16th, 1893	20,000 00	50,000 00
The Parkin Lumber Company of Lindsay (Limited).....	Jan. 25th, 1893	35,000 00	75,000 00
The Prismatic Glass Company of Toronto (Limited).....	Mar. 11th, 1896	5,000 00	25,000 00
The Sarnia Curling and Skating Rink Club (Limited)	Sept. 9th, 1892	3,000 00	25,000 00
The Steele Brothers Company (Limited)	Oct. 27th, 1892	100,000 00	150,000 00
The Sable and Spanish Boom and Slide Company of Algoma (Limited)	June 23rd, 1893	10,000 00	40,000 00
The Sainte Catharines Box and Basket Company (Limited)...	April 24th, 1894	10,000 00	30,000 00
The Sheppard Publishing Company (Limited).....	June 23rd, 1894	25,000 00	50,000 00
The Sydenham Glass Company of Wallaceburg (Limited)	Feb. 14th, 1896	50,000 00	100,000 00
The Stratford Shoe Company (Limited)	Dec. 16th, 1896	3,000 00	25,000 00
The Toronto Electric Light Company (Limited).....	April 5th, 1892	300,000 00	500,000 00
The Toronto Liederkrantz Company (Limited)	June 1st, 1892	1,000 00	20,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST LETTERS PATENT.

Increasing Capital.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital increase.	
		From	To
		$ c.	$ c.
The Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company (Limited) ...	Nov. 3rd, 1893	50,000 00	150,000 00
The Toronto Lock Company (Limited)	June 24th, 1895	3,000 00	25,000 00
The Toronto Electric Light Company (Limited).....	Nov. 15th, 1895	500,000 00	700,000 00
The Toronto Electric Light Company (Limited)	Feb. 14th, 1896	700,000 00	2,000,000 00
The T. W. Birks Company of London (Limited)	Feb 6th, 1894	1,500 00	3,000 00
The Vankleek Hill Electric Light Company (Limited)	Dec. 14th, 1894	3,000 00	10,000 00
The Windsor Fair Grounds and Driving Park Association (Limited)	May 25th, 1893	6,000 00	50,000 00

Decreasing Capital.

Name of Company.	Date.	Capital decrease.	
		From	To
		$ c.	$ c.
The Goodwin Law Book and Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited)	Feb. 1st, 1895	50,000 00	25,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY LETTERS PATENT

(Extending Powers.)

Name of Companies.	Date.
The Breithaupt Leather Company (Limited)	June 9th, 1892.
The Berlin Waterloo Street Railway Company (Limited)	March 15th, 1893.
The Big East River Improvement Company (Limited)	March 19th, 1895.
The Brantford Operating and Agency Company (Limited)	April 17th, 1896.
The Cowan Company (Limited)	July 28th, 1893.
The Central Canadian Loan and Savings Company (Limited)	June 8th, 1893.
The Galt and Preston Street Railway Company (Limited)	March 25th, 1895.
The House and Land Investment Company of Ontario (Limited)	March 30th, 1892.
The London Gun Club (Limited)	June 3rd, 1893.
The Locked Wire Fence Company of Ingersoll (Limited)	March 10th, 1897.
The New Toronto Oil and Natural Gas Company (Limited)	October 20th, 1892.
The Ontario Peat Fuel Company (Limited)	December 15th, 1893.
The Ottawa Electric Light Company (Limited)	March 29th, 1894.
The Ontario People's Salt Manufacturing Company (Limited)	September 11th, 1895.
The Pickerel River Improvement Company (Limited)	February 21st, 1896.
The Princess Gold Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	February 12th, 1897.
The Standard Electric Company of Ottawa (Limited)	April 7th, 1893.
The Serpent River Improvement Company (Limited)	January 27th, 1897.
The Toronto Financial Corporation (Limited)	December 5th, 1893.
The Toronto Financial Corporation (Limited)	May 9th, 1894.
The Trenton Electric Company (Limited)	February 21st, 1896.
The Toronto Auer Light Company (Limited)	March 10th, 1897.
The William Davies Company (Limited)	Oct. 7th, 1892.
Extension of Time:	
The Muskoka Slide Dam and Boom Company (Limited)	October 25th, 1895 (1 year).
Re-incorporation:	
The Auburn Woollen Company of Peterboro' (Limited)	March 23rd, 1895.

Licenses to do Business in Ontario.

The Pipestone Gold Mining Company (Limited)	August 6th, 1896.
The Mikado Gold Mining Company (Limited)	November 6th, 1896.
The Canadian Gold Fields (Limited)	December 24th, 1896.

NAMES OF COMPANIES CHANGED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL.

From	To
The Berlin Piano Company (Limited)	The Berlin Piano and Organ Company (Limited).
The Brooks Manufacturing Company of Peterborough (Limited)	The Peterborough Carbon and Porcelain Company (Limited)
The Listowel Furniture Company (Limited)	The Morris-Fields-Rogers Company of Listowel (Limited)
The North American Chemical Mining and Manufacturing Company of Ontario	The Owen Sound Portland Cement Company (Limited)
The Ontario Bolt Company	The Ontario Forge and Bolt Company (Limited).
The Steele Brothers' Company (Limited)	The Steele-Briggs-Marcon Seed Company (Limited),
The Waterloo Woollen Manufacturing Company	The Waterloo Woollen Company (Limited).
The Owen Sound Stone Quarrying and Construction Company	The Owen Sound Stone Company (Limited).
The C. J. Smith Company of Toronto (Limited)	The Standard Fuel Company of Toronto (Limited .
The Cowan Cocoa and Chocolate Company of Toronto (Limited)	The Cowan Company (Limited).
The Guelph Gas Company	The Guelph Light and Power Company.
The Provident Investment Company of Ontario (Limited)	The Provident Investment and Mortgage Guarantee Company of Ontario (Limited).
The Port Credit Terra Cotta and Pressed Brick Company (Limited)	The Port Credit Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company (Limited).
The Wellington Manufacturing Company (Limited).	The Beatty Brothers Manufacturing Company of Fergus (Limited).
The Happy Home Building Society of Ontario	The Sun Savings and Loan Company of Ontario.
The Merchants and Traders Collecting and Protective Company of Ontario (Limited)	The Guarantee Collecting and Protective Company of Ontario (Limited).
The Newsboys' Lodging, Toronto	The Working Boys' Home, Toronto.
The Price Advertising Company of Toronto (Limited)	The Toronto Bill Posting Company (Limited).
The Brantford Operating and Agency Company (Limited)	The Brantford Electric and Operating Company (Limited).
The Guelich Silica Barytic Stone Company of Ontario (Limited)	The Silica Barytic Stone Company of Ontario (Limited).
The Oliver Typewriter Company of Toronto (Limited)	The Ontario Typewriter Company of Toronto Limited).
The Toronto Coffee and Spice Milling Company (Limited)	The Toronto Coffee and Spice Company (Limited).
Th. Essex Brass and Iron Company of London (Limited)	The London Brass Works Company (Limited).
The Empress Gold Mining Company of Ontario (Limited)	The Lake Superior Mines Development Company (Limited).
The Lake Harold Gold Mines Company (Limited)	The Seine River Mining and Development Company (Limited).

APPENDIX IV.

Synopsis of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House presented to the Legislative Assembly during the Session of 1896.

No.	Sessional Papers.	Subject.	Mover.
1	No. 47....	Names, occupations and P. O. addresses of the License Commissioners of the Province for 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894.	Mr. Ryerson.
2	" 48....	Prosecutions by agents of the Medical Council for violations of the Medical Act.	Mr. Caven.
3	" 49....	Applications for water lot, in front of lot No. 15, 8th concession, Township of Dysart, Haliburton County, etc.	Mr. Carnegie.
4	" 51....	Letters received since 1st January, 1891, recommending persons for positions on the staffs of University College and School of Practical Science.	Mr. Whitney.
5	" 52....	Correspondence respecting the establishment of a Normal School in the City of London and the Town of Woodstock.	Mr. Whitney.
6	" 53....	Correspondence relating to W. A. Quiball, Police Magistrate at Sudbury.	Mr. Whitney.
7	" 56....	Respecting the appointment of Mr. John W. Smith, of Brampton, as Bailiff of the First Division Court of the County of Peel, and the dismissal of Mr. George Broddy.	Mr. St. John.
8	" 58....	Actions and references pending before Local Masters which have been pending for more than six months.	Mr. Middleton.
9	" 60....	Claims for damages for the flooding of lands in the Township of Stevenson.	Mr. Langford.
10	" 61....	Stock on hand in each of the Industrial Departments of the Central Prison, on September 30th, 1894 and 1895, etc.	Mr. Matheson.
11	" 67....	Cost of machinery and raw material used in the manufacture of binder twine in the Central Prison, etc.	Mr. Haycock.
12	" 68....	Municipal indebtedness of the various municipalities of the Province on the 31st December, 1894.	Mr. Gibson.
13	" 69....	Respecting the charges made by James Massie, late Warden of the Central Prison, against certain officials of the prison.	Mr. Marter.
14	" 70....	Correspondence relating to the rights of the City of Hamilton to certain portions of Burlington Beach.	Mr. Dickenson.
15	" 74....	Agreements entered into between the Government and Hazelwood & Whalen, and others, respecting the cutting of pulp wood or other timber north of Lake Superior.	Mr. Matheson.
16	" 75....	Advertisements calling for applications for professorships, etc., in the University of Toronto and University College.	Mr. Howland.
17	" 76....	Amounts paid to Warwick Bros. & Rutter for printing and binding for 1894 and 1895.	Mr. Meecham.
18	" 80....	No. of children attending High Schools, in each City and County, who passed the Leaving Examinations in 1895.	Mr. Meecham.
19	" 81....	Respecting the appointment of William Murdock as Farmer or Assistant Farmer at the London Asylum.	Mr. Whitney.

APPENDIX V.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 5th April, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a Statement of the work done in the Registrar's Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department from 1st January, 1896, to 31st December 1896.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

HON. E. J. DAVIS,
Provincial Secretary.

Condensed Statement showing the work done in the Provincial Registrar's Office of the Department of the Provincial Secretary for the year 1896.

Documents.	Recorded and Compared.	Indexed and Compared.
Commissions under Great Seal	109	109
Commissions under Privy Seal	60	60
Special Commissions under Great Seal	6	6
Commissions of Inquiry "	10	10
License Commissions	79	79
License Inspectors	3	3
Charters of Incorporation	159	159
Special Incorporation	3	3
Supplementary Incorporation	10	10
Bonds and Covenants	50	50
Warrants removing Lunatics	241	241
Warrants transferring Lunatics	37	37
Warrants discharging Lunatics	87	87
Provincial Land Surveyors' Certificates	10	10
Crown Land Patents	811	811
Mining Leases	150	150
Special Deeds and Leases	12	12
Certificates of Incorporation, Friendly Societies	34	34
Election Writs	6	6
Copies of Documents	33	33
Circulars and Letters	300	300

In addition to the foregoing an annual return of all bonds and other securities recorded in this Department is prepared for the Legislative Assembly and a quarterly return of all the lands is also sent to the Registrars of each county and district in which patents have issued giving description of land patented, name of patentee, date, etc.; also notice of all cancellations and surrenders of patents. A large amount of work is also done in searching old records of land patents and records of charters, commissions and other documents registered in the Department.

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

No. 73.

Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of March, 1897, for a Return of copies of all Orders-in-Council during the past year, referring to the sale of timber berths by tender rather than by public auction, and giving a statement showing the dates and the reasons for such sales: the number of square miles sold to each purchaser and the price at which the same were sold in each case. The names of each person so tendering for berths and the amount of each tender. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1897. Mr. *Whitney*. *Not printed.*

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